



★ ~~Map. 80.55~~

1. ~~3530.25~~

★ Atlas 1994. 5. 86.1912

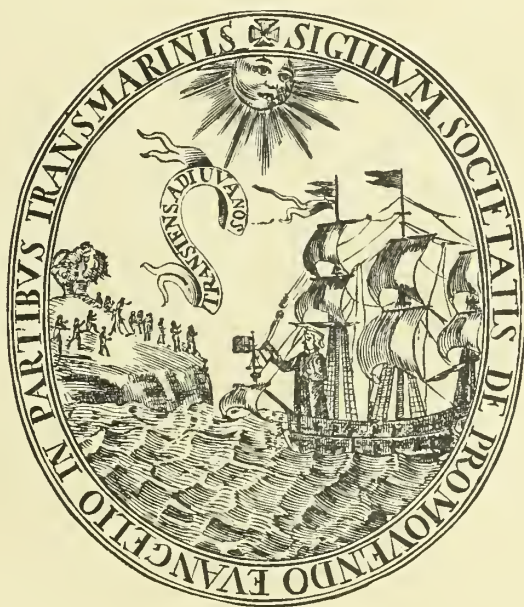








# THE CHURCHMAN'S MISSIONARY ATLAS



*WITH FORTY-ONE MAPS.*

THIRD EDITION.

(WITH INDEX).

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

WESTMINSTER.

1912

PROBATION

1912

PROBATION

A wall map of the world showing  
the positions of all the dioceses of  
the Anglican Communion is pub-  
lished by the S.P.G., price 6d.,  
post free, 8d.

\* 1024 - 86.92  
July 8 1912  
O

1024 - 86.92  
July 8 1912  
O

## INTRODUCTION.

This atlas was first issued in 1907 in order to meet the demand for a cheap atlas which would enable the student of Anglican Missions to find at a glance the positions of all the chief centres of work connected with these Missions. The present issue will, we trust, be found to be much more serviceable than either of the two former editions, as almost all the maps have been re-drawn and we have had the benefit of the criticisms which have reached us from all parts of the world from those who have used the former editions. The difficulty which map makers have experienced in spelling the names of places in China and India, owing to the many different systems which had been adopted in the past, has at last been removed. The Chinese postal authorities have been compelled by the exigencies of modern telegraphy to issue in English characters an authorised spelling of all places to which letters or telegrams can be sent, and the Indian Government has published a series of maps of India in which a uniform authorised spelling has been adopted. In the sectional maps of India and China contained in this volume all places are spelt in accordance with the systems which have been authorised in these two countries.

In the preparation of the maps and the statistical information contained in the atlas we have been indebted for help to the secretaries of all the Anglican missionary societies and to the representatives of the American Episcopal Church. The statistics have for the most part been supplied by the Bishops of the several dioceses. We regret that the limits of our space have only made it possible to include a few general statistics in regard to the Missions of the Roman and Greek Churches and the numerous and extensive English Missions other than those connected with the Anglican Church.

A delay of many months in the issue of the atlas was caused by the accidental destruction by fire of a large part of the maps which had already been drawn for it.

The maps have been reproduced by Messrs. G. F. Hundley & Co., Harp Alley, Farringdon Street, E.C.

C. H. R.

JANUARY, 1912.

P.S.—The atlas is issued in two forms, bound in cloth with coloured maps, at 5s. net, and with linen cover and black and white maps at 1s. 6d. net.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/churchmansmissio00soci>

# LIST OF MAPS.

	OPPOSITE PAGE
I. THE BISHOPRICS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH, U.S.A.	3
II. THE CANADIAN DOMINION IN DIOCESES	4
III. THE DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA	7
IV. NORTH WEST CANADA	11
V. RUPERT'S LAND, KEEWATIN, MOOSONEE, AND ALGOMA	12
VI. BRITISH COLUMBIA	18
VII. NEWFOUNDLAND	20
VIII. WEST INDIES IN DIOCESES	23
IX. BRITISH GUIANA	25
X. SOUTH AMERICA	28
XI. ANGLICAN BISHOPRICS IN AFRICA	30
XII. DIOCESES OF CAPE TOWN AND GEORGE	32
XIII. DIOCESE OF GRAHAMSTOWN	34
XIV. DIOCESE OF NATAL	36
XV. DIOCESE OF BLOEMFONTEIN	37
XVI. DIOCESE OF ZULULAND	38
XVII. DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN'S, KAFFRARIA	40
XVIII. DIOCESE OF PRETORIA	42
XIX. DIOCESE OF MASHONALAND	44
XX. WEST AFRICA	48
XXI. EAST CENTRAL AFRICA	50
XXII. MADAGASCAR AND MAURITIUS	54
XXIII. INDIA IN DIOCESES	55
XXIV. NORTH EAST INDIA	57
XXV. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	58
XXVI. SOUTH EAST INDIA	60
XXVII. DIOCESE OF TINNEVELLY AND MADURA	62
XXVIII. NORTH WEST INDIA	63
XXIX. CHOTA NAGPUR	64
XXX. DIOCESE OF COLOMBO	66
XXXI. BURMA (DIOCESE OF RANGOON)	68
XXXII. DIOCESES OF SINGAPORE, AND LABUAN AND SARAWAK	70
XXXIII. ANGLICAN BISHOPRICS IN CHINA	71
XXXIV. NORTH EAST CHINA	72
XXXV. JAPAN IN DIOCESES	78
XXXVI. COREA	82
XXXVII. AUSTRALIAN DIOCESES	84
XXXVIII. QUEENSLAND	90
XXXIX. NEW GUINEA	92
XL. NEW ZEALAND IN DIOCESES, AND TASMANIA	96
XLI. MELANESIA	98

# LIST OF DIOCESES.

	PAGE		PAGE
ACCRA - - - - -	49	GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE - - - - -	87
ADELAIDE - - - - -	93	GRAHAMSTOWN - - - - -	34
AFRICA, W.E. - - - - -	49	GUIANA - - - - -	25
ALGOMA - - - - -	10		
ANTIGUA - - - - -	24	HANKOW - - - - -	76
ARGENTINA AND E.S. AMERICA - - - - -	28	HOKKAIDO - - - - -	80
ATHABASCA - - - - -	12	HONAN - - - - -	76
AUCKLAND - - - - -	96	HONDURAS, BRITISH - - - - -	27
AUSTRALIA (NORTH WEST) - - - - -	94	HONOLULU - - - - -	101
		HURON - - - - -	9
BALLARAT - - - - -	88		
BARBADOS - - - - -	24	JAMAICA - - - - -	23
BATHURST - - - - -	87	JERUSALEM - - - - -	100
BENDIGO - - - - -	88		
BERMUDA - - - - -	21	KEEWATIN - - - - -	17
BLOEMFONTEIN - - - - -	37	KHARTOUM - - - - -	100
BOMBAY - - - - -	58	KIMBERLEY AND KURUMAU - - - - -	46
BRISBANE - - - - -	90	KIUSHIU - - - - -	79
BUNBURY - - - - -	94	KOOTENAY - - - - -	20
		KWANGSI AND HUNAN - - - - -	75
CALCUTTA - - - - -	57	KYOTO - - - - -	81
CALEDONIA - - - - -	19		
CALGARY - - - - -	15	LABUAN AND SARAWAK - - - - -	70
CAPETOWN - - - - -	32	LAHORE - - - - -	63
CARPENTARIA - - - - -	91	LEBOMBO - - - - -	45
CHEKIANG - - - - -	72	LUCKNOW - - - - -	65
CHINA (NORTH) - - - - -	72		
CHINA (WESTERN) - - - - -	73	MACKENZIE RIVER - - - - -	15
CHOTA NAGPUR - - - - -	64	MADAGASCAR - - - - -	54
CHRISTCHURCH - - - - -	97	MADRAS - - - - -	60
COLOMBO - - - - -	66	MASHONALAND - - - - -	44
COLUMBIA, BRITISH - - - - -	18	MAURITIUS - - - - -	53
COREA - - - - -	82	MELANESIA - - - - -	98
		MELBOURNE - - - - -	88
DUNEDIN - - - - -	98	MOMBASA - - - - -	52
		MONTREAL - - - - -	9
FALKLAND ISLANDS - - - - -	28	MOOSONEE - - - - -	12
FREDERICTON - - - - -	8		
FUH-KIEN - - - - -	74	NAGPUR - - - - -	66
		NASSAU - - - - -	26
GEORGE - - - - -	46	NATAL - - - - -	36
GIBRALTAR - - - - -	101	NELSON - - - - -	97
GIPPSLAND - - - - -	89	NEWCASTLE (N.S.W.) - - - - -	86
GOULBURN - - - - -	86	NEWFOUNDLAND - - - - -	20
		NEW GUINEA - - - - -	92



# LIST OF DIOCESES

vii

	PAGE		PAGE
NEW WESTMINSTER - - - - -	18	SHANTUNG - - - - -	74
NIAGARA - - - - -	10	SIERRA LEONE - - - - -	48
NORTHERN RHODESIA - - - - -	52	SINGAPORE - - - - -	70
NORTH WEST AUSTRALIA - - - - -	94	SYDNEY - - - - -	86
NOVA SCOTIA - - - - -	7		
NYASALAND - - - - -	50	TASMANIA - - - - -	94
		TINNEVELLY AND MADURA - - - - -	62
ONTARIO - - - - -	9	TOKYO, SOUTH - - - - -	79
OSAKA - - - - -	80	TOKYO, NORTH - - - - -	81
OTTAWA - - - - -	10	TORONTO - - - - -	8
		TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN - - - - -	61
PERTH - - - - -	93	TRINIDAD - - - - -	26
POLYNESIA - - - - -	99		
PRETORIA - - - - -	42	UGANDA - - - - -	52
QU'APPELLE - - - - -	14	VICTORIA, HONG KONG - - - - -	71
QUEBEC - - - - -	7		
QUEENSLAND, NORTH - - - - -	90	WAIAPU - - - - -	97
		WANGARATTA - - - - -	89
RANGOON - - - - -	67	WELLINGTON - - - - -	97
RHODESIA (NORTHERN) - - - - -	52	WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA - - - - -	49
RIVERINA - - - - -	87	WINDWARD ISLANDS - - - - -	24
ROCKHAMPTON - - - - -	91	WUHU - - - - -	76
RUPERT'S LAND - - - - -	11		
ST. HELENA - - - - -	47	YUKON - - - - -	16
ST. JOHN'S, KAFFRARIA - - - - -	40		
SASKATCHEWAN - - - - -	13	ZANZIBAR - - - - -	50
SHANGHAI - - - - -	76	ZULULAND - - - - -	38

## ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
- D. U. M. Dublin University Mission.
- C. C. C. S. Colonial and Continental Church Society.
- C. of E. Church of England.
- C. M. S. Church Missionary Society.
- M. S. C. C. Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada
- S. P. C. K. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
- S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
- U. M. C. A. Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
- C. E. Z. M. S. Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

# ENGLISH COLONIAL AND MISSIONARY BISHOPRICS.

	Founded.		Founded.
†Nova Scotia*‡ . . . . .	1787	†Saskatchewan*‡ . . . . .	1874
†Quebec ‡ . . . . .	1793	†Madagascar * . . . . .	1874
†Calcutta . . . . .	1814	†Ballarat¶ . . . . .	1875
†Jamaica‡¶ . . . . .	1824	†Niagara¶ . . . . .	1875
†Barbados . . . . .	1824	†Lahore‡ . . . . .	1877
†Madras . . . . .	1835	†Rangoon‡ . . . . .	1877
†Sydney (formerly "Australia") ¶ . . . . .	1836	†Pretoria*‡ . . . . .	1878
†Bombay . . . . .	1837	†North Queensland* . . . . .	1878
†Toronto*¶ . . . . .	1839	†Windward Islands‡ . . . . .	1878
†Newfoundland*‡ . . . . .	1839	†Caledonia . . . . .	1879
†Auckland (formerly "New Zealand") ‡¶ . . . . .	1841	†New Westminster‡ . . . . .	1879
Jerusalem and the East . . . . .	1841	Travancore and Cochin . . . . .	1879
†Tasmania‡¶ . . . . .	1842	†North China . . . . .	1880
†Antigua‡ . . . . .	1842	†South Tokyo (formerly "Japan") * . . . . .	1883
†Guiana‡ . . . . .	1842	†Honduras* . . . . .	1883
†Gibraltar‡ . . . . .	1842	†Qu'Appelle (formerly "Assiniboia") *‡ . . . . .	1883
†Fredericton¶ . . . . .	1845	Mackenzie River‡ . . . . .	1883
†Colombo‡ . . . . .	1845	†Riverina . . . . .	1884
†Capetown‡ . . . . .	1847	Uganda (formerly "Eastern Equatorial Africa") . . . . .	1884
†Newcastle‡¶ . . . . .	1847	†Calgary‡ . . . . .	1887
†Melbourne¶ . . . . .	1847	†Corea*‡ . . . . .	1889
†Adelaide¶ . . . . .	1847	†Chota Nagpur‡ . . . . .	1890
†Victoria (China)‡¶ . . . . .	1849	†Yukon (formerly "Selkirk") . . . . .	1890
†Rupert's Land . . . . .	1849	†Mashonaland*‡ . . . . .	1891
†Montreal‡ . . . . .	1850	†Lebombo‡ . . . . .	1891
†Sierra Leone‡ . . . . .	1852	†Rockhampton‡ . . . . .	1892
†Grahamstown‡ . . . . .	1853	Nyasaland (formerly "Likoma") . . . . .	1892
†Natal‡ . . . . .	1853	†Lucknow‡ . . . . .	1893
†Mauritius‡ . . . . .	1854	Kiushiu (South Japan) . . . . .	1894
†Labuan and Sarawak*‡ . . . . .	1855	Western China . . . . .	1895
†Christchurch (N.Z.)‡¶ . . . . .	1856	†Osaka (Japan)* . . . . .	1896
†Perth‡ . . . . .	1857	†Ottawa¶ . . . . .	1896
†Huron¶ . . . . .	1857	Hokkaido (Japan) . . . . .	1896
†Wellington‡¶ . . . . .	1858	†Tinnevely and Madura*‡ . . . . .	1896
†Nelson‡¶ . . . . .	1858	†New Guinea ‡ ¶ . . . . .	1898
†Waiaipu¶ . . . . .	1858	Mombasa . . . . .	1898
†Brisbane‡¶ . . . . .	1859	†Carpentaria ‡ . . . . .	1899
†St. Helena . . . . .	1859	†Keewatin ‡ . . . . .	1899
†British Columbia¶ . . . . .	1859	†Kootenay . . . . .	1900
†Nassau*‡ . . . . .	1861	†Bendigo ¶ . . . . .	1901
†Zanzibar and East Africa (originally "Zambesi" and then "Central Africa") ¶ . . . . .	1861	†Wangaratta ¶ . . . . .	1901
†Melanesia¶ . . . . .	1861	†Gippsland ¶ . . . . .	1901
†Ontario‡¶ . . . . .	1862	†Nagpur ‡ . . . . .	1902
†Bloemfontein (formerly "Orange River") *‡ . . . . .	1863	†Shantung ‡ . . . . .	1903
†Goulburn‡¶ . . . . .	1863	†Bunbury . . . . .	1904
†Western Equatorial Africa (formerly "Niger") . . . . .	1864	Fuh-Kien . . . . .	1906
†Dunedin‡¶ . . . . .	1866	†Polynesia* . . . . .	1908
†Grafton and Armidale . . . . .	1867	†North West Australia * . . . . .	1909
†Bathurst¶ . . . . .	1869	Northern Rhodesia . . . . .	1909
Falkland Islands . . . . .	1869	†Accra (Gold Coast) * . . . . .	1909
†Zululand . . . . .	1870	†Singapore *‡ . . . . .	1909
Moosonee . . . . .	1872	Kwangsai and Hunan . . . . .	1909
†Trinidad‡ . . . . .	1872	Honan . . . . .	1909
Chekiang (formerly "Mid-China") . . . . .	1872	Argentina and Eastern South America . . . . .	1910
†Algoma*‡ . . . . .	1873	†George * . . . . .	1911
†St. John's (formerly "Independent Kaffraria") * . . . . .	1873	†Kimberley and Kuruman * . . . . .	1911
Athabasca . . . . .	1874		

[Note.—A new diocese was constituted in 1911 in Japan, to be supported by the Canadian Church, see pp. 6, 81.]

\* This mark shows that the Society has contributed to the support of work in this diocese by annual grants.  
† This signifies that the Society has planted or supported missions which now form a part of the diocese.  
‡ This shows that the Society has contributed to the permanent endowment of the see.  
¶ This signifies that the diocese is now independent of aid from the Society.



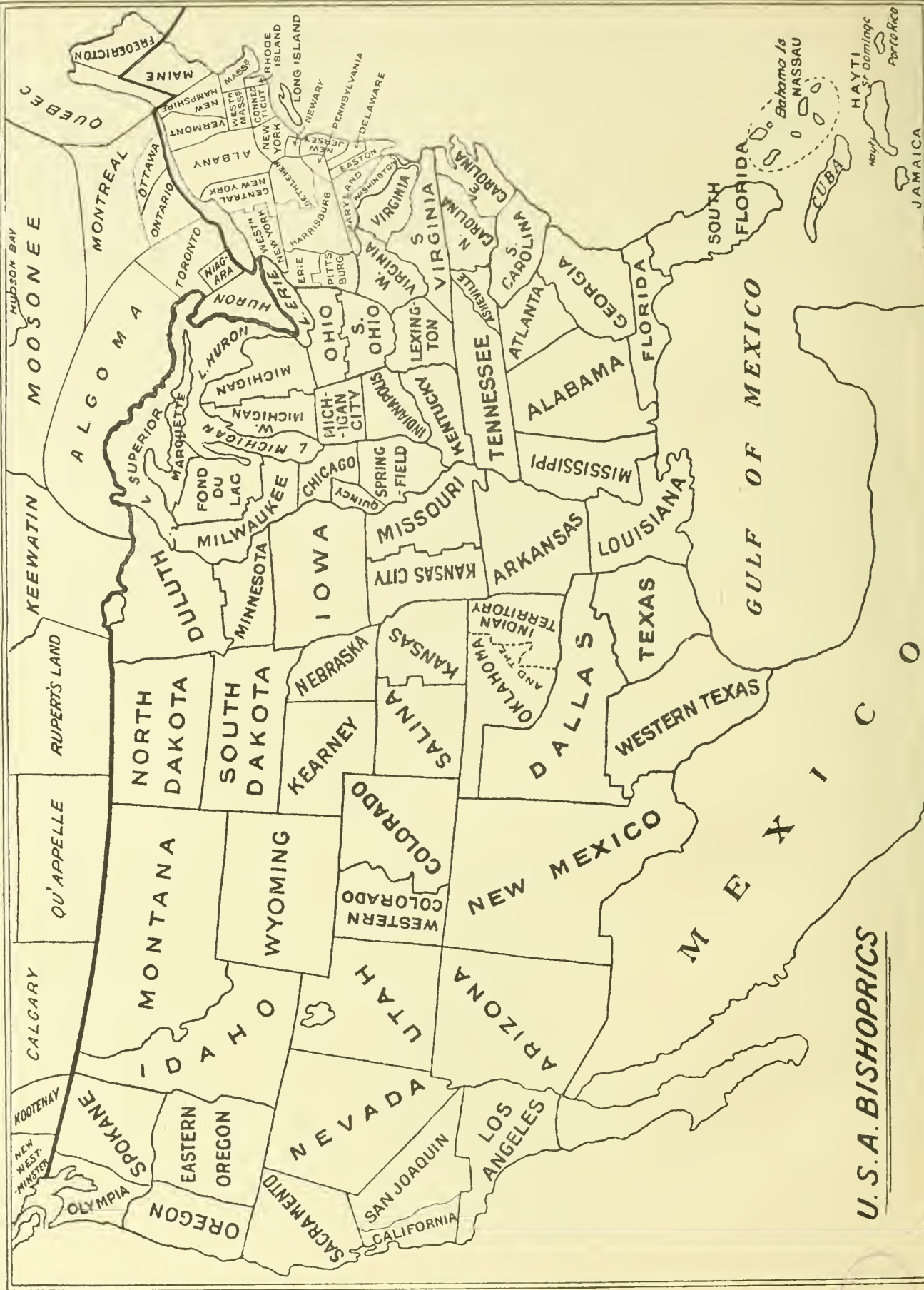
# BISHOPRICS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

(The figures in brackets represent the number of clergy working in the several dioceses in 1910.)

	Organ- ised.	First Bishop cons.		Organ- ised.	First Bishop cons.
†Connecticut (211) . . . . .	1783	1784	Arizona (10) . . . . .	1875	1875
Maryland (127) . . . . .	1783	1792	Southern Ohio (82) . . . . .	1875	1875
†Pennsylvania (290) . . . . .	1784	1787	Fond-du-Lac (46) . . . . .	1875	1875
†Massachusetts (226) . . . . .	1784	1797	Quincy (29) . . . . .	1877	1878
†New York (396) . . . . .	1785	1787	West Virginia (36) . . . . .	1877	1878
Virginia (96) . . . . .	1785	1790	Springfield (35) . . . . .	1877	1878
†South Carolina (62) . . . . .	1785	1795	Montana (29) . . . . .	1880	1880
†New Jersey † (120) . . . . .	1785	1815	North Dakota (24) . . . . .	1883	1883
†Vermont (49) . . . . .	1790	1832	†East Carolina (34) . . . . .	1883	1884
†Rhode Island (73) . . . . .	1790	1843	Colorado (48) . . . . .	1887	1865
†Delaware (36) . . . . .	1791	1841	West Texas (26) . . . . .	1888	1888
†New Hampshire (52) . . . . .	1802	1844	Oregon (25) . . . . .	1889	1854
†North Carolina (57) . . . . .	1817	1823	Kansas City (27) . . . . .	1890	1890
Ohio (93) . . . . .	1818	1819	Olympia (33) . . . . .	1892	1880
†Maine (34) . . . . .	1820	1847	Southern Florida (39) . . . . .	1892	1892
†Georgia (30) . . . . .	1823	1841	Oklahoma (17) . . . . .	1892	1892
Mississippi (33) . . . . .	1826	1850	Spokane (20) . . . . .	1892	1892
Tennessee (58) . . . . .	1828	1834	Southern Virginia (81) . . . . .	1892	1892
Kentucky (33) . . . . .	1829	1832	Alaska (13) . . . . .	1892	1895
Alabama (40) . . . . .	1830	1844	Dallas (30) . . . . .	1895	1874
Michigan (80) . . . . .	1832	1836	Marquette (24) . . . . .	1895	1892
Chicago (120) . . . . .	1835	1835	Lexington (21) . . . . .	1895	1896
Cape Palmas (28) . . . . .	1836	1851	Los Angeles (79) . . . . .	1895	1896
†Western New York (122) . . . . .	1838	1839	Washington (D.C.) (101) . . . . .	1895	1896
Louisiana (37) . . . . .	1838	1841	Asheville (33) . . . . .	1895	1896
Indianapolis (27) . . . . .	1838	1849	Duluth (44) . . . . .	1895	1897
Florida (27) . . . . .	1838	1851	Sacramento (33) . . . . .	1898	1899
Missouri (55) . . . . .	1839	1844	Utah (14) . . . . .	1898	1867
Shanghai (22) . . . . .	1844	1844	Idaho (21) . . . . .	1898	1887
Milwaukee (92) . . . . .	1847	1854	Kearney (13) . . . . .	1898	1890
Texas (33) . . . . .	1849	1859	Michigan City (22) . . . . .	1898	§1897
California (100) . . . . .	1850	1853	Brazil (21) . . . . .	1898	1899
Iowa (52) . . . . .	1853	1854	Kyoto (Japan) (22) . . . . .	1898	1900
Minnesota (98) . . . . .	1857	1859	†Western Massachusetts (56) . . . . .	1901	1902
Kansas (45) . . . . .	1859	1864	Salina (19) . . . . .	1901	1903
†Honolulu * ‡ (20) . . . . .	...	1861	Philippine Islands (12) . . . . .	1901	1901
Haiti (14) . . . . .	1863	1874	Hankow (41) . . . . .	1901	1904
Pittsburgh (91) . . . . .	1865	1866	Porto Rico and Vieques (3) . . . . .	1901	1902
Tokyo ( <i>originally "Yedo," then "Tokyo,"</i> <i>then "North Tokyo"</i> ) (38) . . . . .	1866	1866	Cuba . . . . .	1901	1904
Nebraska (36) . . . . .	1868	1865	Harrisburg (73) . . . . .	1904	1905
Easton (38) . . . . .	1868	1869	Mexico . . . . .	1904	1904
†Long Island (161) . . . . .	1868	1869	Wyoming (19) . . . . .	1907	1909
†Albany (146) . . . . .	1868	1869	Nevada (8) . . . . .	1907	1908
†Central New York (111) . . . . .	1868	1869	Eastern Oregon (5) . . . . .	1907	1907
Arkansas (22) . . . . .	1871	1838	Western Colorado (15) . . . . .	1907	1909
Bethlehem (73) . . . . .	1871	1871	Atlanta (35) . . . . .	1907	1892
South Dakota (46) . . . . .	1873	1873	San Joaquin . . . . .	1910	1911
†Newark (147) . . . . .	1874	1874	North Texas . . . . .	1910	1910
Western Michigan (39) . . . . .	1874	1875	Eastern Oklahoma . . . . .	1910	1911
New Mexico (16) . . . . .	1875	1875	Erie . . . . .	1910	1911
			Wuhu . . . . .	1910	...

\* Honolulu, founded as an English Bishopric, was transferred to the American Church in 1902. † This mark signifies that the S.P.G. planted Missions which now form a part of the diocese. ‡ The S.P.G. contributed towards the purchase of a See House at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1713. § As Bishop of Indiana.

The number of clergy working in connection with the American Church is 5543. The American Church has now in the United States 91 bishops of dioceses and missionary districts (which need not be distinguished) with 12 coadjutors, assistants or suffragan, besides 10 foreign missionary bishops. England has 37 diocesans, with 31 suffragan bishops; Scotland 7, Ireland 13. Including coadjutor and assistant bishops, India 11, the rest of Asia 17, Africa 26, Australasia 30, Canada 24, the West Indies and South America 9.



U.S.A. BISHOPRICS

## NORTH AMERICA.

For the greater part of the eighteenth century the colonies of Great Britain, extending along the east coast of North America, from South Carolina to Maine, together with the negroes and with the Indian tribes who dwelt further inland, constituted the principal mission field of the Society, the order of occupation being : South Carolina, New York, New England (which included Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and Narragansett), New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware in 1702, North Carolina in 1708, and Georgia in 1733.

Until 1785 the Society endeavoured to plant the Church in those regions, and for nearly the whole of the century it "furnished the only point of contact, the only bond of sympathy between the Church of England and her children scattered over the waste places of the New World". Its first two missionaries, the Rev. George Keith and the Rev. Patrick Gordon, landed at Boston on 11th June, 1702, and were followed by many others, including John Wesley, who laboured for nearly two years (1736-37) in Georgia.

The work among the natives (begun in 1703) resulted in the conversion of "great multitudes" of negroes and Indians in less than forty years.

When the war of Independence broke out in 1775 the Society was supporting seventy-seven missionaries in the "States," and these suffered severely for their loyalty to their Church and King, many of them barely escaping with their lives to England, or to Nova Scotia and Canada.

The severance of the American colonies from the mother country, while it almost destroyed the Church in the United States, set her free to obtain that gift of the episcopate so long denied, and the Rev. Samuel Seabury, one of the Society's missionaries, was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut by the bishops of the Scottish Church at Aberdeen, on 14th November, 1784. Other bishops were consecrated in Lambeth Palace Chapel—for Pennsylvania and New York (in 1787) and Virginia (in 1790).

During its connection with this field—*i.e.*, the U.S.A. (1702-85)—the Society expended £227,454, and employed 309 ordained missionaries there.

The American Church, which now has 111 bishops and 5,543 clergy, raised through its own Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society in 1908-9 \$731,744 for Domestic and \$725,499 for Foreign Missions, and it is "constantly striving to stimulate" its own people "to do more for others by the recollection of what was done for them through the S.P.G.".

(3)



## THE S.P.G. IN CANADA.

On the cessation of its labours in the United States in 1785, the Society's efforts were for many years concentrated on the remaining British North America. Its operations in this field had begun with Newfoundland in 1703, and were extended to Nova Scotia in 1728, Quebec Province in 1759, New Brunswick in 1783, Ontario Province in 1784, and Cape Breton in 1785, Prince Edward Island in 1819, The Bermudas in 1822, Rupert's Land (now Manitoba) in 1850, British Columbia in 1859, and North-West Territories in 1875. Bishops were placed in Nova Scotia in 1787, and in Quebec in 1793. Throughout the long wars which followed the French Revolution, the Society devoted its scanty income chiefly to support missionaries in this field.

After the peace of 1814, emigrants flocked to America, the Society's income was increased by the establishment of parochial associations in England, even Parliamentary grants were allowed for a time, and the Church grew rapidly. In the education of the masses the Society led the way by introducing in 1815 the national system of education, which rapidly spread throughout the colonies. It also established colleges for the training of an indigenous ministry. The labours of the Society's missionaries proved "not unworthy of the primitive ages," and the fruit of its work generally is to be seen in a Church now extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a record of noble work done among both white and dark races. Many of the former, "once sunk in heathen darkness"—"hardly one remove from the native Indian"—have become Christian communities, while the change wrought among the Indians is shown by "men whose histories were

written in blood and sorceries" becoming disciples of Christ.

During the period 1703-1910 the Society expended £2,014,035, and employed about 1740 ordained missionaries in this field (British North America). At the present time its work there is being carried on in eleven dioceses, its total annual expenditure being £14,000 and the number of its missionaries 158.

The Canadian Church in 1890 entered on direct Foreign Mission work in Japan. A General Synod for the whole of Canada was formed in 1893.

Canada was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. In 1534 the French took possession of the parts which had so far been explored, and founded Quebec in 1608. In 1759 Quebec surrendered to the English, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain. In 1867 the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were united under the title of the Dominion of Canada. In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the rest of the Hudson Bay territory, was admitted into the Dominion. In 1905 the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created. Newfoundland alone now remains a separate colony.

The population of the Dominion, which is very rapidly increasing, is 7,489,781 (1910). The descendants of the French colonists reside chiefly in the Province of Quebec. Its population in 1911 was over 2,000,000; of these, 1,429,260 are Roman Catholics, the majority of whom speak French. Montreal, the largest city in the Dominion, has a population of nearly 600,000. Toronto, the capital of Ontario, has over 380,000.

# THE CANADIAN DOMINION IN DIOCESES





**The Red Indians.**—The number of Red Indians in Canada is about 108,000. Of these, one-quarter are in the Eastern Provinces, half are in Manitoba and the north-west, and the rest are in British Columbia. About 75,000 of the whole number are settled on lands reserved for them by the Government. The principal tribes are the Crees, Ojibbeways or Sotos, Chipe-wyans and Tukudh. Work was begun amongst them by the Rev. John West, the first chaplain of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1820, in what was then called the Red River Colony.

A good account of the work carried on by the C.M.S. amongst the Red Indians during the first half of the nineteenth century is given by Mr. Eugene Stock in *The East and The West* for April, 1907.

**The Eskimos** are supposed to number about 40,000. They seldom go more than 20 miles inland from the sea. They are scattered over a territory 3,200 miles in length, but, despite their wide dispersion, are remarkably homogeneous. Their language differs so little that a Greenland can easily understand an Eskimo from the remote West. The Western Eskimos inhabiting Alaska and the Asiatic side of Behring Straits number about 13,000, the Mackenzie Eskimos from Barter Island to Cape Bathurst 2,000, the inhabitants of the central districts (including the Arctic Archipelago) about 4,000, the Eskimos of Labrador 2,000, and those in Greenland upwards of 11,000; those in the Aleutian Islands, many of whom have intermarried with Russians, about 2,400. The Eskimo settlements contain, as a rule, from 40 to 200.

#### **Organisation of the Church in Canada.**

—In 1787, three years after the first bishop had been consecrated for the United States, Dr. Charles Inglis, an S.P.G. missionary, was consecrated for Canada, being the first English colonial bishop. He was born in the west of Ireland, and had gone out to New York when quite young. There he became rector of Trinity Church, but was driven out during the War of Independence. His original diocese comprised

Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Bermuda, together with the whole of Canada.

Up to 1854 the clergy were to a large extent supported by the original clergy reserves created by the Constitutional Act of 1791. These reserves were resumed by the Government in 1854. Societies were then formed to deal with the sums which were handed over by the Government in lieu of pensioning the individual clergy. In 1861 the first ecclesiastical province was formed when Montreal was by letters patent created the metropolitan see of Canada. On the resignation of Bishop Oxenden (in accordance with the previous decision of the Provincial Synod the primacy was no longer of necessity attached to Montreal, but on each avoidance a Metropolitan is named by vote of the House of Bishops), Bishop Medley of Fredericton was elected Metropolitan on 27th January, 1879, and held the office until his death in 1892. The successive Metropolitans have been Archbishop Lewis, of Ontario (1893-1901), Archbishop Bond, of Montreal, 1901-1906, Archbishop Sweatman, of Toronto (1906-1909) and Archbishop Hamilton, of Ottawa, 1909.

There are ten bishoprics included in the province.

In 1875 was formed the ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land, and in 1893 was constituted the Canadian General Synod. It was the Canadian Provincial Synod which in 1865 suggested to the Archbishop of Canterbury the holding of what is now called the Lambeth Conference. The first conference met in 1867.

#### **Missionary Work of the Canadian Church.**

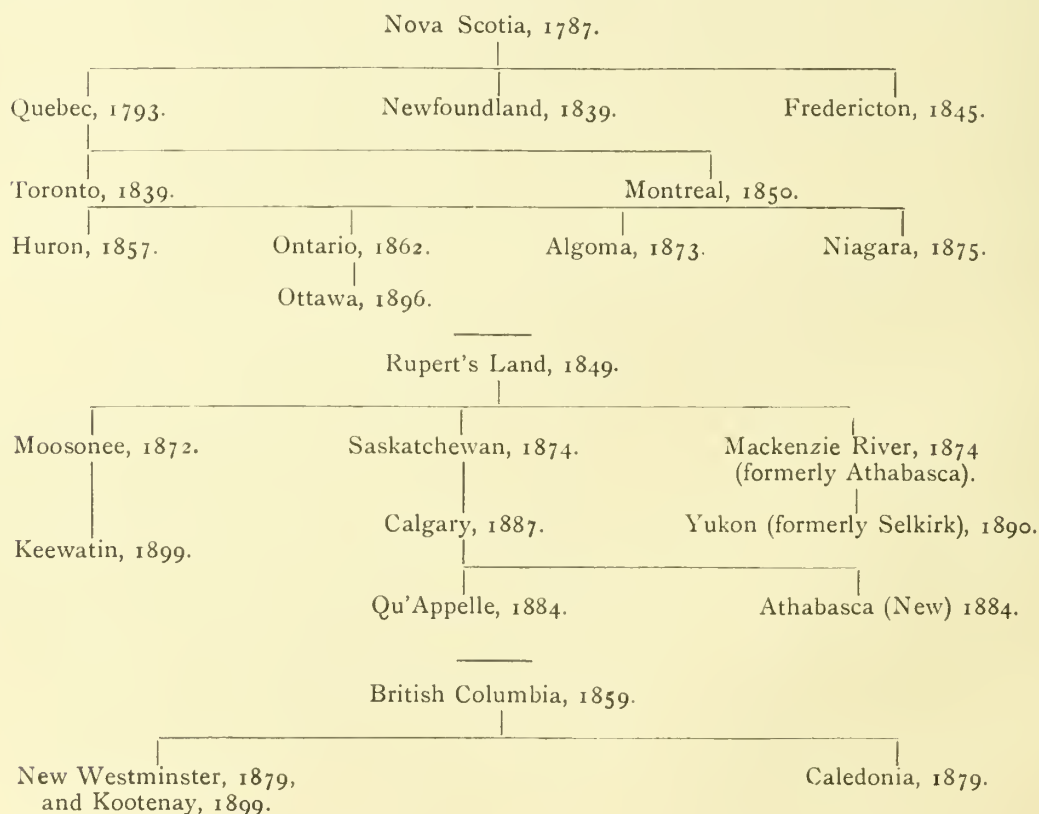
—In 1883, at the Provincial Synod of Canada, the "Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the C. of E. in Canada" was formed. It was then decided to divide its contributions towards the support of Foreign Missions in the proportion of two-thirds to the S.P.G. and one-third to the C.M.S. In 1888, after taking counsel with the S.P.G. in London, the Canadian bishops resolved to start direct missionary work for themselves, and in 1890 they sent their first missionary to Japan.

On 22nd September, 1902, the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada formed the "Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada". The affairs of the society are administered by a Board of Management consisting of the bishops of the Canadian Church, and two clergy and laymen from each diocese elected by the diocesan synod, or, where there is no synod, appointed by the bishop. The field of the Society is divided into two parts, Canadian and foreign. For practical purposes the foreign field is limited to Japan, China, India, South America, Eastern Central Africa, Egypt, Palestine and Persia. In the foreign field there are fifteen ordained clergy, nine wives of clergy and nine women missionaries. Contributions are raised from the whole of the Canadian Church by "apportionment,"

which means that a certain proportion of the whole amount is levied from each diocese, and the diocese levies on the parishes according to their ability. The official magazine of the Society is called the *New Era* and is published monthly.

At the suggestion of a Conference of Bishops and clergy in China, the Canadian Church undertook to support a Bishop and a staff of clergy for a diocese of Honan which was taken out of the diocese of North China. The Rev. William Charles White was consecrated as the first Bishop of the new diocese in 1909. At a meeting of the General Synod of the Nippon sei Kokwai in 1911, it was decided to approve the appointment of another Bishop in Japan. The new diocese will embrace part of the diocese of North Tokyo.

#### GROWTH OF THE COLONIAL EPISCOPATE IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.









## PROVINCE OF CANADA (formed in 1861).

### Ten Bishoprics.

**Nova Scotia, 1787.**—This is the earliest of the colonial sees. It comprises two distinct civil provinces: Nova Scotia (including the Island of Cape Breton) and Prince Edward Island. The former has an area of 200,900 square miles, with an English-speaking population of 459,574, and 10,000 other than English-speaking people. The chief town is Halifax, which has a population of 46,081 (1911). Prince Edward Island is 2,133 miles in extent, and has a population of 93,722 (1911). Cape Breton Island, which was formerly a distinct colony, contains an area of 3,120 square miles with a population of 49,166 (1901). Its chief town is Sydney, population 17,617 (1911).

There are 72,083 members of the Church of England in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island of whom 14,560 are communicants. The parishes number 96 and are served by 119 clergy. There are 10 parishes, with 11 clergy in Prince Edward Island.

The S.P.G. supported work in Nova Scotia from 1749 to 1902.

There are 250 churches in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, many of which have been

erected entirely by the contributions of the people. About 150 have received aid from the S.P.G. and the S.P.C.K.

Eastern Canada has lost much of its old population by the movement Westward and a new population in large numbers has been coming into the mining districts. To these the Church in Nova Scotia has been ministering and at the same time has been sending a large sum to the Western dioceses.

On the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Anglican Church in Canada a Congress was held in Halifax in September, 1910, which was attended by the Bishop of London and other representatives from England. The Bishop took part in the consecration of the new cathedral at Halifax.

#### *Bishops:—*

Charles Inglis, 1787.

Robert Stanser, 1816.

John Inglis, 1825.

Hibbert Binney, 1851.

Frederick Courtney, 1888.

Clarendon Lamb Worrell, 1904.

**Quebec, 1793.**—This diocese comprises the districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Francis, and Gaspé, and has a population of 788,738, of whom 729,270 are of French origin. Those living on the coast are fishermen; those in the district between the St. Lawrence and the United States are engaged in agriculture. Timber is exported from Quebec; Sherbrooke is the capital of the agricultural district, and has also

some beginnings of manufacture. There is little immigration, but the Church population of the diocese is fully maintained. The cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity is at Quebec, and the number of Church members is 22,161 (1910); there are 83 clergy, 132 consecrated churches, 41 mission stations and 2,180 parish helpers.

There are 102 Sunday schools in the diocese. The University of Bishop's College at Lennox-



ville belongs equally to this diocese and that of Montreal. It has upwards of 70 resident students in Arts and Divinity.

The diocese having given up the S.P.G. grant for the stipend of one of the missionaries on the Canadian Labrador, the Society still makes a grant towards the stipend of one clergyman in the diocese, *i.e.*, to Archdeacon Balfour, on account of his connection with the marine hospital, and also assists the diocese by a considerable grant of exhibitions for students, who are being trained at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, for work in the diocese.

The Society opened a mission in Quebec in

**Toronto, 1839.**—This diocese comprises an area of 9,261 square miles, with a population according to the census of 1901 of 564,141 (the city of Toronto having a population of 376,240 (1911)).

The cathedral church of St. Alban the Martyr is at Toronto and the number of Church members is 100,782; there are 29,319 communicants, 206 clergy, and 259 permanent churches. Number of parishes 101 and 176 mission stations.

There are 208 Sunday schools; 2 training colleges—Trinity University (with a divinity faculty and a royal charter), and Wycliffe College. St. Hilda's College, Toronto, for women, is affiliated with Trinity University.

**Fredericton, 1845.**—This diocese was founded in 1845, before which time it formed part of the diocese of Nova Scotia. It comprises the whole of the Civil Province of New Brunswick, and is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec, on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the south by the Bay of Fundy, and on the west by the State of Maine (U.S.). A narrow isthmus, about 15 miles across at its narrowest part, joins it on the south-east to Nova Scotia. The area is 27,985 square miles, and the population according to the census of 1911 was 351,815. Out of this 41,767 were members of the Church of England. There are about 9,000 communicants.

The cathedral is at Fredericton the capital of

1800, and has contributed to the permanent endowment of the see. It has also greatly aided Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

As Nova Scotia did not form part of Canada when Bishop Inglis was appointed, the diocese of Quebec may claim to be the first Bishopric actually constituted in Canada.

*Bishops :—*

Jacob Mountain, 1793.

Charles James Stewart, 1826.

George Jehoshaphat Mountain, 1836.

James William Williams, 1863.

Andrew Hunter Dunn, 1892.

The S.P.G. began work in Toronto in 1792, and gave much assistance at the time when it was formed into a diocese. The Society ceased to make grants to this diocese in 1858.

*Bishops :—*

John Strachan, 1839.

Alexander Neil Bethune, 1867.

Arthur Sweatman, 1879; Archbishop, 1906;

Primate of all Canada, 1907.

James Fielding Sweeny, 1909.

*Assistant Bishop :—*

William Day Reeve, 1907 (cons. 1891).

the Province, the population of which was (in 1911), 7,208. There are 152 consecrated churches, 80 mission stations, 116 Sunday schools, 600 teachers, and 6,000 scholars.

The S.P.G. supported missions in this district for many years prior to the formation of the diocese. The number of clergy in the diocese is 73. The Society ceased to make grants to this diocese in 1910.

*Bishops :—*

John Medley, 1845.

Hollingworth Tully Kingdon, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1881; Bishop, 1892.

John Andrew Richardson, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1906; Bishop, 1907.

**Montreal, 1850.**—This diocese was divided from that of Quebec. It comprises the territory of Montreal, an area of 44,000 square miles. Population, 739,248.

The cathedral is at Montreal (population 466,197). The proportion of the Church of England to the whole population is less than 7 per cent., French Roman Catholics largely predominating. The number of Church members is about 50,387, of communicants about 16,759. There are 104 parishes and 45 missions, with 170 churches and 73 other stations where services are occasionally held. The clergy number 126, the lay readers 45, and the students of the Diocesan Theological College, of whom there were 25 in 1910, work in the vacant parishes

and missions during the summer months. The Sunday schools number 139, with 10,232 scholars.

There is an increasing demand for services in French.

The S.P.G. assisted the endowment fund of this see by a grant of £3,000.

*Bishops :—*

Francis Fulford, 1850.

Ashton Oxenden, 1869.

William Bennett Bond, 1879 ; Archbishop, 1901 ; Primate of all Canada, 1904.

James Carmichael, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1902 ; Bishop, 1906.

John Craig Farthing, 1909.

**Huron, 1857.**—This diocese contains 13 counties, including an area of 12,000 square miles. The population is estimated at over 800,000.

There are 149 clergy in active service. Number of Church edifices, 290. The Church population is 61,522 ; the communicants number 20,375 ; Sunday schools, 230 ; pupils, 13,309.

The Huron Theological College, incorporated 1863, and the Western University, incorporated 1878, are under Church auspices ; they are situated in the city of London. London, in which

is the cathedral and the bishop's residence, has a population of 49,507. Other towns are Brantford, 20,711 ; St. Thomas, 14,578 ; Windsor, 16,142.

The S.P.G. gave temporary assistance to the see of Huron, but was able to withdraw its help in 1882.

*Bishops :—*

Benjamin Cronyn, 1857.

Isaac Hellmuth, 1871.

Maurice Scollard Baldwin, 1883.

David Williams, 1905.

**Ontario, 1862.**—The diocese was formed from that of Toronto. The first bishop was consecrated on 25th March, 1862. The diocese was divided in 1896, when the diocese of Ottawa was formed, and now consists of the counties of Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox, Addington, Hastings and Prince Edward, comprising 78 townships in an area of 6,692 square miles, and contains a population of 208,599.

The number of Church people as reported by the census was 38,871. There are 79 clergy and 9,313 communicants, 107 Sunday schools and 4,999 scholars.

The S.P.G. began work in this district in 1784. The Society contributed to the endowment of the see, which is now independent of its aid.

The bishop's seat is at Kingston which has a population of 19,193 and where is the cathedral of St. George.

*Bishops :—*

John Travers Lewis, 1862 ; Archbishop, 1893.

William Lennox Mills, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1900 ; Bishop, 1901.

**Algoma, 1873.**—This diocese is a missionary one dependent for nearly one half of its maintenance on the voluntary offerings of the members of the Church in the older parts of Canada and in England. The S.P.G., S.P.C.K., and C.C.C.S. subsidise it with varying amounts.

The clergy in 1910 numbered 50, lay readers, 26. Their ministrations extend over an area of nearly 70,000 square miles. The diocese comprises the civil districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, part of Nipissing, the Manitoulin Island and East and West Algoma.

Algoma has an English-speaking population of 132,000 and of other than English-speaking people 8000.

There are 103 churches, 12 self-supporting parishes and 125 congregations.

The S.P.G. has contributed to the support of this diocese by giving annual grants; it has also contributed to the permanent endowment of the see. The future of the diocese depends largely on the completing of this endowment. Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 6.

**Niagara, 1875.**—This see, which comprises part of the Province of Ontario, was founded in 1875, and is the smallest of the Canadian dioceses in point of area, although in the number of clergy it exceeds several. The six counties which form the diocese contain a population of 240,000. The members of the Church of England number 35,980, of whom 13,309 are communicants. There are 81 clergy and 35 lay readers in the diocese. The parishes, including missions and stations, number 109.

**Ottawa, 1896.**—This see was founded in 1896 by a division of the large diocese of Ontario. The new diocese consists of the counties of Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew, and part of the district of Nipissing, making in all a distance of 300 miles. Area 11,000 square miles. The English-speaking population of the diocese of Ottawa is 217,034 and the non-English-speaking 69,689.

The diocese has made great progress in the past few years; much new work, especially in the rapidly developing mining region, has been undertaken. There is need for further expansion and such need is very pressing. For this reason men and money are needed and are greatly desired at this time of advancement and growth. A diocesan synod has been established and held its second meeting in June, 1909.

At the following stations the work is assisted by the S.P.G.: Baysville, Blind River, Burk's Falls, Byng Inlet, Emsdale, Fort William West, Rosseau, Sturgeon Falls.

The residence of the Bishop is Bishophurst, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

At Sault Ste. Marie there are homes for Indian boys and girls.

*Bishops :—*

Frederic Dawson Fauquier, 1873.

Edward Sullivan, 1882.

George Thorneloe, 1897.

The cathedral is at Hamilton, which has a population of 81,879 (1911).

The S.P.G. has not aided Niagara as a separate diocese; but the Missions contained in it were either planted by the Society or are the direct outcome of its work

*Bishops :—*

Thomas Brock Fuller, 1875.

Charles Hamilton, 1885 (tr. to Ottawa, 1896).

John Philip Du Moulin, 1896.

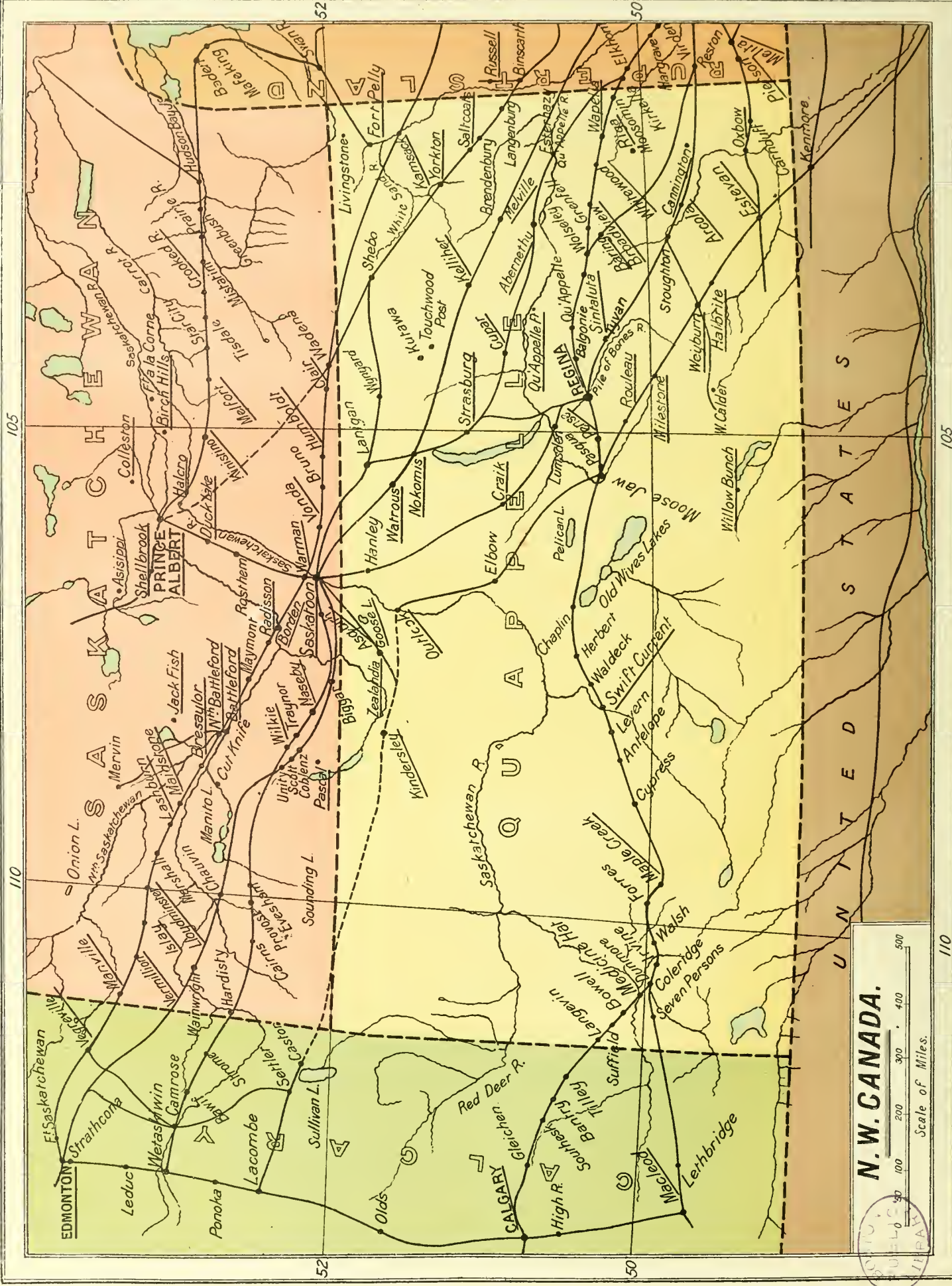
William Reid Clark, 1911.

The cathedral is at Ottawa, the Federal capital, which has a population of 86,340 (1911). The Church population is 31,455, with 11,835 communicants. There are 73 clergy in the diocese and 126 churches; Sunday schools 102; scholars, 7,205.

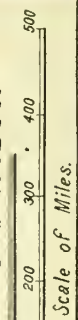
Charles Hamilton, 1896; Archbishop and Metropolitan, 1909.







**N.W. CANADA.**



Places at which work assisted by the S.P.G. is being carried on are underlined.



## PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

### Nine Bishoprics.

**Rupert's Land, 1849.**—This diocese extends from the boundary of the United States 264 miles north and is 222 miles in breadth. It consists of nearly the whole of the Province of Manitoba, except a small portion towards the east.

It is difficult to give accurately the population of the diocese. It is approximately 360,000. There has been considerable development in the diocese during the last few years, owing to the extension of the various railway systems, and a number of new towns have grown up, whilst others have increased very largely in population, especially those of Winnipeg 135,430 (1911) and Brandon 13,837 (1911). The cathedral is at Winnipeg and the Church population has greatly increased; it is now about 50,000. There is a large foreign element, consisting of Mennonite Germans, Russians, Galicians, Doukhobors, Scandinavians, etc. There are (1910) 112 licensed clergy and about 57 licensed lay readers.

In the diocese are St. John's College, St. John's College School for boys, and Havergal College for girls. In the University of Manitoba there are four colleges in Arts, belonging respectively to the Church of England, the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians and the Wesleyans. The Church College of St. John's has about 90 students in Arts and Theology, and there are about 100 boys in the College School.

The S.P.G. has given much help to this diocese, dating from 1850, and has also given a large sum of money towards the endowment of St. John's College, Winnipeg, which is the Theological College for the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land. Clergy working in connection with the S.P.G., 17. There are also a large number of catechists supported by the S.P.G.

*Indian Missions.*—The diocese contains an Indian population of 5,800, of whom 3,000 are members of the Church.

At the following stations work is assisted by the S.P.G.:—

Belmont, Carroll, Clanwilliam, Deloraine, Durban, Elkhorn, Elm Creek, McGregor, Minioto, Pilot Mound, Posen, Rathwell, Russell, Snowflake, Somerset, St. Cuthbert's, St. George, Brandon; St. Jude's, Winnipeg; St. Paul's, Wakefield, Woodlands, Winnipeg Cathedral & College Mission Staff.

The C.M.S. supports work at Shoal River.

*Bishops*:—

David Anderson, 1849.

Robert Machray, 1865; Archbishop and Primate of all Canada, 1893.

Samuel Pritchard Matheson, Assistant Bishop, 1903; Archbishop and Metropolitan, 1905. Primate of all Canada, 1909.

**Moosonee, 1872.**—Moosonee formed part of the original diocese of Rupert's Land, out of which it was taken in 1872 when the first bishop was consecrated; and which until 1903 included the diocese of Keewatin. The diocese includes the south-eastern portion of the basin of Hudson Bay. It extends inland from 300 to 500 miles on its eastern and southern sides, and northwards as far as human beings exist: area about 600,000 square miles. The population may be estimated at 14,000, Indians 5,000, 2,500 Eskimos, and, as far as discovered, 6,500 white people.

The Church members are white 1,000, Indians 4,000, Eskimo 300, communicants 1,200, and there are 9 clergy, 4 lay workers and 16 native catechists. There are five ladies connected with school work. There is a pro-cathedral with about 100 communicants, also Indian boarding schools at *Moose* and Chapleau and there are good churches at twelve other places. A new station, Martin's Falls, has been lately occupied and this last summer another at Agamaskee. The whole of the Crees in the diocese, as well as at least three-fourths of the Ojibbeways, have been baptised. The diocese is divided into large districts, over which a clergyman is placed: his work is arduous, as he has to travel throughout his district at least once a year; this is done in summer by means of canoe, and in the winter in snow shoes or with dogs and sledges.

The southern portion of the diocese is rapidly opening up for settlement. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is being constructed through the diocese from east to west, a distance of 500 miles, and a second, the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario, from south to north, a distance of 100 miles, making the junction with the G.T.P. at a place called Cochrane, which will soon be a large and important town. Small towns at Matheson,

Dane, Abitibi, Crossing, Bisco, and other places are rapidly springing up. Chapleau, the chief town of the diocese, has a population of 1,200.

With the exception of Moose Island, it is very difficult to grow even vegetables at any of the missions on the Bay. The summer is very short, about three months, and subject to heavy frosts every month in the year. The staple food is tinned meats, bacon and flour. Fish and game, such as cod, geese and ducks, etc., are plentiful in the spring and late autumn.

The work among the Indians has made such progress that the C.M.S. has withdrawn much of its support, preferring to give most support to Eskimo work. They have established an Arctic Mission at Ashe Inlet on Hudson's Straits.

The Arctic Mission comprises all the country inhabited by the Eskimo. The base of communication is now transferred from England or Scotland, as hitherto, to St. John, Newfoundland, thus saving a distance of 2,000 miles, and providing a more reliable means of transportation. From the headquarters station at Ashe Inlet, the missionaries have planned to itinerate in different directions.

The C.M.S. supports missionaries at Fort George, Blacklead Island and Ashe Inlet.

At Rupert's House there are 1,000 Indians scattered over 90,000 square miles. At Mistussinee, and Biscotasing new churches have lately been built. At Fort George there are 850 Indians and Eskimos. At Albany there are 800 Indians, 515 of whom are members of the Church.

*Bishops :—*

John Horden, 1872.

Jervois Arthur Newnham, 1893.

George Holmes, 1905.

John George Anderson, 1909.

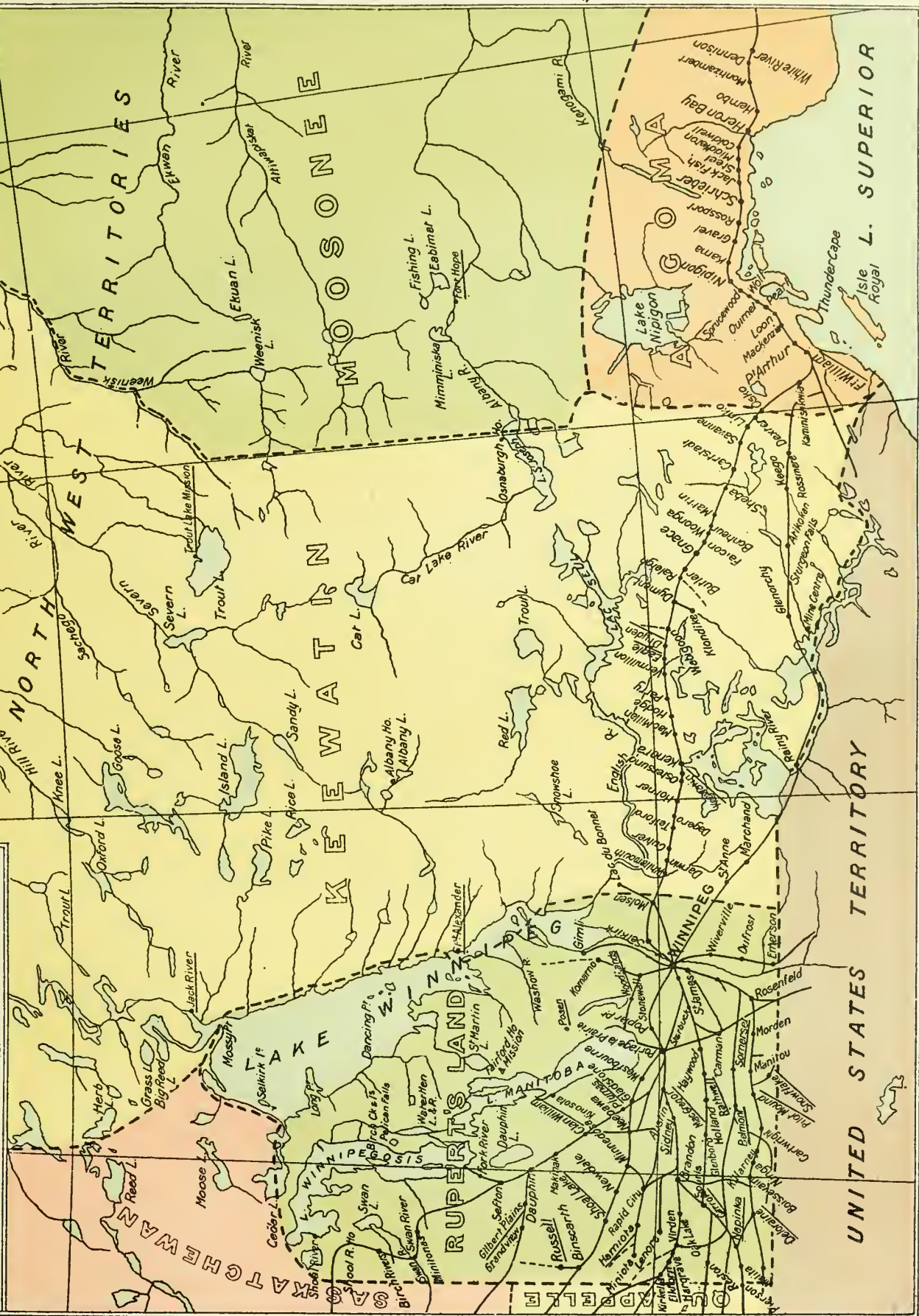
**Athabasca, 1874.**—This diocese comprises the southern portion of the original diocese of that name (N.W. Territory, Dominion of Canada), which included what is now called the diocese of

Mackenzie River. It has now an area of over 200,000 square miles. The division was effected at the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Rupert's Land in 1883. The population of Eng-



# RUPERT'S LAND, KEEWATIN, MOOSONEE & ALGOMA.

Scale of Miles.  
0 50 100 150



Places at which work assisted by the S.P.G. is being carried on are underlined.



lish-speaking people is about 2,000, and rapidly increasing, Indians and half-breeds. Church population—White 700; Indian, 400.

The mission work in this diocese is supported by the C.M.S., C.C.C.S. and M.S.C.C. Staff: the bishop and 9 clergy, 5 lay workers, 10 ladies.

The Beavers are the aborigines of the central and western portions of the diocese: the Chipewyans of the eastern and the Slave Indians of the northern and north-easterly portions. The Beavers are diminishing through too close inter-marriage, want of cleanliness and scarcity of food.

There are 9 mission stations: St. Paul's, Chipewyan (this is the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company's northern fur trade, and the main channel of communication with the still further north); St. Luke's, Vermilion, connected with which is the Irene Training School;

the Christ Church Mission, near Smoky River; St. Peter's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake, where there is a boarding school for Indian children; St. Andrew's Mission, White Fish Lake, working chiefly among the Crees where there is also a boarding school, St. John's, Wopuskow, Spirit River; All Saints Mission at Athabasca Landing. All Saints Church has been built here. While the mission work amongst the Indians is maintained, extensive Evangelistic efforts in behalf of the increasing white population are being made.

*Bishops:—*

William Carpenter Bompas, 1874.

Richard Young, 1884; resigned 1904.

William Day Reeve (Bishop of Mackenzie River), resigned 1907.

George Holmes, 1909.

**Saskatchewan, 1874.**—The diocese of Saskatchewan was formed out of Rupert's Land. It embraces the former territory of Saskatchewan, together with a large extent of territory lying to the north. Its area is over 200,000 square miles. The English-speaking and foreign population increases so fast that no statistics are of any use. The majority of the Indian population are members of the Church. A large number of towns and villages have sprung up along the C.N.Ry., C.P.Ry. and G.T.P.Ry., besides many settlements as yet some distance from these railways. The immigration for some years past has been large, and there is a prospect of rapid development through the building of the Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific, which pass right through the diocese from east to west.

The diocese of Saskatchewan has received much help from the S.P.G. from the time of its formation.

The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are:—

Asquith, Bresaylor, Birch Hills, Borden, Battleford, North Battleford, Campbell Lake, Colleston, Clair, Crooked River, Duck Lake, Humboldt, Halcro, Islay, Kinistino, Lashburn, Melfort, Mancroft, Mannville, Maidstone, Merwin, Meota, Naseby, New Osgood, Pascal district, Prongue, Prince Albert East, Prince Albert district, Radisson, Shellbrook, Saskatoon, Scott, Vonda, Wilkie, Warman.

During the last few years over sixty laymen have gone out from England to serve as catechists in the diocese, a number of whom after a course of study extending over three years have now been ordained.

A church hostel is in course of building at Saskatoon in connection with the large Government university which is also in course of building. It is hoped that many of the future clergy for Saskatchewan may be trained at this hostel. The Colonial and Continental Church Society have given a large amount of assistance to this diocese during the last few years.

*Work amongst Indians.*—Emmanuel College at Prince Albert was established for training candidates for Holy Orders, school teachers and Indian students for employment in mission



work generally. It is now a Divinity College, for catechists and students, and is affiliated with the Saskatchewan University.

The Industrial School at Battleford is for the training of Indian boys and girls and is wholly maintained by the Indian Department, Ottawa.

The St. Barnabas Boarding School, Onion Lake, is for the training of Indian youths and girls. There is also an Indian boarding school at Lac la Rouge, maintained mainly by the Indian Department.

The work amongst the Indians does not make much progress. There are eleven clergy engaged

in this work, of whom three are principals of schools. It is very difficult to get competent teachers for the salary offered by the Canadian Government. The Indians are advancing a little in farming in some places, but they do not progress in the matter of the support of their clergy.

The bishop resides at Prince Albert.

#### *Bishops :—*

John McLean, 1874.

Cyprian Pinkham, 1887.

Jervois Arthur Newnham, 1903 (cons. 1892).

**Qu'appelle, 1883 (Originally Assiniboia).—** This diocese comprises the southern half of the Province of Saskatchewan and contains an area of 90,000 square miles. It was formed out of the dioceses of Rupert's Land and Saskatchewan, and is bounded on the east by the diocese of Rupert's Land, on the north by the diocese of Saskatchewan, on the west by the diocese of Calgary, and on the south by the United States.

It is almost entirely agricultural and pastoral. Immigration into this district began about 1883.

The diocese which is rapidly growing in numbers owing to the development of railways and the consequent inrush of settlers, is divided at present into 70 districts or missions all of which contain a large number of out stations. At present there are at work in the diocese 69 clergy and 58 lay readers.

The Railway Mission, modelled upon a similar organisation in South Africa, and financially supported by the Archbishops' Fund and M.S.C.C., is an agency supplementary to the more normal diocesan activities. Its *modus operandi* is a free movement of clergy and lay workers from a common central home at Regina along the many new and for the most part unclaimed lines of railway, with the railways themselves as their

proper means of locomotion, in order to secure a rapid and effective lengthening of the Church's cords.

The first workers started out late in November, 1910; their number in 1911 was 12, half of them priests and half laymen. These are providing fortnightly ministrations at forty different centres widely scattered throughout the diocese, and hope to promote the building of a number of churches during the present year.

The existing staff suffices only for 500 miles out of the 2,800 miles of track within the diocesan borders to-day; and it is practically certain that this latter figure will be well nigh doubled during the next three years.

A prairie brotherhood organised by the Rev. W. J. H. McClean was started in the south of the diocese in 1908. It has at present 3 members who hold services over a very wide district the centre of which is at Willow Bunch. A railway line is being built through the district which will shortly result in a very large increase in its population.

The S.P.G. supports missions at the following stations: Abernethy (now Balcarres), Arcola Line, Baring, Broadview, Cannington, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Estevan, Fort Qu'Appelle, Halbrite, Kamsack, Kelliher, Kutawa, Milestone, Nokomis, Oxbow, Outlook, Pense, St. Chad's Hostel, Re-

gina, Sintaluta, Strasburg, Swift Current, Togo, Watrous, Weyburn, Willow Bunch, Zealandia, and has contributed to the endowment fund of the Bishopric and to the clergy sustentation fund. Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 35.

**Mackenzie River, 1883 (Originally Athabasca).**—This diocese was separated from the diocese of Rupert's Land in 1874, and from Athabasca in 1883, and the diocese of Selkirk was separated from it in 1890; but it still remains one of the largest of the colonial dioceses, and contains upwards of 500,000 square miles. The population of English-speaking people is 200; Indian, 4,000; Eskimo, 400. Church population—White, 100; Indian, 700; Eskimo, 50. There are 4 churches.

The chief burden of the support of the mission work was borne by the C.M.S. from its inception in 1858 until recently; but as the C.M.S. is now gradually withdrawing, the M.S.C.C. is trying to take up the work. The C.M.S. still, however, supports one clergyman, and makes a grant which diminishes year by year. There are four mission stations and several outposts. At Hay River is the diocesan school, where there are about thirty boarders gathered from all parts of the diocese. Work is also being done among the Eskimos. Day and Sunday schools are held at the stations.

The principal centres of work are at *Herschel*

*Bishops* :—

Adelbert John Robert Anson, 1884.

William John Burn, 1893.

John Grisdale, 1896.

Malcolm Taylor McAdam Harding, 1911  
(Coadjutor, 1909).

*Island*, where there is a mission which was started by Bishop Stringer in 1892. It reaches the Eskimos, the American whaling station, and a contingent of the N.W. Mounted Police.

*Fort MacPherson*, Tukudh Mission. Here Archdeacon McDonald laboured for fifty years, and translated the whole of the Bible into the vernacular. The Indians number about 400.

*Fort Norman*, Hare Indian Mission.

*Fort Simpson*, Tess Cho Tone Mission. The attendance at Church reaches 140.

*Hay River*, Slavi Mission. There are 30 children in the school.

*Tribes* : Eskimos, Tukudh, Hare, Slavi, Mountain, Sikani, Dog Rib, Yellow Knives, Chipewyan, besides white people and half-breeds.

Number of clergy in the diocese, 4; lay workers 5, and 3 ladies.

*Bishops* :—

William Carpenter Bompas, 1874 (tr. to Selkirk, 1890).

William Day Reeve, 1891; resigned, 1907.

The Bishop of Athabasca, residing at Athabasca Landing, acts as Bishop for Mackenzie River.

**Calgary, 1888.**—The diocese of Calgary was established in 1888, having been taken from the diocese of Saskatchewan. Its greatest length is 378 miles, and its greatest breadth 342 miles. Its area is more than 100,000 square miles. Its population is probably about 250,000. Its chief cities and towns are Calgary 43,736, Edmonton 24,882, Lethbridge 8,048, Strathcona 5,580, Witskiwin 3,500, High River 2,000. For some years after it was called into being the diocese was worked along with that of Saskatchewan,

by one bishop who worked each separately; but upon the completion of the Calgary Bishopric Endowment Fund, October 1, 1903, the bishop resigned the care of Saskatchewan and here confined himself to Calgary. When the diocese of Calgary was organised in 1889, there were 11 clergy; now there are nearly 90, with a number of paid lay readers whose whole time is given to their work.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 27. There are now nearly 30 clergy who are entirely

supported by the free-will offerings of the people, and nearly all the self-supporting parishes were originally either S.P.G. Missions or part of such Missions.

St. Hilda's College, a girls' church school, has been for some years in successful operation in Calgary. A college, to be called the Bishop Pinkham College, in which a Church high school for boys is at present being held, has been recently opened.

At Edmonton in the north of the diocese a brotherhood has been established which consists of 9 clergy and 6 laymen who are endeavouring to minister to the spiritual wants of a large district in and near Edmonton and radiating westerly and north-westerly to the western boundary of the diocese. The brotherhood is at present supported by the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund.

A similar brotherhood has been started in the southern part of the diocese and is worked on similar lines.

*Indian Missions.*—The Church has missions to the Indians on the four Reserves in the Southern part of the diocese, *i.e.*, among the Blackfoot, Bloods, Peigans and Sarcee. The

total Indian population on the four Reserves is said to be 2,692. Of these the number of church members is about 563 including about 170 communicants. The Roman Catholics, the only other religious body working on three of the Reserves (on the Sarcee we are alone), claim according to government returns about 573 leaving 1,556 still to be evangelised.

The church began its work among the Peigans in 1879 among the Bloods in 1880, among the Blackfoot in 1883, and among the Sarcee in 1886.

There are church boarding schools for the Bloods, Peigans and Sarcee. The boarding school in the Blackfoot Reserve has been closed till the new building now in course of erection is ready, and the school has (for the present) by the express wish of the government become a day school. All four schools have pupils of both sexes.

Among the Blackfoot there is a valuable medical mission and an Indian hospital of great value to children and adults.

*First Bishop* :—

William Cyprian Pinkham, 1888 (see under Saskatchewan).

**Yukon (formerly Selkirk), 1890.**—This diocese comprises the Yukon Territory, Canada, and was formed out of the diocese of Mackenzie River. It lies in the extreme north-western corner of the Dominion of Canada, extending from British Columbia on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north, and from the Rocky Mountains on the east to the United States Territory of Alaska on the west.

Population: English speaking people, about 15,000; native Indians, 1,000.

There are 8 clergy and 4 lay readers, who, together with the bishop and several teachers in the schools, comprise the working staff of the whole diocese.

The three native Missions at Fort Selkirk, Carcross and Moosehide are assisted by the C.M.S. A new church, towards the cost of which the Indians contributed more than £400, has been erected at Moosehide as a memorial to Bishop Bompas. The native schools receive aid from the Canadian Government and also a grant from the S.P.C.K.

The C.C.C.S. assist two of the English Missions.

When the Klondyke gold fields were opened the S.P.G. received an offer from the Rev. W. G. Lyon to devote himself to the work of ministering to the miners. Regarding this as a work for the Canadian Church to undertake the S.P.G. voted £200 "to assist and stimulate it in send-



ing a mission to Klondyke and supporting the same without further aid from the Society". Mr. Lyon started from Dawson City in 1898, but was drowned in Lake Barge on his way to Klondyke.

*Church work.*—In this matter endeavour has been made to keep pace to some extent with the growth of the country. Previous to the opening of the Klondyke mines, the Church work in the diocese was confined to 2 or 3 missions to the native Indians exclusively. There are now 4 missions to the Indians, and in addition to these there are organised parishes and English

congregations. There are altogether in the diocese 8 clergy. There are 5 permanent churches and 3 school-chapels, or mission-rooms. There are 7 mission houses or parsonages. The Indians are nearly all christianised. The 4 Indian Missions are supported by the C.M.S., and 3 of the 4 English Missions are assisted by the C.C.C.S.

*Bishops :—*

William Carpenter Bompas, 1891; Bishop of Athabasca, 1874; of Mackenzie River, 1884.

Isaac O. Stringer, 1905.

**Keewatin, 1899.**—The diocese of Keewatin was organised in 1899, but the first bishop was not appointed until 1902. It was formed so as to relieve the diocese of Moosonee of the Indian and Eskimo work on the west shores of Hudson Bay. It took in also most of the Indian work in the diocese of Rupert's Land.

It is bounded on the east by the dioceses of Moosonee and Algoma, on the south by the boundary line dividing the United States from Canada, and on the west by the dioceses of Rupert's Land, Saskatchewan and Mackenzie River. To the north it goes farther than any other diocese in Canada, taking in all the Eskimos as far as Fox's Channel and even beyond.

The diocese stretches from Savanne on the east to Molson in the west, and comes into three provinces—Ontario, Manitoba and Keewatin. In extent it is about 350,000 square miles. The present population is about 27,000, being 17,000 whites and 10,000 Indians and Eskimos.

Work in Keewatin is almost equally divided between whites, Indians and Eskimos. All the

Indian and Eskimo work was begun, and has been carried on up to the present, by the C.M.S., but they are now gradually withdrawing their aid. There are 10 central Indian missions with populations varying from 150 to 600. There are now 14 parishes amongst the white settlers; in 1902 there were only 4. In 1902 there were 7 clergy; now there are 16, and 10 paid lay workers.

The S.P.G. contributed £1,000 to the endowment of the diocese, and partly supports two clergy for white work at Keewatin and Dryden. Not many settlers are coming into the diocese at present, as there is very little farm land; but there is a large and growing work amongst lumbermen, miners and railwaymen, both the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Trans-Continental and Canadian Northern lines running for 300 miles through the heart of the diocese.

St. Albans Kenora (Rat Portage), appointed as the pro-cathedral in 1906, is the only self-supporting parish in the diocese.

*Bishop :—*

Joseph Lofthouse, 1902.

## INDEPENDENT DIOCESES.

**British Columbia, 1859.**—This diocese was founded in 1859; the diocese of Caledonia was separated from it in 1879, and in the same year the diocese of New Westminster was also formed out of it. The four dioceses west of the Rockies are soon to be formed into an Ecclesiastical Province, but until this is accomplished, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury the jurisdiction of these dioceses has been transferred to the Primate of All Canada. It comprises Vancouver Island and the adjacent islands, and has an area of 17,000 square miles. Agriculture, coal-mining, lumber mills, ship-building, and salmon and seal fisheries employ most of the people. Population—English-speaking people, 75,000; other than English-speaking people, 14,500. Victoria, population 31,620 (1911), the capital of the Civil Province of British Columbia, is the seat of the bishop. The number of clergy is 30. The S.P.G. began work in 1859 and for

many years continued its support. But the diocese has received no grant since 1909. The work of the Columbia Coast Mission which was started in 1905 for the Logging Camps has developed, and there are now three hospitals with resident doctors and nurses, and a steamer built at a cost of £5,000 which regularly visits the camps, and is provided with everything necessary for the Services of the Church, and also carries a surgeon. The work is under the charge of Rev. T. Antle as superintendent, and a joint committee of this diocese and the diocese of New Westminster.

At Alert Bay there is an Indian Industrial School in connection with the C.M.S.

### *Bishops :—*

George Hills, 1859.

William Willcox Perrin, 1893 (resigned 1911).

John Charles Roper, 1912.

**New Westminster, 1879.**—This diocese was founded in 1879, when the original diocese of British Columbia was divided into three dioceses. It comprised a district on the mainland between the 49th and 54th parallels of N. latitude, and bounded on the west by the Gulf of Georgia, and on the east by the Rocky Mountains. It was further divided in 1900, when that portion of the diocese east of the 120th meridian of W. longitude was separated and formed into the diocese of Kootenay. The area is about 90,000 square miles, with a rapidly-growing population of at least 200,000 people. Included among these are over 8,000 Indians (of whom 1,679 are returned as belonging to the

Church), besides a considerable number of Chinese and Japanese and several hundred Sikhs from India.

Number of clergy, 58; churches, 51; communicants, 5,000; Sunday school scholars, 3,000; local contributions of parishes (1909), £11,500. Self-supporting parishes, 15; aided missions, 26.

Vancouver (population, 100,000) has fourteen parishes and missions, eight of which are self-supporting. New Westminster (pop. (1911) 13,394), has three parishes two of them self-supporting. Five other parishes receive no aid, and these may become self-supporting in 1911. But owing to the mountainous character of the





The principal stations assisted by S.P.G. are underlined



diocese, and thinly settled districts a number of missions will require help for some time. The development of the city of Vancouver, and of the Lower Fraser Valley is remarkable and taxes all the resources of the Church to provide services for incoming church people. The railway developments in the next five years will open up many new districts in the diocese. Missionary work is carried on among the Indians by three clergy and two catechists in thirteen churches, most of which were built by the Indians themselves. There is an excellent school for Indian girls at Yale, an industrial school for boys at Lytton, supported by the New England Company, and an Indian hospital, enlarged in 1909, and equipped with operating room and modern surgical appliances. A Chinese mission is established in Vancouver, with a native Chinaman in charge. Work is carried on among the Japanese men and women. For the year ending June, 1909, fourteen were baptized and seven confirmed. The Columbia Coast mission to loggers and settlers along the coast of the mainland within the diocese and the islands belonging to the diocese of Columbia is operated jointly by the two dioceses. The mission steamer *Columbia*, having proved too small, a larger boat, 100 feet long, with powerful gasoline engine and auxiliary sails is now (Jan., 1911) completed at a cost of £4,000.

Hospitals are operated at Rock Bay, Alert Bay and on Texada Island. A resident doctor and two nurses are stationed at each hospital. On the boat, which is fitted up for emergency cases are the superintendent, doctor and necessary helpers.

**Caledonia, 1879.**—The diocese of Caledonia comprises the northern half of British Columbia, and embraces the many outlying islands, the coast district and the interior. The three large rivers—the Skeena, the Naas and the Stickine—form the natural way into the interior, which is very mountainous. At present there are only a

The supplementary endowment for the bishopric has been completed. The endowment is now about £11,000, and a See house situated in the city of New Westminster.

The “Missions to Seamen Society” assist in the support of work among the sailors in the Port of Vancouver.

Apart from missionary work, which continues to expand with the rapid growth in population, the special need is the organisation and establishment of a theological college in the city of Vancouver, now under consideration. The establishment of this diocese was due in great measure to the S.P.G., which has contributed £1,532 to the episcopal endowment.

The archdeaconry of the diocese was founded in 1860 by Miss Burdett-Coutts with a gift of £5,000. The present archdeacon is a diocesan and missionary officer, and holds no parish. The trust deed of the archdeaconry was drawn up by the Society, and the property which is in British Columbia is administered by local trustees appointed by the Society. By careful management the endowment now amounts to 54,300 dollars (over £11,000), and a residence has been built for the Archdeacon in Vancouver, which, owing to increase in values of real estate, is with the lot valued at £2,500.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.—7 European clergy, Chinese catechist at Vancouver, Indian catechists at Lytton and Yale.

#### *Bishops :—*

Acton Windeyer Sillitoe, 1879.

John Dart, 1895.

Adam Urias de Pencier, 1910.

few settlements on the coast or up the rivers; but as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will shortly be constructed across northern British Columbia, the country, which is rich in natural resources, such as timber, fish, minerals, etc., with many fertile valleys, is destined to develop rapidly. Already settlers are pouring into some



of these valleys, such as Bulkley, Kitsum Kalum, Nechaco, etc., and a new terminal city, Prince Rupert, has arisen which has a population of 4,771 (1911). Population—White, 10,000; Indian, 8,000; Chinese, 1,000; Japanese, 750. 2,308 of the Indians are members of the Church of England. The diocese of Caledonia now forms part of the Canadian Church as organised in the General Synod of Canada. It has a diocesan synod in which White and Indian congregations are represented without distinction. Bishop Ridley, who was consecrated in 1879, when the diocese was formed, resigned in 1904, and was succeeded by Bishop Du Vernet.

The S.P.G. assists 5 of the clergy, the C.M.S. 8, and the Missionary Society of the Canadian Church is furnishing funds for another clergyman for the new work.

**Kootenay, 1900.**—This diocese was created out of the diocese of New Westminster. The first Synod of Kootenay as a separate diocese was held in Nelson May 29th and 30th, 1900. Kootenay is still in charge of the Bishop of New Westminster and will remain so until an endowment fund of ten thousand pounds has been raised, or the stipend of the Bishop otherwise satisfactorily provided for.

The diocese comprises all that part of British Columbia that lies east of the 120th meridian of West Longitude. The population is chiefly English speaking but a few thousands of Japanese, Chinese and Hindoos with a few thousand Indians are also part of the inhabitants. A guess at the population would be about 100,000 all told.

The country has been described as "A sea of mountains" and that well describes it.

**Newfoundland (and Bermuda), 1839.**—This, the oldest English colony, has an area of 42,734 square miles, with a coast line of about 2,000 miles; and according to the census of 1901 a

The C.M.S. began work among the Indians in 1857, the S.P.G. among the miners in 1884.

The work supported by the C.M.S. is carried on at Metlakatla (1862) and Kitkatla (1887) on the coast, Hazelton (1880) and Giatwangak (1882) on the Skeena River, Kincolith (1866) and Aiyansh (1883) on the Naas River, and at Massett (1876) in the Queen Charlotte Islands. The figures in brackets denote the dates at which the several missions were started.

The following stations are assisted by S.P.G.: Atlin, Bulkley Valley, Kitsum Kalum, Massett, and Port Essington.

*Bishops :—*

William Ridley, 1879.

Frederick Herbert Du Vernet, 1904.

The industries are first mining, gold, silver, lead, coal. Next we might place lumbering. There is little or no fishing, that is for the market. The lakes and streams abound with trout.

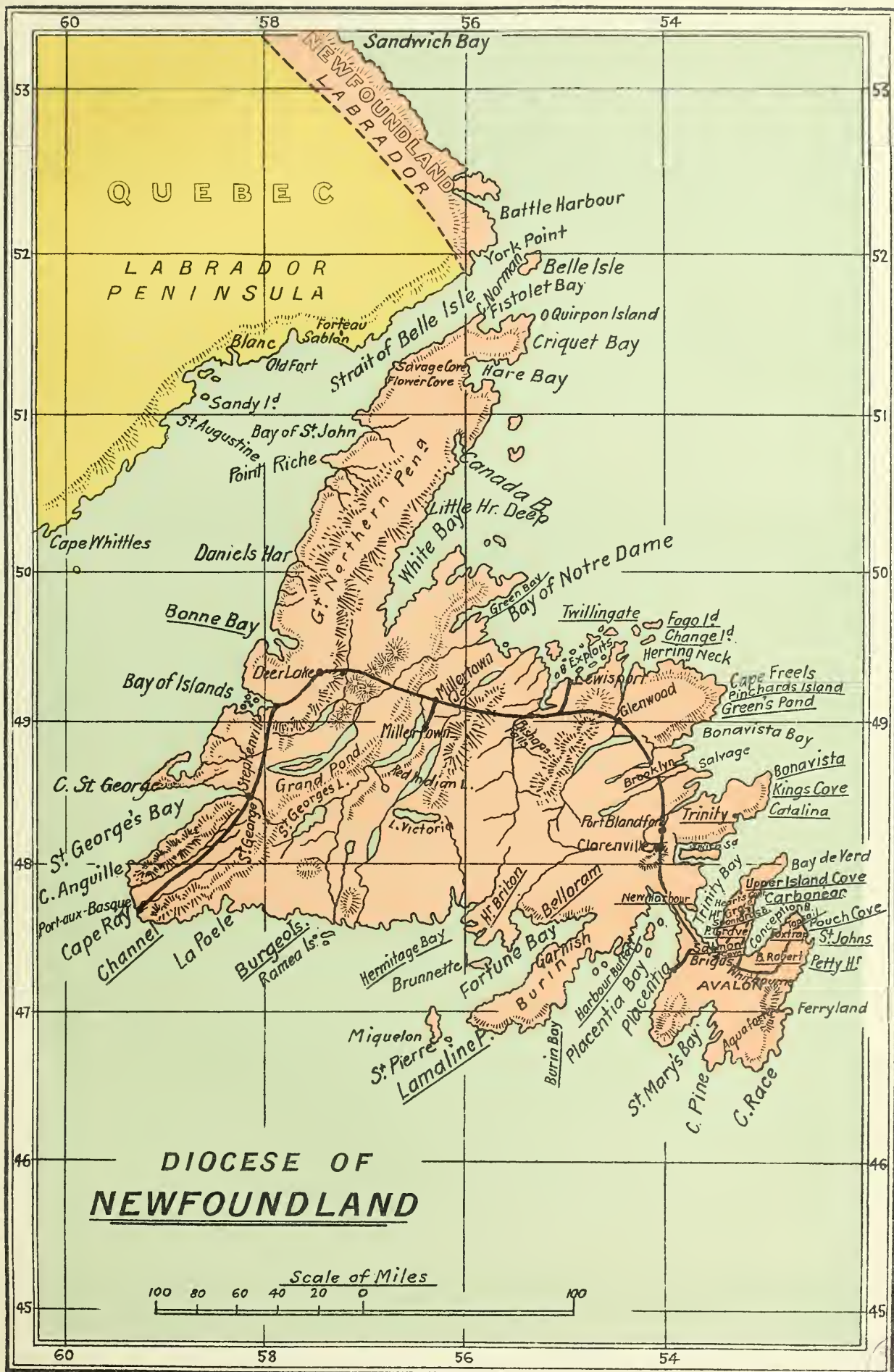
Agriculture is coming to the front and fruit raising will shortly be an important industry; as yet the trees are too young. Apples, peaches, pears, plums and all the smaller fruits are grown and they are all of excellent quality.

The diocese now has 28 clergy. There are 70 stations at which services are held. There are 27 church buildings and ten self-supporting parishes.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 7.

The stations assisted by S.P.G. are: Armstrong, Enderby, Golden, New Denver, Penticton, Summerland.

population of 217,037, exclusive of those resident on the Labrador coast (4,106) within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. The inhabitants are situated almost exclusively on the sea coast, the



The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G are underlined.





chief industries being the cod, seal, herring, salmon and lobster fisheries.

In the interior, which is practically uninhabited, are large tracts of agricultural, timber and mineral lands. There are 638 miles of railway open. The island is rich in mineral resources; there are large and valuable deposits of copper and iron; oil wells and coal have recently been discovered. Shoe, biscuit, cordage and nail factories, iron foundries, lumber mills, the recent introduction of whale fishing, and the erection of pulp mills give employment to part of the population. There are 73,008 members of the Church of England. There are 69 licensed clergy, 156 licensed lay readers, and 160 churches. There are 300 schools, 439 teachers, 14,611 scholars of the Church of England, 21 of which are supported by the C.C.C.S., and 240 Sunday schools, 1,150 teachers, and 12,350 scholars. In 1903 the Rev. J. J. Curling gave a sum of £5,000 to be held in trust by the S.P.G. "for the purpose of making some provision for the needs of the Church of England in the diocese of Newfoundland and its dependency of North-Eastern Labrador".

**Bermuda.**—The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of about 100 small islands, 15 or 16 of which are inhabited, comprising an area of about 19 square miles and containing (1901) a population of 17,535, of whom 6,383 are white, exclusive of those in the army and navy. There were in 1901, 10,627 members of the Church of England. The islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard who sighted them in 1527, but they were first colonised by Sir George Somers who was shipwrecked here in 1609. The chief town is Hamilton; population (1901) 2,246.

Bermuda was formerly an archdeaconry in the diocese of Nova Scotia. In 1839 the diocese of Newfoundland was founded and Bermuda was attached to it, the bishop having by letters patent episcopal jurisdiction in Bermuda. The Church

The S.P.G. first assisted mission work in Newfoundland in 1703. The diocese was founded in 1839, the Society contributing to the support of the bishop and to the endowment fund.

Clergy working in connection with the S.P.G., 22.

Queen's College, Newfoundland, was founded in 1842 with the aid of the Society, by Bishop Feild.

The following stations are assisted by S.P.G. :—

Belleoram.	Petty Harbour.
Brooklyn.	Portugal Cove.
Burgeo.	Pouch Cove.
Carbonear.	St. George's Bay.
Catalina.	St. John's.
Exploits.	Salmon Cove.
Foxtrap and Hopewell.	Salvage.
Harbour Briton.	Tilt Cove.
Harbour Buffett.	Topsail.
King's Cove.	Trinity, West.
Lamaline.	White Bay.
New Harbour.	

*Bishops :—*

Aubrey George Spencer, 1839.

Edward Feild, 1844.

James Butler Knill Kelly, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1867; Bishop 1876.

Llewellyn Jones, 1878.

in Bermuda is established. In 1878 an Act of the Colonial Legislature was passed authorising the formation of a synod, chiefly with a view to providing for the episcopal supervision in these islands. This had become necessary through the death of Bishop Feild. As the result of the action taken by the synod, immediately after its constitution, the Church in Bermuda still remains in connection with the diocese of Newfoundland. The colony is divided into 9 parishes. The bishop spends every alternate winter in Bermuda the diocese of which is entirely distinct from that of Newfoundland.

Number of clergy in Bermuda, 12. There are 14 Church Sunday schools.

The S.P.G. first gave aid to Bermuda in 1705, it ceased to contribute to the support of work in the islands in 1870.

## THE WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The S. P. G. began by aiding clergymen with books and passage money in 1703, and in 1710 became permanently connected with the West Indies by accepting the trusteeship of the Codrington estates in Barbados. Its operations were extended to the Bahamas in 1731, to the Mosquito Shore (among the Mosquito Indians) in 1748, to Tobago, the Leeward Islands, Jamaica and British Guiana in 1835, Trinidad in 1836, British Honduras in 1844, Panama in 1883, and Costa Rica in 1896. As early as 1715 the Society also sought to establish two bishoprics in the West Indies, but did not succeed until 1824, when the sees of Jamaica and Barbados were founded. The Society's exercise of the Codrington Trust proved "a noble exception" at a time (extending over a century) "when the African race" (in the West Indies) "were, even by members of the Church, almost entirely neglected," and it prepared the way to freedom. On the abolition of slavery the Society became also an instrument for the evangelisation of the freed slaves, and between 1835-50 it expended a fund of £164,495 on the work in this field. Few missionary efforts have produced such great results in so short a time as were effected in this instance.

The assistance rendered from "the Negro Education Fund" drew out a large amount of local support, it being a condition that at least one-half of the salaries of the missionaries and lay teachers should from the first be provided

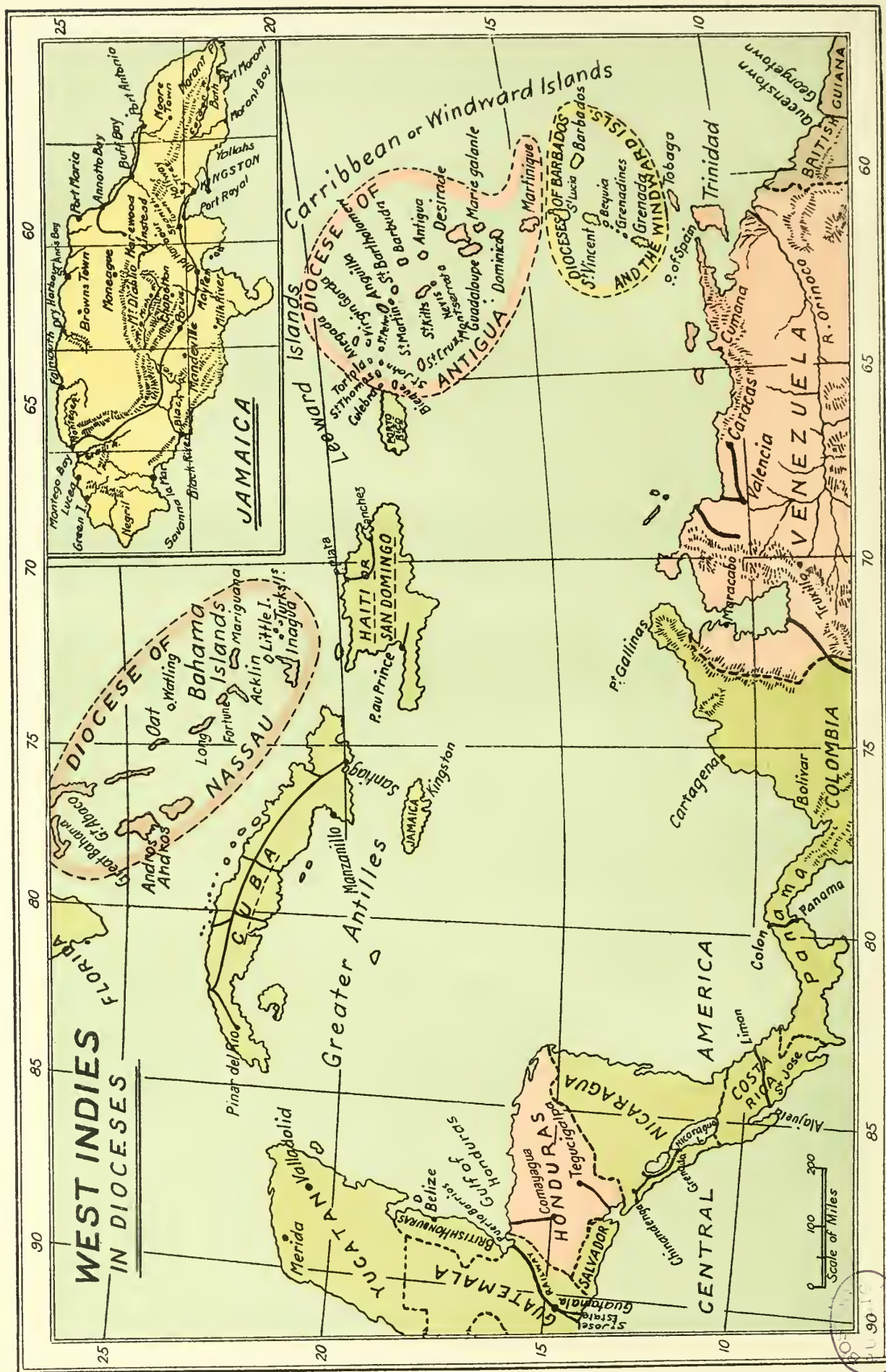
from other sources, and that eventually the entire charge should be undertaken by the colonies. From some of the colonies it was possible for the Society to withdraw all assistance at an early date, without injury to the work; in others it has been necessary to continue and renew aid from time to time, both in order to sustain churches which otherwise must have sunk under disendowment (or rather the withdrawal of State aid), and to extend missions among native races, including the coolie immigrants from China and India in Guiana and Trinidad. In Guiana the evangelisation of the aboriginal Indians and the Chinese immigrants has been practically accomplished in one generation; only 2,000 or 3,000 of the Indians are now heathen. In Trinidad the work among the East Indian coolies has been more fruitful than in Guiana.

Three-fifths of the clergy who have laboured in the West Indies have been educated at Codrington College, Barbados, and coloured missionaries have been sent thence to the heathen in West Africa, the special foreign mission field adopted by the West Indian Church in commemoration of the Society's third jubilee in 1851.

During the period 1712-1910 the Society expended £723,860, and employed about 484 ordained missionaries in the West Indian field. At the *present* time its work there is being carried on in 7 dioceses; its total annual expenditure in 1910 was £6,440, and the number of its missionaries 77.

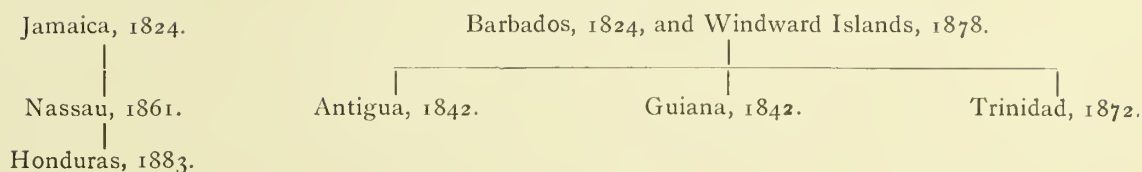






## PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES

### THE WEST INDIAN EPISCOPATE.



**Jamaica, 1824.**—In the year 1824 Jamaica, the Bahamas, and the settlements in the Bay of Honduras were created a bishop's see, but the Bahamas and Honduras have now been made separate dioceses, and the original diocese is limited to the island of Jamaica, which is 144 miles long by 49 broad, and contains 4,207 square miles. Population (1909) 848,656. The number of consecrated churches is 110, in addition to which there are about 214 school chapels and mission rooms. Of these, 122 are mission stations in connection with the Jamaica Church Home and Foreign Missionary Society. There are 90 clergy, and 324 catechists and voluntary lay readers. The number annually confirmed averages about 2,000. There are 1,658 Sunday schools and 26,892 scholars in average attendance.

The S.P.G. has given grants to Jamaica from time to time, the first help given being in 1703. In 1897 the Society gave £1,000 towards the enlargement of the Jamaica Theological College, founded by Archbishop Nuttall in 1883. It also recently voted £100 for two years to supplement the income of poor clergy in the diocese. It gave a grant of £1,000 towards the restoration of church buildings destroyed by the hurricane of August, 1903.

In 1903 the total amount of voluntary offerings was £27,446: in 1905, owing to the general depression caused by the failure of the sugar industry and the hurricane of 1903, the amount contributed was only £20,395. On 14th January, 1907, an earthquake occurred which destroyed a great part of Kingston. The S.P.G. voted £100 and raised a special fund of £330 towards relieving the suffering caused by the earthquake. A pan-Anglican grant of £15,000 was devoted to the same purpose.

An article entitled "The Church in Jamaica, Past and Present," by the late Dr. Collins, Bishop of Gibraltar, which appeared in *The East and The West* for January, 1903, gives a clear account of the religious life of Jamaica.

#### *Bishops :—*

Christopher Lipscombe, 1824.  
 Aubrey George Spencer, 1843.  
 Reginald Courtenay, 1856.  
 William George Tozer, 1879.  
 Enos Nuttall, 1880; Archbishop, 1897.  
 Charles Frederick Douet, Assist. Bishop, 1888; resigned, 1904.  
 Albert Edward Joscelyne, Coadjutor-Bishop, 1905.

**Barbados and the Windward Islands, 1824.**—This diocese included originally what are now the dioceses of Guiana, Antigua, Trinidad. The population of Barbados is 196,498 of whom about 160,000 are members of the Church of England.

There are 11 parishes, 46 churches and chapels, and 51 clergy, 43 licensed lay readers, and 22,160 registered communicants.

There are 166 elementary schools, of which 131 belong to the Church of England. The average attendance at the elementary schools is about 14,000.

Codrington College was founded by Sir Chris-

topher Codrington in 1711, who bequeathed to the S.P.G. certain estates for its support. It is affiliated to Durham University, and was at one time the great educational institution of the West Indies. The S.P.G. has recently voted a large sum towards the endowment of Codrington College out of its Bicentenary Fund. It has also handed over the local management of the Codrington College to the General Synod of the West Indies.

The salaries of the bishop and clergy are paid by the Colonial Legislature. The total amount raised (independent of clerical stipends) for the upkeep of the Church is about £8,500.

**The Windward Islands.**—This diocese includes St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, and the Grenadines. Population 180,675. In St. Vincent and in the Grenadines the majority belong to the Church of England; in St. Lucia and Grenada, where the population is largely French in descent and language, the dominant religion is Roman Catholic. There are at present 18 clergy in the islands, and the diocese remains under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Barbados until a sufficient endowment for the stipend of a separate bishop can be obtained. The church is disestablished and disendowed.

The S.P.G. has done mission work in these islands since 1712. The Society contributed

£750 for the rebuilding of churches and schools destroyed by the hurricane in 1898 in St. Lucia and Grenada, and made a special grant of £300 a year for five years to the bishop to assist the clergy suffering from the results of the volcanic eruption in 1902.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 6.

*Bishops :—*

William Hart Coleridge, 1824.

Thomas Parry, 1842.

John Mitchinson, 1873.

Herbert Bree, 1882.

William Proctor Swaby, 1899 (cons., 1893).

**Antigua (Leeward Islands), 1842.**—This diocese embraces the English islands of Antigua, Dominica, Barbuda, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Tortola, Virgin Gorda and Anegada, as well as churches in the foreign islands of St. Bartholomew (French), Saba Eustatius (Dutch), St. Martin (half Dutch, half French), St. Croix and St. Thomas (Danish). English is the language of the common people in all these islands, except in St. Bartholomew and in Dominica, which was formerly a French possession. Population (1910), 160,000.

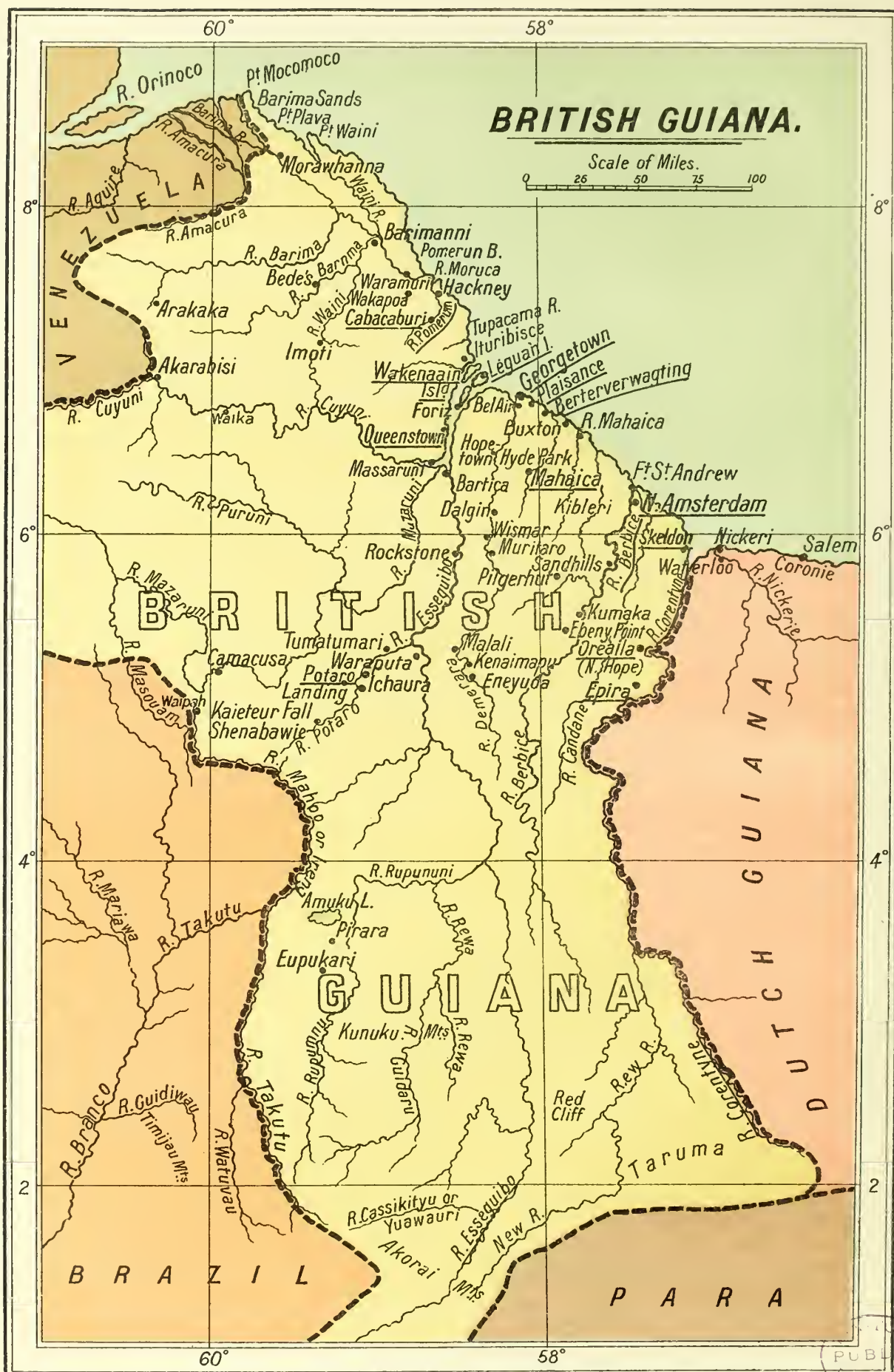
There are 43 churches, with separate parishes or districts, besides schoolrooms licensed for public worship; there are 30 clergy and 25 licensed lay readers, and 12,287 registered communicants.

A large majority of the labouring population can read, and of the younger people nearly all, and many can write also. There is in Antigua one grammar school conducted by a clergyman, one in Dominica and one in St. Kitts.

The S.P.G. first began to work in the Leeward Islands in 1834, the year of the passing of the Emancipation Act. The Society has contributed to







S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined.



the endowment fund of the diocese. The Church was disestablished and disendowed in 1873.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : 16.

*Bishops :—*

Daniel Gateward Davis, 1842.

Stephen Jordan Rigaud, 1858.

William Walrond Jackson, 1860.

Charles James Branch, Coadjutor-Bishop,  
1882 ; Bishop, 1895.

Herbert Mather, 1897.

Walter Farrar, 1905 (resigned 1910).

Edward Hutson, 1911.

The following stations are assisted by S.P.G. :—

Anguilla, St. Mary's	Nevis, St. John's
" St. Bartholomew's	Saba
" St. Barth's	St. Croix, D.W.I.
Antigua, St. Mary's	" St. Paul's
" St. Philip's	St. Kitts, Holy Trinity
" All Saints'	" St. Thomas'
" St. Paul's	" St. Paul's
" St. George's	" St. John's
" St. John's	" Cayon, St. Mary's
Barbuda, Holy Trinity	" Sandy Pt. St. Anne
Montserrat, St. Anthony's	St. Thomas', All Saints'
" St. George's	Tortola, St. George's
Nevis, St. Paul's	Virgin Gorda, St. Mary's
" St. Thomas'	" St. Philip's
" St. George's	

**Guiana, 1842.**—The diocese of Guiana was separated from Barbados and is co-extensive with the colony of British Guiana, extending from Venezuela on the west to Surinam on the east, having a seaboard of nearly 300 miles. The country may be divided into three distinct belts: (1) The flat alluvial land running inland 40 or 50 miles, which is under the cultivation of sugar, rice, cocoa, etc., and which is thickly populated by people of various nationalities. (2) Forest land running south for 300 miles, sparsely inhabited by Indians and the workers on the gold and diamond fields. (3) Savannah lands inhabited almost entirely by Indians. The population is approximately estimated at 320,000, consisting of aboriginal Indians, including a dozen distinct tribes and languages, 8,000; Portuguese, 12,000; Hindoos, etc., 106,000; Chinese, 4,000; negroes, 120,000; Europeans, 5,000; mixed races, 29,000. There are about 97 centres of work, and some 40 clergy, including the bishop, with about 100 catechists and schoolmasters. The day schools are about 87 in number, with 11,811 children on the books. There are 5,700 children in the Sunday schools.

The S.P.G. began work in Guiana in 1835, and has given much help. The Society contributed towards the endowment fund of the diocese.

The S.P.G. contributes to the support of work at the following places :—

GEORGETOWN—	Queenstown
Christ Church	The Holy Trinity
St. Philip (East Indian Mission)	Pomeroon Missions
DEMERARA—	North West District
St. Paul, Plaisance	St. Peter, Leguan
Beterverwagting.	Wakenaam (East Indians)
Buxton	Essequibo Missions
Enmore	Potaro River Missions
Cane Grove } cum	Rupununi Mission
Mahaica Creek }	BERBICE—
St. Swithin, West Bank	All Saints'
West Coast District	St. Patrick
St. Matthew, East Bank	Port Mourant
Demerara River Missions	Skeldon
Camounie and Santa (aboriginal Indians)	Corentyne River
ESSEQUIBO—	St. Michael's
St. John Suddie (aboriginal Indians)	Berbice River (East Indians).
	DUTCH GUIANA—
	Surinam

The S.P.G. helps to support a chaplain at Paramaribo, Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

In a recent report the Bishop refers to the "boom" in rubber which is now being felt in his diocese. He says: "The opening up of the great Hinterland for gold and rubber brings thousands of coast people into the (aboriginal) Indian country . . . and it is necessary to teach men to remember their duty as Christians when away from home in the bush, and further to go to these aboriginal Indians and evangelise them. This is being done by the help of the Society's grant."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For accounts of work amongst the aboriginal Indians, see *Mission Field*, June and October, 1911.

For many years the women's department of S.P.G. has been asked to supply teachers for the schools of this diocese in Georgetown, but the lack of workers has prevented any assistance. During the year 1910 they were able to send out a lady who has been stationed at Rupununi.

**Nassau, 1861.**—The diocese consists of the Bahama Islands, together with the Turk's and Caicos group, and has a land area of about 4,420 square miles. The population according to the census of 1901 was 60,000. The number of mission buildings including churches is 95, of clergy 22, of professing Church people about 15,000, and of communicants 5,503. There are 32 Church day schools, with 1,510 day scholars, besides the Government schools; also 74 Sunday schools, with 240 teachers and 3,880 Sunday scholars. Three middle-grade schools, 80 scholars. Sisters of St. Peter's, Horbury, who are associated missionaries of the S.P.G., conduct a high school for girls at Nassau, and visit amongst the coloured people.

The S.P.G. contributes £500 to the fund for the maintenance of the clergy. The clergy are assisted by about 100 catechists who receive no remuneration.

In 1735 the S.P.G. provided funds for the opening of a school in Nassau, having previously

**Trinidad, 1872.**—The diocese comprises the islands of Trinidad and Tobago, and jurisdiction over British subjects in Venezuela. It contains (including Venezuela) 1,868 square miles, and a population of 330,000, of whom 110,000 are East Indians and Chinese. The East Indians are for the most part Hindoos or Moham-medans. Members of the Church of England number 80,000; communicants, 14,000. There are 39 clergy and 34 lay readers.

The S.P.G., which began work here in 1836, gives about £950 per annum to the diocese. The work done under the auspices of the

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 23; also a large staff of lay agents.

*Bishops* :—

William Piercy Austin, 1842.

William Proctor Swaby, 1893 (trans., 1899).

Edward Archibald Parry, 1900.

given a grant towards the support of a missionary there.

The five islands assisted by the S.P.G., *i.e.*, Harbour Island, Long Cay, Andros, Watlingcum-Rum Cay and the Turk's Islands, are spread over a length of 700 miles of sea.

There are 6 clergy working in connection with S.P.G. Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—

St. Philip's, Inagua . . . . . 1884

St. David's, Long Cay . . . . . 1903

St. John's, Harbour Island . . . . . 1903

St. Christopher's, Watling . . . . . 1905

All SS. Andros . . . . . 1869

St. Thomas }  
St. George } Turk's Islands . . . . . —

*Bishops* :—

Charles Caulfield, 1861.

Addington Robert Peel Venables, 1863.

Francis Alexander Randal Cramer-Roberts,  
1878.

Edward Townson Churton, 1886.

Henry Norris Churton, 1902.

Wilfrid Bird Hornby, 1904 (consecrated,  
1892).

S.P.G. in this diocese comprises the missions to Tobago, north coast of Trinidad, and a mission to East Indians in Trinidad, and help to the work in Venezuela.

Canon Trotter is the resident priest at Caracas in Venezuela, who itinerates amongst the Anglicans elsewhere also, and has, in 1910, explored the interior. See *Mission Field* for October, 1910.

A forward movement has lately been made in East Indian work, about 1,200 East Indians are Anglicans.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—



St. Andrew's, Tobago . . . . .	1886
St. Mary's and St. Paul's, Tobago . . . . .	1886
St. Patrick's, St. David's and St. John's Grande Rivière } N. Coast . . . . .	1899
Toco	
Sans Souci	
Caracas, Venezuela . . . . .	1906

Working in connection with S.P.G.: 5 clergy,  
a staff of catechists and teachers engaged in the  
Coolie Mission.

*Bishops :—*

Richard Rawle, 1872.  
James Thomas Hayes, 1889.  
John Francis Welsh, 1904.

**British Honduras and Central America, 1883.**—This diocese embraces the colony of British Honduras and Central America. The area of the colony is 7,560 square miles, and the coast line of the diocese is 1,700 miles. The population of the colony is 40,000, and that of Central America over 4,400,000. There are about 2,000,000 Indians scattered throughout the interior. The diocese was formed from that of Jamaica in 1883.

In 1894 the Synods of British Honduras and the Provincial Synod of Jamaica, with the concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of the Falklands, agreed to the extension of the diocese, so as to be practically the bishopric of Central America.

In March, 1906, the Canal Zone and that part of the Republic of Columbia which extends from the Isthmus of Panama to the Maddalena River, was ceded to the American Church, the parties to the agreement being the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America and Bishop Ormsby.

The present (1910) staff of Church workers are the bishop, 2 archdeacons, 13 clergymen and 57 licensed lay readers. The colony is divided into 8 mission parishes, and in the extra-colonial sphere there are missions at Puerto Cortez,

and Rio Blanquito in Spanish Honduras Bluefields; Rama, Corn Island and Grey Town in Nicaragua; Bocas del Toro and Bocas del Toro Lagoon in the Republic of Panama; Port Limon and its many stations and San José and Germania in Costa Rica. Guatemala city with two stations at Virginia and Port Barrios all in the Republic of Guatemala.

Each of the eight large parishes has been provided with a clergyman and a staff of helpers, mainly through the assistance of the S.P.G.

There is a diocesan high school for girls in British Honduras.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—

Belize, St. John's . . . . .	1844
Corozal . . . . .	1894
Stann Creek . . . . .	1897
Belize, St. Mary's . . . . .	1844
Orange Walk . . . . .	1894
Monkey River . . . . .	—
St. Mark's, Port Limon . . . . .	1900

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. :  
the bishop, 8 clergy.

*Bishops :—*

Henry Redmayne Holme, 1891.  
George Albert Ormsby, 1893 (resigned,  
1907).  
Herbert Bury, 1908 (resigned, 1911).



## BISHOPRICS HOLDING MISSION FROM THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

**Falkland Islands, 1869.**—The Falkland Islands are a Crown colony with a population in 1908 of 2,289 of whom nearly 1000 live in Stanley the capital, where the cathedral church is also situated. The bishop's jurisdiction extends over the Anglican congregations and missions throughout the south and west coasts of South America, in the republics of Chile and Peru, with some possible additions. The number of English-speaking people in these regions is probably at least 10,000. Valparaiso, where some 3,000 British reside, is the natural centre of the work. The steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company link the whole coast with the Falkland Islands and home. The number of clergy at present is thirteen, of whom five are working in connection with the South American Missionary Society. This Society has two missions to the

Indians, i.e. the Yaghans in Tierra del Fuego and the Mapuches or Arancanians in Southern Chile, and several important chaplaincies. The Missions to Seamen Society has, in recent years, established a flourishing work at Valparaiso and Callao, and maintains a chaplain and two readers. Some progress has been made in ministering to small scattered British communities in the coast towns north of Valparaiso and in the desert pampa which is the seat of the nitrate industry. With the formation of the new see out of his old jurisdiction the bishop will be able to attend to this work far more effectively than has been possible in the past.

### *Bishops :—*

Waite Hocken Stirling, 1869.

Edward Francis Every, 1902.

Laurence Frederick Devaynes Blair, 1910.

**Argentina and Eastern South America, 1910.**—This new diocese was created out of the former jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands and includes the Anglican Churches and missions in the republics of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and parts of Brazil. Its working centre is Buenos Aires, whither all lines of railway and steamships converge, as upon the metropolis of a continent. St. John's Church serves as a pro-cathedral. The number of English-speaking people is probably not less than 50,000. There are about thirty clergy, the majority of whom are engaged in chaplaincy work in towns, more than a third being in or near Buenos Aires, but four act as "camp chaplains" and are constantly travel-

ling over vast areas in the republics of the Place bringing the ministrations of the Church to our scattered fellow countrymen. The South American Missionary Society has two centres of special interest in this diocese (1) a remarkable educational and evangelistic work among the poor of Buenos Aires, some 5,000 children attending the Argentine Evangelical Schools, as they are called (2) the Mission in the Chaco of Paraguay, a remote and desolate region, where the Zengua Indians have mostly become a Christian people. The Society maintains seven clergy and many lay workers and ladies many of whom are engaged in educational work. Among its agencies is an orphanage for the children of English-speaking



Stations where work supported by the S.A. Missionary Society is being carried on are underlined.  
There is a Bishop of the American Church in Brazil.



parents which has met a great need. The Missions to Seamen Society maintain three chaplains. They have a large and important work at Buenos Aires, and another at Bahia Blanca where the chaplain also ministers to the resident British. In only two instances is help received from the British Government, i.e. in the Consular chaplaincies of Pernambuco and Montevideo, and upon the retirement of the present chaplains these grants cease. The greatest diffi-

culties are to bring religion and education within the reach of our people in the vast country districts and smaller towns. A few Church schools have been established at various points and St. George's College, Guilmes, corresponds in all ways to a first-class English school under Church management.

*Bishop :—*

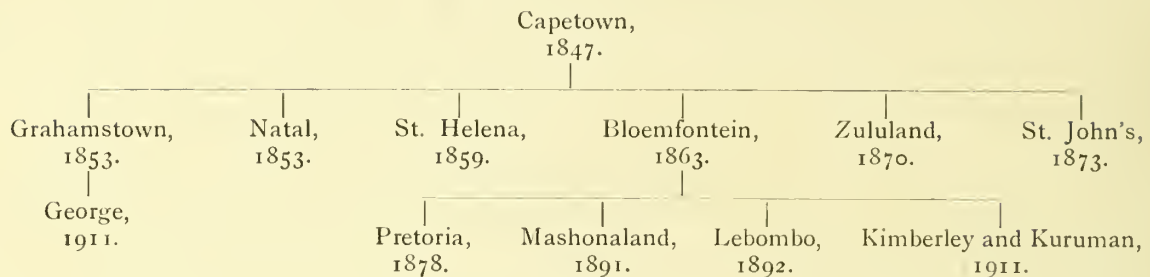
Edward Francis Every, 1910 (Cons. 1902).



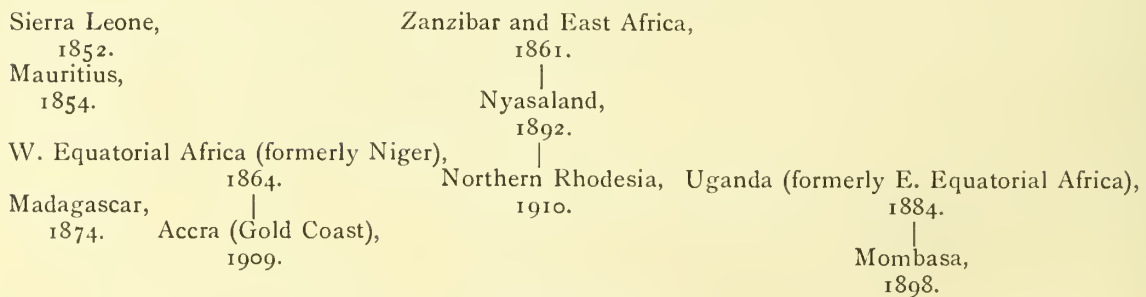
## AFRICA.

### THE GROWTH OF THE COLONIAL EPISCOPATE.

#### PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.



#### INDEPENDENT BISHOPRICS.



The Society's entrance into the African field was due to the zeal of one of its early missionaries in America—the Rev. Thomas Thompson. Having resigned a Fellowship at Christ's College, Cambridge, in order to become a missionary in the cause of Christ, and having done great service for over five years (1745-50) by his labours in New Jersey, Mr. Thompson devoted himself to work at Cape Coast Castle on the Gold Coast from 1752 till 1756 when, broken in health, he returned to England.

In the meantime (1754) he had sent to England three negro boys to be trained at the Society's expense as missionaries to their countrymen. Two died, but the survivor, Philip Quaque, became the first of any non-European race (at least since the Reformation) to receive ordination in the Anglican Communion, returning to the Gold Coast in 1765, and labouring there until his death in 1816. The mission was discontinued in 1824. In commemoration of the Society's third jubilee (1851) the West Indian





Church founded in 1855 a mission on the Rio Pongo, West Africa, which is still doing excellent work, the Society aiding both in its foundation and its subsequent maintenance. Since 1890 the Society has helped to support an English chaplain at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands. It has now restarted its long-discontinued work in the Gold Coast Colony, which was made a separate diocese in 1909 under the title of Accra (see p. 49).

In South Africa the Society began its labours at the Cape in 1821, the western division being occupied in that year and the eastern division in 1830. Little progress was made until the arrival of Robert Gray (consecrated Bishop of Capetown in 1847), under whom, from 1847 to 1872, and subsequently, the work spread with unexampled rapidity.

Natal was occupied in 1849, the Orange River district in 1850, Kaffraria in 1855, Zululand in 1859, the Transvaal in 1864, Griqualand West in 1870, Swaziland in 1871, Bechuanaland in 1873, Basutoland in 1875, Mashonaland in 1890,

Matabeleland in 1893, Portuguese South-East Africa (Delagoa Bay and district) in 1894, and Tongaland in 1895.

The other divisions of the Society's African field are Northern Africa, where a few English chaplains have been occasionally assisted since 1861; and the islands of The Seychelles (occupied in 1832), Mauritius (1836), St. Helena (1847), Tristan d'Acunha (1851), and Madagascar (1864).

During the period 1752-1910 the Society expended £1,216,640 and employed 700 ordained missionaries in Africa. At the *present* time its work there is being carried on in 14 dioceses, its total annual expenditure being £38,158 and the number of its missionaries 328 (including 96 natives).

Population (census 1911)—The Union of South Africa, *viz.*, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State, has a total population of 5,958,499, made up as follows: native, 4,061,082; all other coloured races, 619,392; white, 1,278,025.



## PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

**Capetown, 1847.**—This diocese embraces the western portion of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and covers an area of 100,000 square miles. It is the Metropolitan See of the Province of South Africa, and was founded in 1847, being then the only diocese in South Africa, and embracing the whole of the present province. The population of this part of Cape Colony consisted in 1904 of 310,361 Europeans and 296,522 others. The number of Church people in the diocese of Capetown alone is over 100,000. The work may be classed under two heads: that among European residents and sojourners, and that among the natives of the country, Hottentots, Kaffirs, Damaras, Basutos, Mantatees, and the mixed races, who are scattered over every part of the diocese. There were at the 1901 census 24,548 heathen in this diocese, as well as 15,119 Jews, and 18,595 Mohammedans, mostly Malays, descendants of slaves brought from Batavia more than a century ago, who form an important and influential element in the population. The white population in the country districts is in the main Dutch, and the land is almost entirely owned by members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

A special *Mission to natives* was started in Capetown by the Cowley Fathers in 1884. The work included the chaplaincy in connection with the houses and work of the All Saints' Sisters of the Poor in Capetown, a special work directed to the evangelisation of the native men of the Bantu races sojourning as labourers in Capetown and its neighbourhood, and a mission work by which to reach the Mohammedans (about 11,000

in number) of Capetown known as Malays, the race name of the people who first brought that religion to South Africa. St. Columba's Home for native labourers affords accommodation for 70 natives who make it their home during their stay in Capetown. In March, 1901, 7,000 natives working in Capetown were hastily removed to the location at Maitland on the breaking out of the plague. The S.P.G. contributed £1,000 for work amongst these. In 1896 a medical mission to women with a dispensary was opened under a lady doctor for the poorer Malays.

There are 74 churches, 128 school chapels and mission rooms, and 102 Church schools. The clergy number 98, and there is a large staff of catechists. The communicants of the diocese number 26,451. The average attendance at Sunday school is 7,274.

In 1911 the Archdeaconry of George, together with certain parishes taken from the diocese of Grahamstown, were formed into a new diocese under the title of George.

*The Diocesan College at Rondebosch* was founded by Bishop Gray in 1849 for the purpose of providing higher education on Church principles. In 1891 the College was incorporated by Act of Parliament. In accordance with the terms of the Act it is intended "to afford facilities to youths of all classes for the prosecution of higher or professional studies, and for qualifying themselves for the examinations prescribed or to be prescribed, by the University of the Cape of Good Hope". In 1886 the St. Saviour's Grammar School, Claremont, was affiliated to the College under the name of the Diocesan College School.



The chief places at which work assisted by the S.P.G. is being done are underlined.



In 1901 the school was transferred to the new buildings adjacent to the College at Rondebosch. The number of students in the college department is 135, of whom many attend the higher classes beyond matriculation. In the school department there are 150 boys. The school is designed to provide a liberal education on English public school lines in accordance with the principles of the English Church. Residential accommodation exists for 120 boarders in the college and school combined. A Rhodes' scholarship of £300 is awarded annually, tenable at Oxford University.

*The native College at Zonnebloem* was the outcome of Bishop Gray's visit to the native districts in 1857. The first pupils, sons of the Basuto chief Moshesh, were received at Bishops court in 1858. Zonnebloem Estate was purchased in 1860. The trust deed of the estate provides for the education of the sons of native chiefs and other members of the Basuto race as well as children of mixed race and poorer white children who are to receive "religious instruction and industrial training". All students irrespective of race or position are required to spend two hours daily in industrial work, chiefly printing, carpentry and gardening. There are at present in the College over 250 students, 50 of whom are boarders. The S.P.G. has made grants out of its Bicentenary Fund towards the building and equipment of the Kaffir Mission at Uitvlugt, and has given £1,000 towards the enlargement and remodelling of the Zonnebloem College.

The S.P.G. has been connected with Capetown since 1820, and has worked in the diocese since the foundation of the see.

The Cowley Fathers have a mission in Capetown, and the All Saints' Sisters have charge of St. Cyprian's High School for Girls, St. Michael's Home for Orphan and Destitute Children, and St. Hilda's School for European Children of the Middle Class, and of a House of Mercy at Leliebloem.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European clergy, 27; there is also a staff of catechists and native workers. Women Workers 2.

The S.P.G. helps to support work at the following stations:—

Abbotsdale  
Bredasdorp  
Caledon  
Ceres  
Constantia  
Durbanville  
George, St. Paul's  
Maitland  
Newlands  
O'okiep

Paarl, Upper  
" Lower  
Port Nolloth  
Robertson  
Springbokfontein  
Stellenbosch  
Wellington  
Woodstock  
Zonnebloem College

*Bishops:—*

Robert Gray, 1847.

William West Jones, Bishop, 1874; Archbishop, 1897.

Alan George Sumner Gibson,  
Coadjutor, 1894; resigned, 1906.

William Mouat Cameron, Coadjutor, 1906.

William Marlborough Carter, 1909.



## GRAHAMSTOWN.

**Grahamstown, 1853.**—This diocese consists of the eastern part of Cape Colony, and contains an area of 75,000 square miles, with an English-speaking population of 50,000, other than English-speaking 500,000 (1891 census). There are 90 European and 8 native clergy. The work of the diocese is of a two-fold character. In the native reserves the clergy devote themselves almost exclusively to the conversion of the heathen and the building up of a native church. In the towns and villages, and among the outlying farmers in the country districts, the usual work of the Church is carried on. Owing to the large area of the diocese, and its sparsely populated parishes, the clergy labour under great difficulties in bringing the influence of the Church to bear upon many of the people. Much of the work is of an itinerant character. The Church population is 42,135; communicants, 11,633. The S.P.G. contributes towards the native mission work of the diocese. Grants have been made by the trustees of the Marriott Bequest Fund to the amount of over £6,500; £5,000 of this amount was assigned to the training institutions at Grahamstown and St. Matthew's, Keiskama Hoek. There are a large number of out-stations in the native districts, where services are held by catechists and lay readers. These are periodically visited by missionaries.

Educational work both for natives and Europeans is a prominent feature of the diocese. In Grahamstown itself there are three institutions, which are doing a great work not only for the diocese, but for the province at large. (1) St. Andrew's College, founded by Bishop Armstrong, is worked on English public school lines. (2)

The diocesan school for girls gives an education on the lines of an English High School. (3) The training school for mistresses at St. Peter's, under the charge of the Sisters of the Community of the Resurrection, is the only Church institution of the kind in the colony. The training school for natives at St. Matthew's, Keiskama Hoek has much increased in numbers during the past few years. There are 324 pupils, of whom about 190 are boarders.

In August, 1900, the bishops of the province, at a synod held in Grahamstown, made arrangements to receive into communion with the Church the members of the Ethiopian body, who, through their leader, Mr. Dwâné, had approached the archbishop on the subject. At Advent, 1900, Mr. Dwâné was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Grahamstown. There are now four native deacons and seven catechists belonging to the Order. Dr. Cameron, the Coadjutor-Bishop of Capetown, is now the acting Provincial of the Ethiopian Order. The Ethiopian Order is entirely distinct from the Ethiopian Movement, which is a political rather than a religious organisation.

The S.P.G. began work in this diocese in 1853.

In 1911, the new diocese of George was formed, consisting of the Archdeaconry of George, taken out of the diocese of Capetown, and the parishes of Graaff Reinet (including Aberdeen), Jansenville (including Steytlerville) and that part of the parish of Richmond which lies within the Civil District of Murraysburg, out of the diocese of Grahamstown.

The following stations are assisted by S.P.G.:—

East London West . . . . .	1859
St. Matthew's College, Keiskama Hoek . . . . .	1901
Humansdorp . . . . .	1889
St. Stephen's, Port Elizabeth . . . . .	1878
St. James', Peddie . . . . .	1870
St. Andrew's, Queenstown . . . . .	1862
St. Michael's, Herschel . . . . .	1876
Itinerary Chaplain, Order of Ethiopia . . . . .	1904
Cradock . . . . .	1856
Holy Trinity, Fort Beaufort . . . . .	1865
St. Luke's, with St. John's Gwaba and St. Philip's, East London . . . . .	1854
Macubeni, Lady Frere . . . . .	1879
St. Philip's, Grahamstown . . . . .	1860
St. Peter's and St. John Baptist, Lady Frere . . . . .	1856
St. Matthew's, Keiskama Hoek . . . . .	1855

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. :  
European 14, native clergy, 9. There is also a

staff of catechists and school teachers. One  
Woman Worker.

All the native clergy are supported entirely by  
the " Diocesan Native Ministry Fund ".

European Missionaries . . . . .	14
Native Missionaries . . . . .	9
European Clergy who have Parochial Native Missions . . . . .	21
	<hr/> 44

*Bishops* :—

John Armstrong, 1853.

Henry Cotterill, 1856.

Nathaniel James Merriman, 1871.

Allan Becher Webb, 1883; consecrated,  
1870.

Charles Edward Cornish, 1899.

## NATAL.

**Natal, 1854.**—This diocese comprises the greater part of the colony of Natal. It is bounded on the north by Zululand and the Transvaal, on the south by Pondoland and East Griqualand, on the east by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Basutoland and the Orange Free State. The diocese has an area of 20,851 square miles, with a population estimated at 797,093, of which 86,264 are English-speaking, 100,356 Indians, 607,473 natives, and 6,000 of mixed race.

The members of the Church number about 22,000, of whom 6,552 are communicants. There are 27 parishes, 201 churches and mission rooms, and 49 English clergy, 6 native 3 Indian and 45 licensed lay readers. In 1910 there were 2,840 children in Sunday schools.

**Education.**—*Michaelhouse diocesan school for boys, Balgovan.* Founded in 1896 as a private school in Maritzburg, it was moved to Balgovan and reorganised as a diocesan school on the lines of an English public school in 1898. The new buildings were opened in 1901. There are at present over 60 scholars.

*St. Anne's diocesan College for girls, Maritzburg,* was opened after being rebuilt a few miles outside Maritzburg in 1904. It has at present 80 scholars.

*St. Alban's native Training College, Estcourt,* is intended for training native clergy, catechists and teachers.

*The Sisterhood of St. John the Divine at Maritzburg* have charge of St. John's High School for Girls at Maritzburg and a high school for girls at

Durban. There is a boarding school for native boys at Riverdale, and one for native girls at Enhlonhlweni.

There is a training College for Indian catechists and teachers at Sydenham, and a training College for native women teachers at Enhlonhlweni.

In the Indian Mission in 1910 there were 1,204 children being educated in the day schools, 189 in the Sunday schools; 20 teachers and 12 catechists being trained.

The S.P.G. has worked in this diocese since 1853. A school which has been opened at Weenen will, it is hoped, supply the great want of native Christian teachers in the diocese.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.

Dundee	Maritzburg, St. Mark's Na-
Durban, St. Faith's Native	tive Mission
Mission	Maritzburg, St. Paul's Indian
Durban, St. Aidan's Indian	Mission
Mission	Newcastle
Estcourt	Pinetown
High Flats	Polela
Karkloof	Springvale
Ladysmith	Umzimkulwana
Lower Umgeni	Verulam

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. :  
17 European and 7 native clergy.

There are 9 Women Workers, one of whom is a doctor in connection with the S.P.G.—at the Indian Mission, Sydenham, Durban, 3; Maritzburg, 3; and Enhlonhlweni, 3.

*Bishops :—*

John William Colenso, 1853.  
William Kenneth Macrorie, 1869.  
Arthur Hamilton Baynes, 1893.  
Frederick Samuel Baines, 1901.

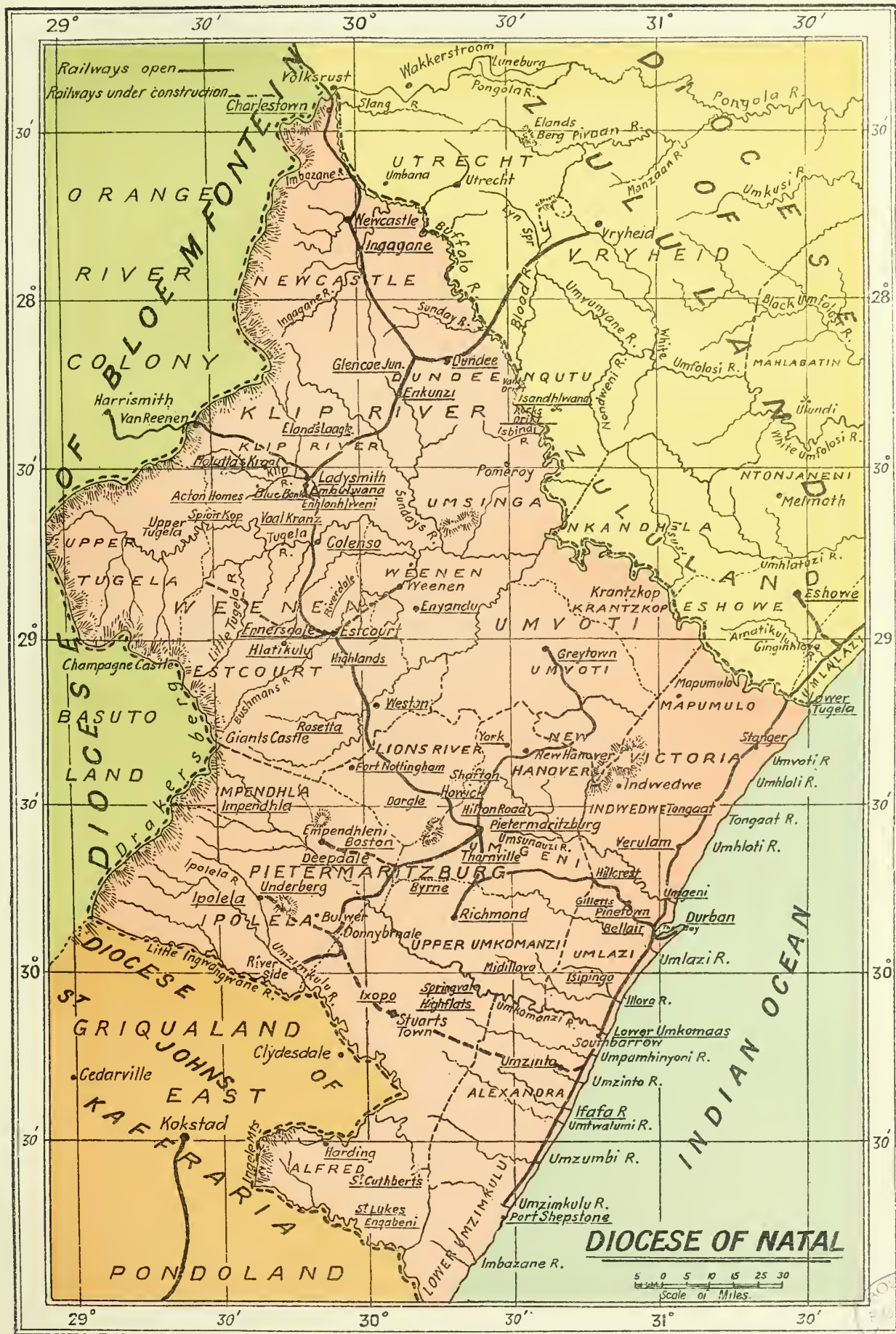




Places at which work assisted by the S.P.G. is being carried on are underlined.





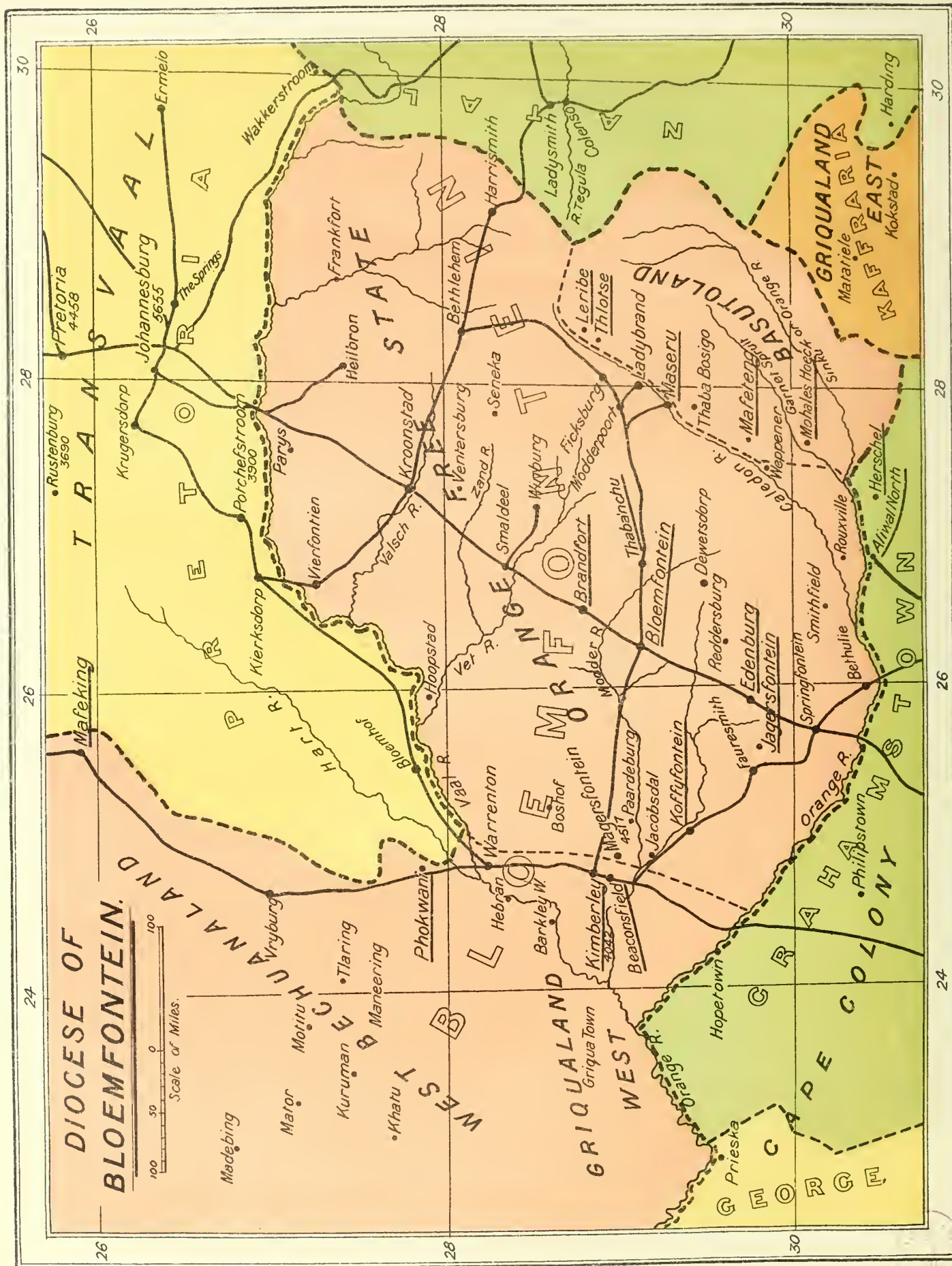


The places underlined are those where missionary or colonial church work is being carried on









Places at which work assisted by the S.P.G. is being carried on are underlined.

## BLOEMFONTEIN.

**Bloemfontein, 1863.**—This diocese consists of the Orange Free State, and Basutoland. Population (in 1904): Orange Free State, 387,315; Basutoland, 348,000. In 1911, Bechuanaland and Griqualand West which were included in the diocese of Bloemfontein formed the new diocese of Kimberley and Kuruman.

There are 72 clergy and about 12,500 communicants.

The following are the diocesan institutions: Mission Brotherhood of Society of the Sacred Mission at St. Augustine's, Modderpoort; Sisterhood of St. Michael and All Angels, Bloemfontein. There is also at Kimberley a Church high school for girls founded by the St. Michael's Sisterhood. At Maseru is St. Catherine's industrial native girls' school.

The town of Bloemfontein contains (1911) a population of 26,241 Europeans and 30,431 natives.

The sub-division of the diocese, by which two new dioceses will be formed viz., Kimberley and Basutoland, which was decided upon in 1908, has not yet been carried out owing to the funds needed for endowments, etc., not having been fully raised. A step, however, in this direction has been taken by the appointment of an Assistant Bishop in the person of the Venerable Archdeacon Balfour, who was consecrated in Cape Town Cathedral on 1 January, 1911.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—

BASUTOLAND	Jeyateyareng
Sekubu	ORANGE FREE STATE
Tsikoane	St. Patrick's, Bloemfontein
Masite	Jagersfontein
Mohales Hoek	Brandfort
Mafeteng	Thaba Nchu
St. Saviour's (Leribe)	

The S.P.G. work in this diocese began in 1850. In 1906 its grant for native missions was £1,750, and for itinerating work amongst Europeans £300.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : European, 21, Native, 3.

There are 8 Women Workers in connection with the S.P.G.—6 at Maseru, 1 at Bloemfontein, and 1 at Mafeteng.

The population of the Orange Free State in 1911 was 526,906, consisting of 175,435 Europeans and 339,811 natives; all other coloured races 11,660.

The following tables show the number of native Christians connected with the principal missionary societies which are at work in the Orange Free State :—

Wesleyan	51,570
Dutch Reformed	21,272
Anglican	14,782
Lutheran	5,030
American methodist episcopal	3,747
Paris Mission	3,197
Roman Catholic	1,093
Presbyterian	704
	<u>101,395</u>

Natives with no religion . 123,258.

Christians of mixed blood.

Dutch Reformed	2,572
Anglican	1,887
Lutheran	1,103
American methodist episcopal	361
Paris Mission	275
Wesleyan	4,163
Roman Catholic	115
Presbyterian	89
	<u>10,565</u>

Mixed races with no religion . 4,258.

*Bishops :—*

Edward Twells, 1863.

Allan Becher Webb, consecrated 1870 (tr. 1883).

George Wyndham Hamilton Knight-Bruce, 1886 (tr. 1891).

John Wale Hicks, 1892.

Arthur Chandler, 1902.

*Assistant Bishop :—*

Francis Richard Townley Balfour, 1911.

## ZULULAND.

**Zululand, 1870.**—This is largely a missionary diocese and was founded in 1870 in memory of the late Bishop Mackenzie. It embraces Zululand, Tongaland, Swaziland, The Vryheid, Utrecht, Piet Retief, districts of Natal and so much of the districts of Wakkerstroom and Ermelo as lie to the east of the watershed of the Drakensberg mountains. The population of the first three countries consists chiefly of natives. The other parts of the diocese were in the Transvaal, but have been annexed to the colony of Natal, and are inhabited mainly by Dutch Boers. Population about 360,000 natives and about 3,000 Europeans.

The Zulus came into prominence about the year 1829, under Chaka, who conquered various other tribes, incorporating them into the Zulu nation; his successors, Dingaan, Panda and Cetshwayo, welded them still more into one nation, but many fled to Natal. Cetshwayo was conquered by the British in 1879. At the present time in Zululand itself and parts adjacent, Vryheid, etc., there are calculated to be about 200,000. They live in kraals, all over the country, and most of the work of looking after the gardens, cattle and goats is done by the women and boys. The men plough and weed and manage the kraals, or go for periods to the towns to work. Some are employed as native police. Their religion is mere superstition, but it enters into nearly every action of their lives; a fear of the Amadhlozi, or spirits of their ancestors, a belief in charms and witchcraft. Polygamy is universal; no man or woman remains single, with very rare exceptions. Excessive beer drinking, hemp smoking and immorality of certain kinds are their chief vices. They have many virtues:

courage, patience, endurance, honesty and politeness.

The Tongas are much the same as the Zulus, although they mutually despise one another. Living on the coast has brought them to some extent in longer contact with civilisation, and they have more enterprise. Their language is a different one from that of the Zulus, which however they understand and speak equally well. The country lies very low and is unhealthy. The Swazis are also much the same as the Zulus, though perhaps not so brave a people. They have a Queen of their own. Their country has since 1870 been under the suzerainty of Great Britain, but governed by the Boers. Now it is a Crown Colony. There are about 85,000 Swazis. Their language is slightly different from the Zulu.

The customs and religion of Tongas and Swazis are much the same as those of the Zulus.

In the diocese there are eighteen principal centres of work, and in connection with most of these there are several out-stations. Included are several townships, chiefly small. In Eshowe, Melmoth, Vryheid, Utrecht and Mbabane, there are resident priests, who minister to Europeans and natives. There are 32 clergy, of whom 13 are native, and about 225 lay workers, of whom 197 are native.

At *Isandhlwana* there is a training college for native teachers founded by Bishop McKenzie. There are about 30 young men and boys. The buildings consist of the Church of St. Vincent, erected in memory of those who fell at Isandhlwana in 1879; the mission-house, a large building with dining-room for scholars; a large school built chiefly out of the S.P.G. Marriott Bequest Fund in 1902; a House of rest for European





*Mission Stations are underlined.*





workers, and other buildings. There is a garden cultivated by the scholars, who work in it and their own gardens every day after school hours. The college is in receipt of a small Government grant, and the work is carried up to the sixth standard. Catechists as well as teachers are trained here.

*St. Augustine's* (near Rorke's Drift). There is a great work here. Archdeacon Johnson has 32 out-stations, which he has gradually spread in a network over the surrounding country. At each of these stations is a catechist, and, at some, teachers as well, with Sunday and daily services and schools; and also 72 additional centres for preaching on Sundays. Altogether there are employed, paid and unpaid, 105 catechists, teachers and evangelists. The out-stations are periodically visited for the administration of the Sacraments and general examination and supervision; and every quarter a meeting takes place at the archdeacon's house of all the catechists for consultation on work. He has built, almost entirely by native labour, a very large church, conspicuous over the veldt for many miles, capable of holding 2,000 people.

The first missionary of the Church to begin work in Zululand was the Rev. R. Robertson, who, under the inspiration of Bishop Colenso and aided by the S.P.G., penetrated the country in 1860, and established himself with other helpers at Kwa Magwaza, in the days of King Panda. Later on a station was also opened in Swaziland, near the river Usutu. After the death of Bishop Charles Mackenzie, of Central Africa, in 1862, Mr. Robertson's work was reinforced by the founding of a Mackenzie Memorial Mission to Zululand. In 1870 Bishop Wilkinson was consecrated first

Bishop of Zululand. He resigned in 1875. The second bishop, Douglas McKenzie, established the work and extended it in various directions. He began his work at Isandhlwana in 1880, where Mr. C. Johnson (now archdeacon) had already set up a station after the memorable battle there on 22nd January, 1879. Bishop McKenzie died at his post in 1890 at Isandhlwana. Bishop Carter succeeded him and in every direction the work grew under his rule. During his episcopate the country of Zululand and Tongaland passed from under the British Government to that of Natal. He resigned his post in 1903 after the conclusion of the Boer war, being elected to the diocese of Pretoria. The clergy and laity of the diocese chose one of their number, the present Bishop Vyvyan, whose headquarters are at Vryheid, to succeed him.

The S.P.G. gives a grant of £1,850 a year to this diocese.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European clergy 19, native clergy 7, woman worker 1, with a staff of native workers.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.:—

Annesdale	Kambula
Emkindini	Kwa Magwaza
Endhlozana	Mbabane
Enkonjene	Nondweni, etc.
Eshowe	Nongoma
Etilaneni	St. Augustine's
Ingwavuma	Usutu, Swaziland
(Country)	Utrecht
Inhlwati	Vryheid
Isandhlwana	

*Bishops*:—

Thomas Edward Wilkinson, 1870 (resigned 1876).

Douglas McKenzie, 1880.

William Marlborough Carter, 1891 (tr. 1902).

Wilmot Lushington Vyvyan, 1903.

## ST. JOHN'S, KAFFRARIA.

**St. John's, Kaffraria, 1873.**—Missions had been begun before this time from the dioceses of Grahamstown and Maritzburg. The diocese comprises the territories of the Transkei; Fingoland, Tembuland, Griqualand East and Pondoland. Population (1911): Natives (Bantu), 888,460; Europeans, 19,666; Hottentots and Griquas, about 5,000. There is but little immigration from England. The natives are all peasants, engaged in agriculture and stock-breeding; they are acute reasoners, law-abiding and thrifty. The Christian natives are distinctly more progressive than the heathen, are on the side of law and order and are desirous of education. The Pondos have distinctive customs and dialect. They occupy the eastern district lying between the Umzimkulu and the Umtata Rivers and are quite distinct from the Pandomisi tribe. The Griquas are a mixed race descended from the Boers and their Hottentot slaves. In Griqualand East a number of Basutos are found. The Fingoes are a wandering race who are constantly removing from one district to another. Pondoland was annexed by the British Government in 1894, with the consent both of the people and of the chiefs. Its annexation was hastened by the increasing hold which witchcraft had gained in the country and the consequent insecurity of life and property. Missionary work was started in Western Pondoland in 1892, and soon afterwards was definitely established there.

The diocese is divided into 2 archdeaconries and 19 parishes, the latter containing over 400 mission stations, many of these having each its own chapel, day school and staff of native workers.

There are (1910) 38,242 Church members and 13,648 communicants; 1,372 confirmations. New mission work is being begun in Pondoland, Eastern and Western, and on the borders of the Drakensberg among the Basuto. There are 57 clergy, of whom 23 are natives; 360 native catechists and teachers and 3 women workers.

There is a mission school and college for natives at Umtata. The college (St. John's) originally begun by Bishop Callaway has been enlarged as a "Callaway Memorial". There are about 172 boys in attendance, 100 of whom are boarders. The theological college has now become a separate institution, known as St. Bede's, and has 11 students supported by S.P.C.K. There is also an industrial mission at Umtata. At Engcobo is All Saints' native girls training school.

There are European girls' schools (Church) at Umtata and Cala. The education of the natives is greatly assisted by generous grants given by the Union Government annually.

At St. Cuthbert's Mission, Tsolo, the work is carried on under the supervision of the clergy of the S.S.J.E. Here there is an industrial mission, the boys are taught carpentry, and the girls weaving; the weaving school has been highly successful in its results.

The work carried on at St. Cuthbert's Hospital continues to be most beneficial, not only to the bodies of the people but also on account of the influence which it indirectly gives to the Church. There is a resident medical missionary, and the nursing staff is supplied and supported by the Wantage Sisters. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge gives an annual grant.





*Church Mission Stations are underlined, Ⓐ denotes places where European services are held, P-Free Ch of Scotland Mission, W-Wesleyan Mission, M-Moravian Mission.*





The diocese is assisted by the S.P.G. and by the Scottish Episcopal Church. The work of S.P.G. in Kaffraria dates from 1855. Its annual grant to the diocese is about £5,000.

The principal Mission stations are :—

Umtata Cathedral	Clydesdale
„ Mission Church	Indawana
„ Missions (Tembu-	Kokstad
land)	Maclear
All Saints'	Matatiele
Butterworth	Mount Ayliiff
Cala	Mount Frere
Idutywa	Pondoland East
Pondoland West	Qumbu
Port St. John's	St. Cuthbert's
St. Alban's	Umzimkulu
St. Mark's	St. Bede's College
Tsomo	Emjanyana

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. :  
European 27, 3 women workers, native 22.

The United Free Church of Scotland has many mission stations in Kaffraria, including large industrial training colleges at Blythswood and Lovedale. At the latter during 1906 there were 715 scholars on the roll, of which number 380 boys and 150 girls were boarders. Scottish missionaries started the work in 1822. Work is also being carried on by the Wesleyans and the Moravians.

*Bishops :—*

Henry Callaway, 1873,  
Bransby Lewis Key, 1886.  
Joseph Watkin Williams, 1901.

## PRETORIA.

**Pretoria, 1877.**—This diocese consists of so much of the Transvaal as lies west of the Drakensberg mountains, the area of which is 106,357 square miles. The population before the war was about 750,000, of whom only 150,000 were whites. These included 63,000 Transvaal Boers and 87,000 Uitlanders, 80 per cent. of whom were probably British subjects. In 1896 451,801 natives paid hut-tax. The chequered history of the land has affected the course of the Church. The number of Church members was estimated before the war at 18,000; the communicants at about 4,000. Since the war the population has become much more British than it was and has increased very considerably. According to the last census (1904) the native population numbers 969,379 and the European population 299,327. The population of Johannesburg in May, 1911, was 240,581 made up as follows: Europeans 122,071, natives 103,922, other coloured races 14,588. The population of Pretoria in 1911 was 157,420, of whom 55,363 were Europeans.

The total number of clergy working in the diocese is just 100; it will be by the end of 1911 about 105. In January, 1906, it was 26. There are 9 native deacons and 2 native priests, and 4 Army chaplains.

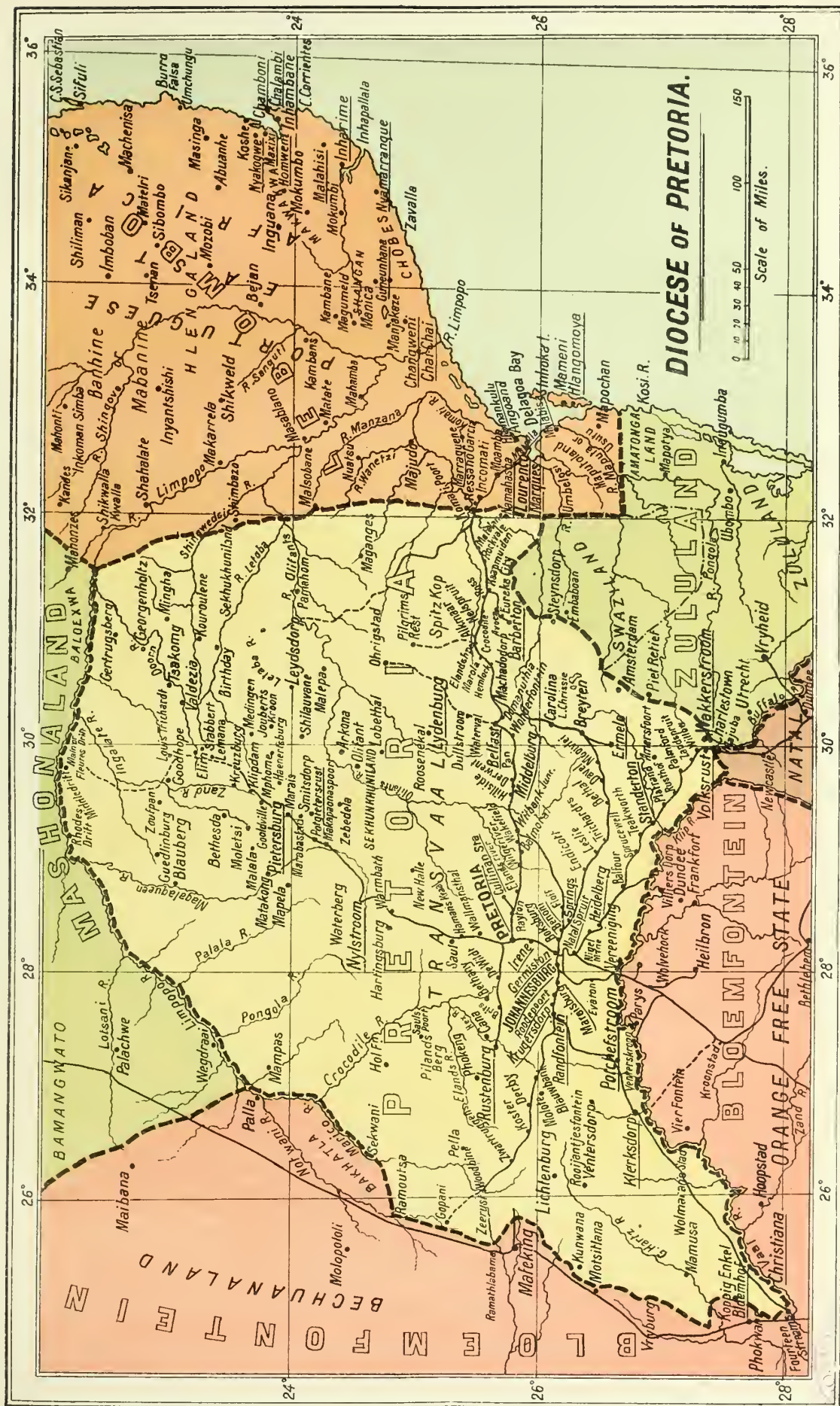
The total amount raised in the diocese for Church purposes during the last complete year before the war was just under £13,000: since 1903 an average sum of over £41,000 per annum has been raised from local sources. In 1910 nearly £44,000 was raised. £8,000 was spent on native work. Of this sum £2,050 was provided by the S.P.G., £2,000 was provided locally by

European Churchmen in the diocese, and nearly £4,000 was provided by the natives themselves. The Church has a great opportunity of planting itself firmly in the country districts of the diocese (which is over three times the size of England) if only it is adequately manned and supported *now*.

*Schools.*—The diocesan school for boys at Pretoria was taken over by the Government in 1907. The diocesan girls' school, under the Wantage Sisters, has over 120 pupils and is increasing. St. John's College, Johannesburg, is under the charge of the Community of the Resurrection. It has now permanent buildings (and 13½ acres of excellent land), there are 140 pupils of which 40 are boarders. St. Margaret's school for girls, Johannesburg continues under the East Grinstead Sisters. The Government makes no grants whatever to any but Government schools.

No grants from the S.P.G. have been used for white work. All that comes from the Society is spent on native or coloured work. There are now 250 native congregations in the diocese. The S.P.G. supports work at the following stations: Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Pietersburg, Pretoria and Rustenburg.

*Missionary work.*—For the purposes of native work the diocese is divided up into districts, with a white priest in charge, viz.: The Rand, Krugersdorp, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, Waterberg, Northern Transvaal (or Pietersburg). The Rev. C. B. Shaw is in charge of the native church in Johannesburg, and a native priest is in charge of the District of Lydenburg; while work is also carried on in the Eastern



Places in the diocese of Pretoria at which there are resident clergy are underlined.  
Places underlined in the diocese of Lebombo are S.P.G. Mission Stations.





Transvaal at Ermelo and Wakkerstroom under the supervision of Archdeacon Fuller, Archdeacon of native Missions.

The Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, is a great missionary society; it brings the Rand natives from all over South and Central Africa. When they return to their homes they carry back with them what they have learnt of European manners and customs and of the Christian Faith. The Community of the Resurrection brethren responsible for the native mission work on the mines are therefore in charge of a strategic point in the evangelisation of Africa.

In 1902 the S.P.G. voted £7,000 from the Marriott Bequest Fund towards the development of missionary work in the coal and gold fields.

It has since granted further sums towards the support of this work.

Three ladies connected with the S.P.G. are beginning work amongst native women on the Rand.

Missionary work in different parts of the diocese is also being carried on by the Wesleyan Mission Society, the Berlin and Hermannsburg Societies, the American Board of Missions (A.B.C.F.M.) and the Mission of the Free Churches of French Switzerland.

*Bishops :—*

Henry Brougham Bousfield, 1878.

William Marlborough Carter, 1902 (con.  
1891 : tr. 1909).

Michael Bolton Furse, 1909.

## MASHONALAND.

**Mashonaland, 1891.**—This Mission was founded definitely in 1891, work having been commenced from the diocese of Bloemfontein three years previously. It comprises the country south of the Zambesi east of the Victoria Falls, and a line which may be drawn on the south, taking in Khama's Town, Serowe, and extending along the Limpopo River till its junction with the Nuanetze, thence running to the nearest point on the Sabi River, and thence along this river to the sea. Mission work has been begun in what is known as Mashonaland, though the terms Mashona and Makalaka, or Makaranga, are only names of contempt given to the people by the Matabele; and there is no name that denotes the whole population or country. It would be almost impossible to compute the population as a whole; the Europeans may perhaps number about 24,000, others 750,000.

Salisbury is the headquarters of the Mission. Here there is the Pro-Cathedral and Church house, also the Bishop's house which has been recently purchased. Very shortly the Choir of a new Cathedral is to be commenced, together with a Memorial Chapel to the late Mr. Rhodes.

There are 58 mission workers now attached to the diocese—the bishop, 21 priests, 1 deacon, 1 evangelist, 3 candidates, 12 women workers, 20 catechists.

Bishop Gaul, who resigned owing to ill-health in 1907, was bishop for twelve years. At the close of his episcopate Church buildings had been erected at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, Francistown, Victoria, Rusape and Penhalonga Valley. There were 12 farms in

possession of the Church, besides 56 town plots. Four European schools were receiving Government grants, and each native centre had its day and night school. There were 8 head mission centres with buildings and resident mission clergy and catechists at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Bembeze, Francistown, Wreningham, Victoria, Rusape, and at the central industrial institution of St. Augustine and St. Monica at Penhalonga. Each of these head stations has its sub-station in charge of teachers. Five mission stations are worked by catechists from St. Augustine's as well as those at the college itself. In the industrial school at Penhalonga there are about 240 boys and 80 girls in training.

The question of the wives of native Christians is being met by the training of native girls at St. Monica's Home, where there are at present about 80 boarders.

There are 13 clergy working in connection with the S.P.G.

The following stations are assisted by the S.P.G.: Bembezi, Bonda, Bulawayo, Francistown, Hunyani, Macheke, Marandellas, Nyawiros, Penhalonga, Salisbury, Sekis, Umguza, Umtali, Wreningham, and Zimunga.

*Bishops:—*

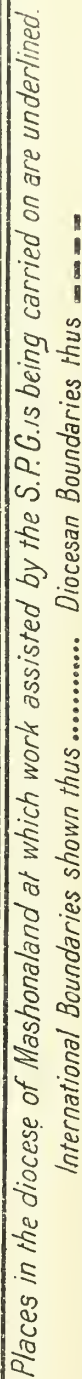
George Wyndham Hamilton Knight-Bruce,  
1891 (cons. 1886).

William Thomas Gaul, 1895; resigned,  
1907.

Edmund Nathanael Powell, 1908; resigned,  
1910.

Frederic Hicks Beaven, 1911.









**Lebombo, 1891.**—This Missionary diocese was constituted by Act of the Provincial Synod held at Capetown in 1891, but there was some delay in the choice and consecration of the first bishop. It was taken out of the district allotted to the Mackenzie Memorial Mission, which was founded by friends of the first bishop of Central Africa, and subsequently became the diocese of Zululand and the tribes towards the Zambesi River. No work, however, had been done in this part of the district, and when the new bishop visited his diocese in 1893 he only found two communicants of the Church of the Province of South Africa in the whole diocese; there were no clergy, no churches, no schools, no organisation, and no property whatever belonging to the Church.

Politically the diocese is entirely in Portuguese territory, and embraces the civil districts of Lourenço Marques and Inhambane, and a portion of the territory of the Mozambique Company. It was defined as consisting of the country between the Lebombo Mountains and the Indian Ocean, extending from the northern border of Zululand on the south to the Sabi River on the north.

The population consists mainly of various Bantu tribes, but is not coterminous with the territory occupied by any of them. Zulu is spoken on both sides of the southern frontier, Ndao on both sides of the northern boundary, and various Thonga dialects, called by the Portuguese "Landine," extend also into the Transvaal; there are two distinct tribes, with quite distinct languages, which occupy territory entirely within the diocese, the Chopi, and the Nyembanes (whose language is called Gi Tonga).

Besides the Bantu, there is a mixed population of Portuguese, Indians, English, Germans, French, Syrians, Greeks and others.

The official estimate of the population at the last census was:—

District of Lourenço Marques—

In the town	-	-	-	9,849
In the country	-	-	-	101,154
<sup>1</sup> District of Gaza	-	-	-	180,000
District of Inhambane	-	-	-	360,000

To these figures must be added the number of those temporarily working in the Transvaal and other places, between 50,000 and 80,000; and also the population of the portion of the Mozambique territory, for which no figures are available.

The area of the diocese is about 50,000 square miles. The greater part of it consists of undulating, sandy country; the highest mountain is said to be 2,150 feet above the sea-level.

The diocese is not yet divided into parishes, but is worked in districts from centres:—

(1) Lourenço Marques, with European congregation and native work among servants in the town.

(2) Hlamankulu with 16 out-stations.

(3) Namahacha, with small European congregation, diocesan training college and three out-stations.

The languages used at the above are English, Ronga, Shiputhsu and Zulu.

(4) Inhambane Town (Sewe), with boarding and night schools for young men, and two out-stations.

(5) Inhambane East, worked from Chamboni, with diocesan printing press, and 12 out-stations.

(6) Inhambane West, worked from Magyaneni, with a home for young women and a boarding school for little girls, and several country stations.

The languages used at the above are Gi Tonga and Shitswa.

(7) Chopiland East, worked at present from Chamboni, and several country stations, for work among the Chopi, Adonge and Tshangana peoples.

(8) Chopiland West, with 20 country stations near Chaichai. There is at present no central station, but a priest goes occasionally from

<sup>1</sup> This district has since been abolished, and the territory divided between the Civil Districts of Lourenço Marques and Inhambane.

Lourenço Marques to administer the sacraments. The work is amongst the Bulandeela, Chopi and Tshangana peoples.

The services at the above are held mostly in Chopi.

The present staff of the diocese consists of bishop, archdeacon, 5 other priests, 4 deacons, 3 sub-deacons, 7 catechists, 3 European laymen and 6 women; and a large number of voluntary native lay workers.

*St. Christopher's training College* at Namahasha was founded in 1901. It is situated in Portuguese territory on the Lebombo Mountains, about a mile from the border-line of Swaziland and Portuguese East Africa, and 45 miles south of Komati Poort. It has students from the coast tribes near Lourenço Marques and Inhambane, who are preparing for work as catechists and sub-deacons. Manual labour forms part of the curriculum.

At present the complete Bible is not published in any of the native languages; the Old and New Testaments are to be had in Zulu, the

New Testament and Psalms in Ronga, the New Testament and the Book of Ruth in Gi Tonga, the New Testament in Shitswa, and portions of the New Testament in Shiputru and Chopi.

Other bodies doing mission work in the diocese are the Roman Catholics, the Swiss Presbyterian Free Church, the English Wesleyan Methodists, the American Methodist Episcopal Church, the American Free Methodists and the American Congregationalists; there are also a few congregations of the Zulu Congregationalists.

Most of the Bible translations have been made by members of these bodies. The Church has produced translations of portions of the Prayer-book and of the two diocesan catechisms in Ronga, Shiputhsu, Gi Tonga and Chopi; also hymn books in Ronga and Gi Tonga.

The "Missions to Seamen" have a "Seamen's Institute" at Lourenço Marques which is doing very good work amongst seamen of all nationalities who visit the port.

*Bishop:—*

William Edmund Smyth, 1893.

**George, 1911.**—In 1870 the Provincial Synod passed a resolution in favour of the creation of a diocese of George to be taken out of the diocese of Capetown. Part of the funds collected for the establishment of this diocese were, however, diverted to the support of the Bishop of Maritzburg and afterwards to the support of the Bishop of Natal. The Bishopric of Natal recovered its former endowments by the Natal Church properties act of 1910 and the funds collected for the diocese of George were released for this purpose.

For the formation of the diocese of George the diocese of Capetown parts with the parishes

of Beaufort West, Knysna, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Prince Albert, Riversdale, Swellendam, and Victoria West, and with the parochial Districts of Fraserburg, Heidelberg, Uniondale, and Willowmore: all in the old Archdeaconry of George. The diocese of Grahams-town parts with the parishes of Graaff-Reinet (including Aberdeen), Jansenville (including Steytlerville), and that part of the parish of Richmond which lies within the Civil District of Murraysburg.

*Bishop:—*

Henry Brindley Sidwell, 1911.

**Kimberley and Kuruman, 1911.**—This diocese was constituted at the Bishops' Synod held in Maritzburg in October, 1911. It includes

the whole of Bechuanaland and Griqualand West with Kimberley as its centre. It is largely a missionary diocese. With the exception of

Canon Bevan's work in South Bechuanaland, the Anglican Church has not hitherto had much opportunity of doing missionary work there.

Nearly the whole area is taken out of the Bloemfontein diocese, but one parish, Prieska,

is taken out of the new diocese of George, and two districts, De Aar and Richmond out of the Grahamstown diocese.

*Bishop :—*

**St. Helena, 1859.**—This diocese, which is in the Province of South Africa, was founded in 1859, having before been part of the diocese of Cape-town: it includes the islands of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan d'Acunha, in the South Atlantic Ocean.

The work is pastoral rather than missionary.

In *St. Helena* the population of 3,500 consists for the most part of coloured people who are poor, though not wanting the necessities of life. They give what they can for the Church, but the maintenance of the clergy is largely assisted by the S.P.G. The Hussey Charity provides three Church schools for the poor, and there are two other Church schools in the island; the Church Benevolent Society supports two more; and the Government has three schools. The island is divided into four parishes, each with its church; but the two in Jamestown are under the care of one priest.

At *Ascension* there is a garrison of officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines with their families. At present there is no naval chaplain on the island; but Sunday services are taken in St. Mary's Church by the officers in command, and the bishop visits the island twice in the year.

*Tristan d'Acunha*, far to the south, is inhabited by about 100 persons. The Rev. J. G. Barrow went in 1906 to minister to them. He came back to England in 1909, but is hoping to return.

Three (European) clergy receive grants from S.P.G.

Without the Society's aid it would be impossible to maintain the clergy, as the people are so poor their weekly offerings are usually in pence.

*Bishops :—*

Piers Calvely Cloughton, 1859 (tr. 1862).

Thomas Earle Welby, 1862.

John Garraway Holmes, 1899.

William Arthur Holbech, 1905.



## COLONIAL DIOCESES AND MISSIONARY BISHOPRICS HOLDING MISSION FROM THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

**Sierra Leone, 1852.**—This diocese includes the Church of England chaplaincies in the islands of Madeira, Teneriffe, Grand Canary, and the Azores. It also embraces the west coast of Morocco, the Gambia colony, the Rio Pongo Mission in French Guinea, including the Isles de Los, the native congregations of Sierra Leone, and the mission stations of the interior. The C.M.S. Missions in Sierra Leone date from the beginning of the nineteenth century. An S.P.G. missionary was for a short time working in the diocese of Sierra Leone in the middle of the eighteenth century. The bishopric dates from 1852. There are 53 clergy and 70 churches within the diocese. There is also a successful technical school and industrial mission school, and a flourishing medical mission. The population of the colony of Sierra Leone, as distinct from that of the Hinterland, is 76,655; that of the Hinterland about 1,000,000. The native Christians of the Anglican Church raise about £10,000 a year for the support of the clergy, catechists, schoolmasters, the upkeep of the churches and parsonages, and for mission work. There is a native archdeacon in Sierra Leone.

There are permanent chaplaincies at Madeira and Orotava (Teneriffe), with consecrated churches. Las Palmas, in Grand Canary and Santa Cruz (Teneriffe) also have churches, which are served for six months in the winter.

St. Michael's, in the Azores, has a church, and a chaplain is occasionally sent by the S.P.G. The church of St. Mary, Bathurst, Gambia, is served by a European who is the bishop's chaplain. There is a flourishing Church membership and a school, assisted by the Colonial Government.

The old church of St. George in Freetown is the Cathedral and the Bishop is the Dean.

There are at present two archdeacons and five canons.

On the west coast of Morocco there is a church at Casablanca in the British cemetery, the ground of which was consecrated in 1902, and it is proposed to have a chaplain to minister to the English communities in the coast towns. There is also a licensed church at Mogador, served by a layman who holds a reader's licence.

The work of the West Indian Mission to West Africa, commonly called the Rio Pongo Mission, which was started in 1855, is assisted by the S.P.G. It is now the official Mission of the Province of the West Indies. The archdeacon of the mission is the Venerable C. W. Farquhar. The Society gave a grant of £1,000 to this work in 1902, in addition to its annual grant.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : 4 native clergy.

The C.M.S. supports 2 European and 4 native clergy; also a Men's College affiliated with Durham University, a large boys' Grammar school and a girl's secondary school.

The stations assisted by the S.P.G. are: Konakry, Dubrika and Quiah, Isles de Los, Domingia, etc., Kambia.

### *Bishops :—*

Owen Emeric Vidal, 1852.

John Wills Weeks, 1855.

John Bowen, 1857.

Edward Hyndman Beckles, 1860.

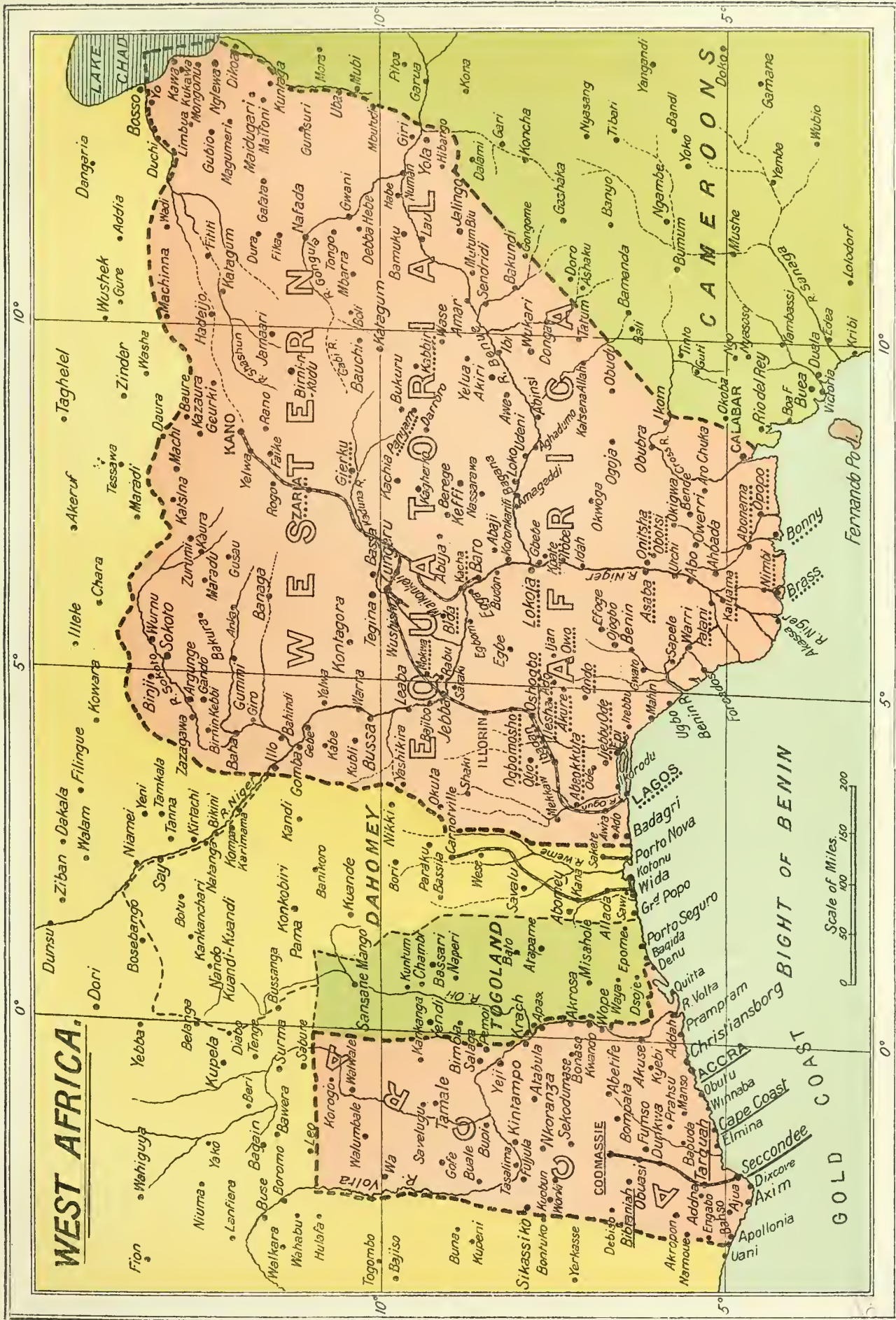
Henry Cheetham, 1870.

Ernest Graham Ingham, 1883 (resigned 1897).

John Taylor Smith, 1897 (resigned 1901).

Edmund Henry Elwin, 1901.

John Walmsley, 1910.



Places underlined thus \_\_\_\_\_ in the Gold Coast Colony are S.P.G. Mission Stations.

Places underlined thus ..... are C.M.S. Mission Stations.





**Western Equatorial Africa (formerly Niger), 1864.**—The diocese includes the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria which now includes Lagos and its hinterland, and the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, including the Nupe country and the Hausa states.

The first English clergyman, perhaps the first Englishman, to undertake missionary work in Africa was the Rev. Thomas Thompson, a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, who was appointed on 15th February, 1751, by the S.P.G. as "missionary to the Gold Coast". He returned to England in 1756, but the work which he started was continued under native supervision until 1824. In 1904 the S.P.G. resumed its interrupted work. The Gold Coast now extends for nearly 500 miles into the interior.

The Niger Mission was undertaken in 1857 by the C.M.S. In 1864, a native bishop was consecrated for it, the Right Rev. S. A. Crowther, with the title of "Bishop of the Niger Territories". The Yoruba country (excepting Lagos, which was within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Sierra Leone) was a part of his titular diocese, though administered by the Bishop of Sierra Leone up to 1893.

Bishop Crowther died in 1891, and the Rev. J. S. Hill succeeded him in 1893 with the title of "Bishop in Western Equatorial Africa". At the same time with Bishop Hill, two African clergymen, the Rev. C. Phillips and the Rev. I. Oluwole, were consecrated assistant bishops for the Yoruba country.

Bishop Hill died in January, 1894, and Bishop Tugwell succeeded him in March of that year.

**Accra (Gold Coast), 1909.**—The diocese includes the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. It has a coast-line of about 250 miles, and the distance from the coast to the northern frontier is about 450 miles; it is bounded on the west by the French Ivory Coast, and on the east by the German Colony of Togoland. It has an area of about 80,000 square miles, and a population of about 2,000,000 natives and 2,000 Europeans. The principal languages spoken in

In 1898, Lagos and the Gold Coast with its hinterland were added to the diocese. In 1900, the Rev. James Johnson, another African clergyman, was consecrated Assistant-Bishop for the Niger Delta. In 1904, an English clergyman, the Ven. N. T. Hamlyn, Archdeacon of Lagos, was consecrated Assistant-Bishop for the Gold Coast. On 4th January, 1909, the Gold Coast Colony with its hinterland were separated from the diocese and constituted as the diocese of Accra.

The staff of the diocese consists of the bishop, 2 assistant bishops, a native archdeacon of the Niger Delta, an English archdeacon of the Niger, an English archdeacon of the Yoruba country, 24 English and 52 native clergy, 10 English laymen, 36 English ladies and 254 native lay readers.

There are 40,708 adherents and 15,089 school-children. Native contributions for the year 1910 amounted to £11,676.

The number of European residents in the diocese is estimated at about 2,000, and the population of the diocese at 20,000,000.

#### *Bishops :—*

Samuel Adjai Crowther, 1864.

Joseph Sidney Hill, 1893.

Herbert Tugwell, 1894.

#### *Assistant Bishops :—*

Charles Phillips, 1893; died, 1906.

Isaac Oluwole, 1893.

James Johnson, 1900.

Nathanael Temple Hamlyn, 1904 (Bishop of Accra, 1909).

the colony are Ga at Accra, Fanti at Cape Coast, Twi in the Ashanti country.

The Gold Coast was originally in the diocese of Sierra Leone, but in 1893 it was made a part of the diocese of Western Equatorial Africa.

In 1909, the Gold Coast and Northern territories were by arrangement between Bishop Tugwell and the S.P.G. made a separate diocese under the jurisdiction of Bishop Hamlyn.



In 1910, the bishop was compelled to resign, after fourteen years' service in West Africa, owing to ill health.

There are 3,000 Church members, 5 clergy, 10 lay readers, 400 communicants. In Govern-

ment schools at Accra and Cape Coast there are about 1,900 scholars.

*Bishop :—*

Nathanael Temple Hamlyn, 1909 (resigned, 1910) cons. 1904.

**Zanzibar, 1861.**—This Mission to Central Africa was proposed by David Livingstone in 1857, and undertaken in 1859. Charles Frederick Mackenzie, Archdeacon of Natal, was appointed head of the mission, and with 2 clergymen and 3 laymen sailed for Capetown, where he was consecrated first bishop of the mission on 1st January, 1861. Bishop Mackenzie settled at Magomero, near the River Shiré, in Nyasaland. In 1862 he died. He was succeeded by Bishop Tozer, who removed the mission to Zanzibar, the capital of East Central Africa, intending that Zanzibar should be the key with which to open the door of Central Africa. He was succeeded in 1874 by Bishop Steere, under whose guidance the mission re-established itself on the mainland. Bishop Steere died in 1882, and Bishop Smythies was consecrated in 1883. The diocese at that time included Zanzibar with three stations, the Usambara country with five stations, the Rovuma country with three stations, and the Nyasaland district with eight stations. The diocese comprises Zanzibar and the countries within lat. 5°–11°, long. 38°–40°.

Bishop Smythies assumed the title of Bishop of Zanzibar and Missionary Bishop of East Africa. When the diocese of Likoma was founded, in 1892, the diocese of Zanzibar retained Zanzibar, the Usambara country, and the Rovuma country.

It is impossible to correctly estimate the population. In Zanzibar alone there are 250,000

people. In the diocese there are 13 stations and a number of sub-stations, 9 stone churches, and 70 temporary buildings used for service. There are two hospitals on the mainland, and one in Zanzibar, with beds for 35 natives and 9 Europeans, built at a cost of £2,000, with a staff of 13 nurses. There are 189 schools, with a total of 6,744 scholars and 150 native teachers; St. Andrew's Theological College at Kiungani, for the training of boys—both released slaves and boys from up-country schools—was founded in the hope that some may eventually be found to have a vocation for Holy Orders; St. Mark's College, Zanzibar, is for the training of natives for Holy Orders. Clergy: 40 (including natives); 13 laymen; 44 women.

The total number of adherents is 11,380 (6,563 males and 4,817 females).

The whole of the mission work in this diocese and that of Likoma is supported by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

*Bishops :—*

Charles Frederick Mackenzie, 1861.

William George Tozer, 1863.

Edward Steere, 1874.

Charles Alan Smythies, 1883.

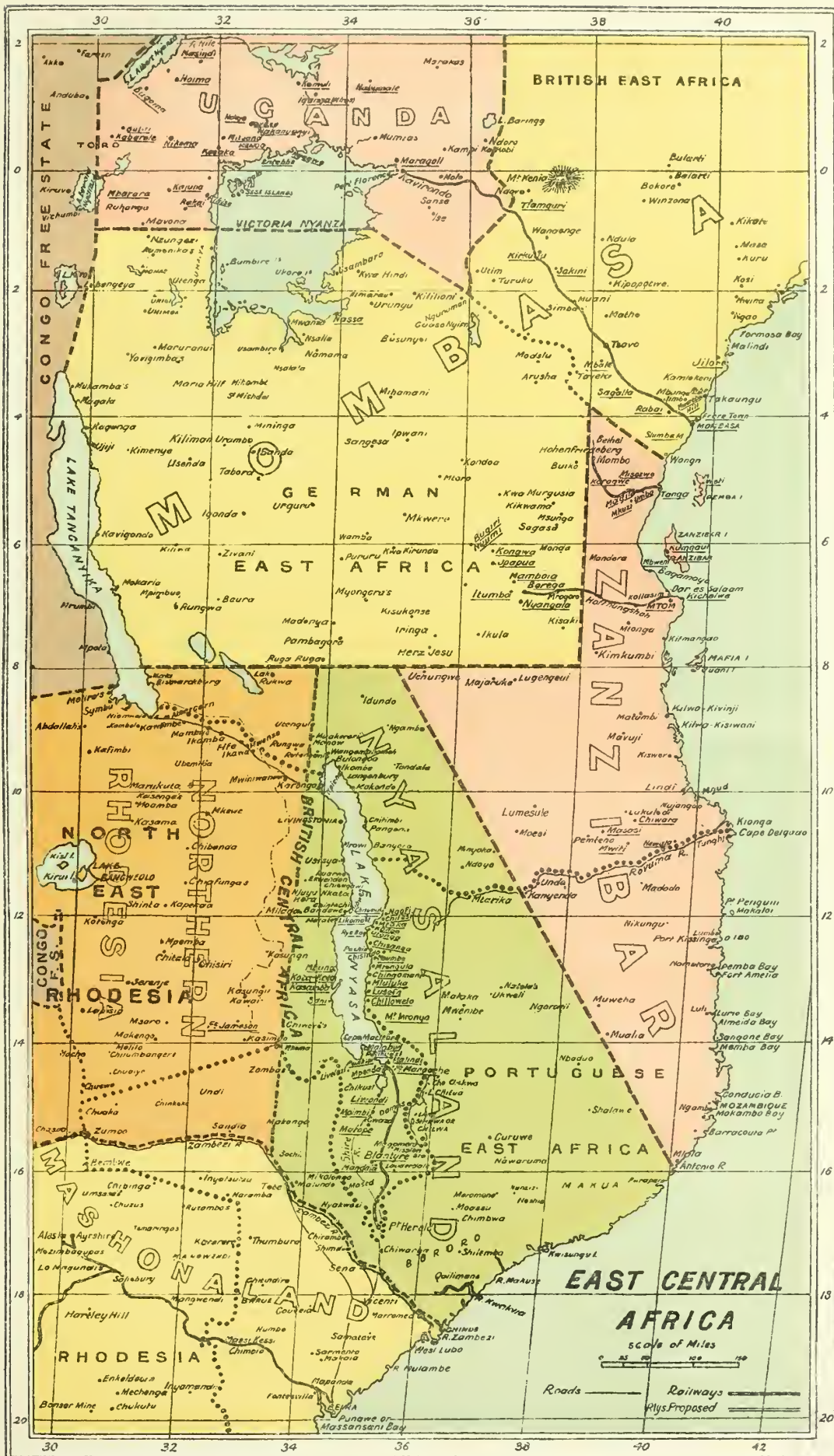
William Moore Richardson, 1895 (resigned 1901).

John Edward Hine, 1901 (cons., 1896), (tr. Northern Rhodesia, 1909).

Frank Weston, 1908.

**Nyasaland (formerly Likoma), 1892.**—The diocese of Nyasaland was founded in 1892, though work had been begun on the shores of Lake Nyasa as early as 1881. The first bishop consecrated to this diocese was Bishop Hornby, who was obliged to resign the following year through

ill health. In 1895 the Venerable Chauncy Maples, who had been archdeacon of Nyasa, was consecrated as bishop, but was drowned in the lake the same year. In 1896 the Rev. Dr. Hine, who had long been a member of the Mission, was consecrated bishop, and appointed the Rev. W.



Places underlined in dioceses of Zanzibar, Nyasaland & Northern Rhodesia are U.M.C.A. stations, those in diocese of Uganda & Mombasa are C.M.S. stations. Diocesan Boundaries ——— International Boundaries .....





P. Johnson archdeacon. On his translation to the bishopric of Zanzibar in 1901, the Rev. Gerard Trower was consecrated for Likoma (1902).

The diocese embraces a portion of Central Africa generally known as Nyasaland, and lying chiefly on the eastern shores of the lake. It includes territories under three governments—the British, German and Portuguese—and extends along a coast of more than 300 miles.

The central station is on the island of Likoma in the centre of the lake, and has a beautiful stone cathedral consecrated in 1905. The population of this island is estimated at 4,000; about half of its inhabitants are now Christian, and the work in many respects resembles that of a large parish at home. Three large schools at the head station and twelve out-schools can scarcely provide accommodation for the younger Christian and catechumen adherents. There is a European hospital for members of the staff and a native hospital and dispensary, where patients from all parts of the lake district are treated as well as the inhabitants of the islands.

In 1905 a theological college was started for the training of native clergy, and stands close to a small stone church at the farther end of the island.

On the mainland opposite, in Portuguese territory, is a training college for male teachers, with accommodation for about 60 students. This forms one in a chain of mission stations extending from Amelia Bay in German territory to the south end of the lake. Most of these stations, numbering over 40, are under the charge of the clergy on the mission steamer, *Chauncy Maples*, which runs regularly up and down the lake.

On the west side of the lake is the important European station of Kota-Kota, with its out-stations extending along a coast line of 20 miles to the north and to the south. It has a fine stone church and European and native hospitals.

Owing to the large increase of work in the Yao

hill country, the new archdeaconry of Mtonya has been formed, which includes in its area a chain of inland stations from Unangu to the south end of the lake. Similar work among the Yao and Nyasa tribes is rapidly developing along the banks of the Upper Shiré, and provides ample work for an itinerant priest, who also ministers to the members of the Church of England in Blantyre and Zomba.

The completion of the Mackenzie Memorial Church at Chiromo makes it probable that the work of the U.M.C.A. will soon have to include in its sphere a large part of the Lower Shiré.

There are 7 European stations and about 167 schools with 6,475 scholars. The total number of adherents is 16,143. Of these 7,683 are males and 8,460 are females.

The staff consists of the bishop and 25 clergy (2 archdeacons, 14 European and 9 native clergy), 9 laymen, 16 women, and about 180 native teachers and readers.

*Other missionary agencies* at work in British Central Africa are the Roman Catholics (who have 10 missionary priests and 2 schools); the United Free Church of Scotland works on the west shore of the lake; the South Africa Dutch Reformed Ministers' Union in the Angoni hills west of the lake; the Church of Scotland has a large and flourishing mission at Blantyre in the Shiré region south of the lake, and the Zambesi Industrial Mission works west and north-west of Blantyre. All these societies (omitting the U.M.C.A. and the R.C. Missions) report 376 stations and out-stations, 160 missionaries, 977 native workers, 670 schools with 48,000 scholars, 17 hospitals and dispensaries, and 14,000 professed Christians.

#### *Bishops :—*

Wilfrid Bird Hornby, 1892 (resigned 1894).

Chauncy Maples, 1895.

John Edward Hine, 1899; tr. 1901.

Gerard Trower, 1902; (tr. N. W. Australia, 1909).

Thomas Carthew Fisher (1910).



**Northern Rhodesia, 1909.**—The diocese of Northern Rhodesia was founded in 1910 by the Universities' Mission. The Right Rev. J. E. Hine D.D. (Bishop of Zanzibar, 1901-1909, Bishop of Nyasaland 1899-1901) was appointed first bishop, and he selected the township of Livingstone, Victoria Falls, as his temporary headquarters. In 1911 missionaries were at work at these centres; Livingstone (N.W. Rhodesia), Mapanzas (N.W. Rhodesia) and Fort Jameson (N.E. Rhodesia).

The population of Northern Rhodesia is estimated at half a million, including a considerable and increasing number of Europeans who are

settled in the country in connection with the Government and mining and farming operations.

In the high lands the climate is reported to be healthy. Bishop Hine's staff at present (1911) consists of three priests, and four laymen. Other missionaries, Roman Catholics, Dutch Reformed Church, London Missionary Society, Free Church of Scotland, and French Protestants are at work in the country. The languages have been studied by Mr. A. C. Madan (formerly of the Universities' Mission) and handbooks compiled by him are obtainable at the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

*Bishop :—*

John Edward Hine, 1909 (cons. 1899).

**Uganda, 1884.**—This diocese was originally included in the one called Eastern Equatorial Africa. In 1899 it was divided into two portions. The interior portion, comprising Uganda, Bunyoro, Toro, Kavirondo, and all the countries then within the boundaries of the Uganda Protectorate, was formed into the diocese of Uganda.

The Uganda Mission was commenced in 1877 by missionaries of the C.M.S. It was not, however, until 1882 that the first baptism took place. European missionaries (1911) ordained, 39; laymen, 12; married women, 35; single women, 28. Four of these are doctors and ten are trained nurses. African agents ordained, 38; laymen, 2,111; women, 253. The baptised Christians now (1911) number 71,038, the communicants 19,527.

The work of the native Church is entirely self-

supporting. All the clergy and lay workers are maintained by native grants. All churches and schools are built, repaired and maintained by the natives themselves. There are about 1,077 churches and other buildings used for Church services in the diocese. There are training institutions and 147 schools, with 47,424 names on their books. Nearly 120,000 visits of out-patients were recorded at the hospitals and dispensaries in 1910, and 2,536 in-patients were received.

The number of baptisms during 1910 was 4,621 (including 2,916 adults).

*Bishops :—*

James Hannington, 1884.

Henry Perrot Parker, 1886.

Alfred Robert Tucker, 1890 (resigned, 1911).

John Jamieson Willis, 1912.

**Mombasa, 1898.**—The diocese of Mombasa includes almost all the British East African Protectorate, and all German East Africa except the area covered by the Universities' Mission of Zanzibar. East of 38° Long. East and South of 8° Lat. South.

The population of the British East African Protectorate is estimated at 4,000,000. There may be more than this number in German East Africa.

The British Protectorate was proclaimed on 19th November, 1890. Mombasa, has a popula-

tion of about 29,000, of whom nearly 200 are Europeans. Nairobi, the headquarters of British East African Government and central station of the Uganda railway, has a population of about 13,000, of whom about 600 are Europeans. There are also hundreds of European farmers in the neighbourhood of Nairobi.

*Missionary Agencies.*—The missionary agencies other than the C.M.S. at work in the British East African Protectorate, are the Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland, the United Methodist

Free Churches, the Africa Inland Mission (American), the German Lutheran and Swedish Mission.

Anglican missionary work is carried on by the C.M.S. There is an English chaplain at Nairobi, part of whose stipend is paid by the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

The Church adherents, African, number over 3,000. There are 117 schools and about 5,000 scholars receiving Church teaching. There are

21 clergy (including 3 natives), 8 laymen (including two doctors), 19 single women, and 20 married women (including one doctor), 12 permanent churches, 15 mission rooms, 108 native lay workers, and there are more than 1,000 native communicants.

There is a large European and Eurasian population which is ever increasing.

*Bishop :—*

William George Peel, 1899.

**Mauritius, 1854.**—This see is coextensive with the colonies of Mauritius with its dependencies and the Seychelles, which comprise 149 islands, many of these being barren rocks, whilst others are inhabited only by one or two families. These islands are widely scattered over the Southern Indian Ocean, the two centres of the diocese, namely, Mauritius and Seychelles, being about 1,000 miles distant from one another. The whole are included within the Southern tropic, and communication between the different islands is slow, costly and infrequent. The actual area of land is only about 1,400 square miles, of which Mauritius itself contains 714. The population amounts to about 390,000, of whom 373,000 are in the island of Mauritius. These are made up of English, French, Creoles, Malagasy, Africans, Arabs, Chinese and British Indians; the last are by far the most numerous, numbering 260,000. The population of the Seychelles Archipelago is over 17,000, and of the other scattered islets about 3,500. The death-rate of Mauritius is considerably higher than the birth-rate, and the density of its inhabitants is only maintained by the constant arrival of fresh batches of coolies from India.

The estimated number of Church members is 8,274, of whom more than 2,000 are Indians, and more than 3,000 belong to the Seychelles. The communicants are estimated at 1,954. There are 34 churches and chapels, besides schools in which services are held. For the regular Sunday services (upwards of 60 in

number and conducted in 6 different languages) the Church has, besides the bishop, 19 clergy in Mauritius and the Seychelles. Nine are on the Government establishment. There are 14 lay readers and catechists.

There are 22 day and 16 Sunday schools, containing 3,200 scholars; among these are many heathen. A theological training college has been organised to replace the one which was blown down by the cyclone of 1892, into which five students have been admitted. The course will be for three years.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.: Bambous, Des Anguilles, Mahebourg Pailles, Port Louis, Rose Hill, Souillac, S. Pierre, Seychelles, Vacoas, Verdun.

The work of the S.P.G. in this diocese began in 1843. Port Louis is the headquarters of mission work.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European 2, native 5.

The C.M.S. has withdrawn from work in the diocese but assists the bishop with a yearly grant of money which will not entirely cease until 1919.

*Bishops :—*

Vincent William Ryan, 1854.

Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, 1869.

Henry Constantine Huxtable, 1870.

Peter Sorenson Royston, 1872 (resigned 1891).

William Walsh, 1891 (resigned 1897).

Walter Ruthven Pym, 1898 (tr. 1903).

Francis Ambrose Gregory, 1904.

**Madagascar, 1874.**—The staff of this diocese consists of the bishop, 2 archdeacons, 6 other English priests, 1 French layman, 6 English ladies, 17 native priests, 10 native deacons, and 120 lay teachers. The work falls into two distinct branches: (1) the work in Imerina, the central province, among the Hova; (2) the east coast work among the Betsimisaraka, Antaimora and Vorimo. This latter includes a promising mission at Beforona, between Imerina and the coast, which is under the charge of a young Betsimisaraka deacon. At Antananarivo there is the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and three suburban and 17 district churches. There are also a high school, a girls' higher grade school, and a girls' boarding-house. At Ambatoharanana the Mission possesses a college and mission station with 30 district churches. There is also a thriving mission station with an excellent school and workshops at Ramainandro with 22 district churches. The coast work is more difficult than that among the Hova, as the Antaimora, Betsimisaraka, and Vorimo are much less intelligent and harder to convert. The four existing stations are: Andovoranto with Tamatave, Ambinanindrano College and mission station, Mahanoro, Mananjary. Each station has a school; the last-named station has over 200 scholars, a very large number when compared with the other coast stations. There is at Mahanoro a girls' boarding-school. In 1910 there were 127 permanent churches and mission districts, 1,521 baptisms, 4,628 communicants, and 2,342 children receiving Church teaching. The total number of baptised persons is 12,450.

The mission work has had to be readjusted to meet the requirements of the French Government. The Government, though it would probably welcome the withdrawal of English missions, does not actually interfere with the work of the Church of England and unduly restricts the development of the evangelistic work, by refus-

ing in most cases, to authorise new churches, has not otherwise withheld reasonable liberty of action. Many schools have, however, been suppressed, and there is much vexatious interference in educational matters. The apparent progress of the work is much slower, and the cost of it much greater, than in former years.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—

Antananarivo (Cathedral)	Tapiafady
Ambanidia	Andovoranto
Antsararay	Tamatave
Anjainaminavola	Manarintsoa
Ambatoharanana	Beforona
Amboatany	Mahanoro
Ambohimanga	Vatomandry
Anjazafohy	Ambinanindrano
Malaza	Befotaka
Morarano	Marolambo
Andrianjoky	Mananjary
Ramainandro	Vohimasina
Ambatofotsy	Sahavato

The population of English-speaking people is 100; that of other than English-speaking people, 2,800,000.

The headquarters of the Mission in this diocese is Antananarivo, where the S.P.G. has been working since 1866.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : the bishop, European clergy, 8, native clergy, 29. Women Workers connected with S.P.G. : European 7, native 9.

There are 4 other societies, not connected with the Anglican Church, working at Antananarivo. The greater part of the missionary work in the central province is carried on by the London Missionary Society.

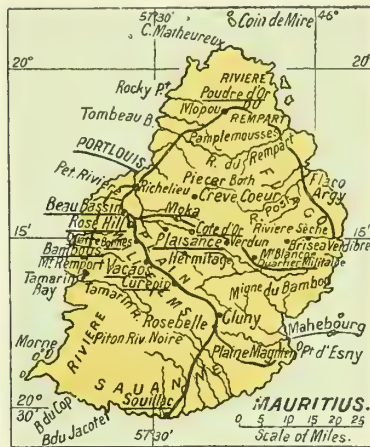
Work is also carried on by native missionaries supported by the S.P.G. at Beforona and the Forest, Befotaka, Anjazafohy, Vatomandry, Amboatany, Malaza, Tamatave, Vohimasina, Ambohimanga, Morarano, Ankadiefajoro, Anjainaminavola, Mananjary, Vohimasina and other stations.

*Bishops* :—

Robert Kestell Kestell-Cornish, 1874.

George Lanchester King, 1899.





The principal stations assisted by the S. P. G. are underlined



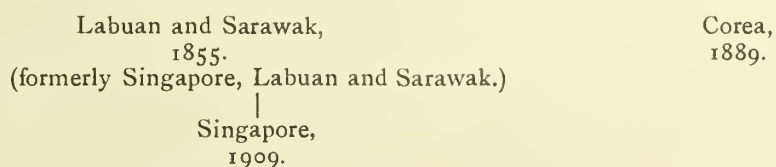
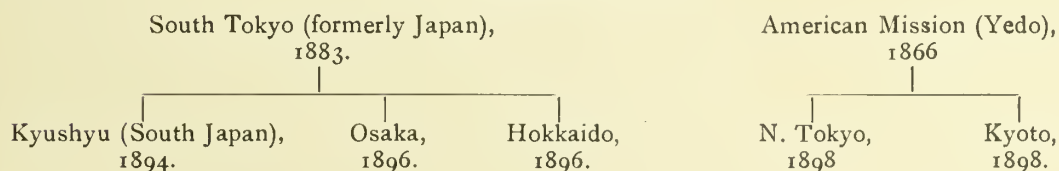
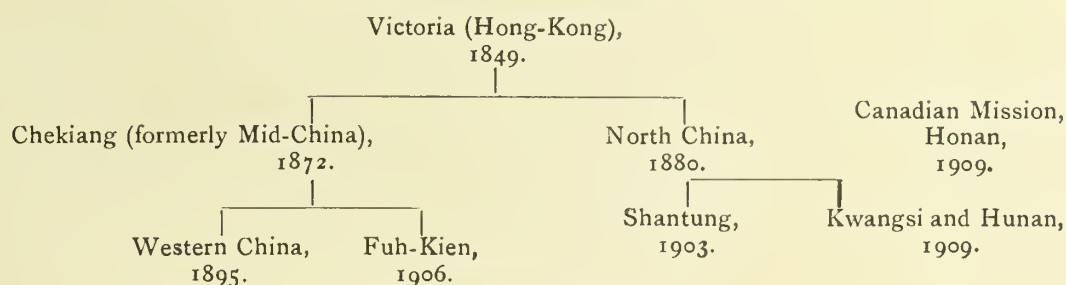
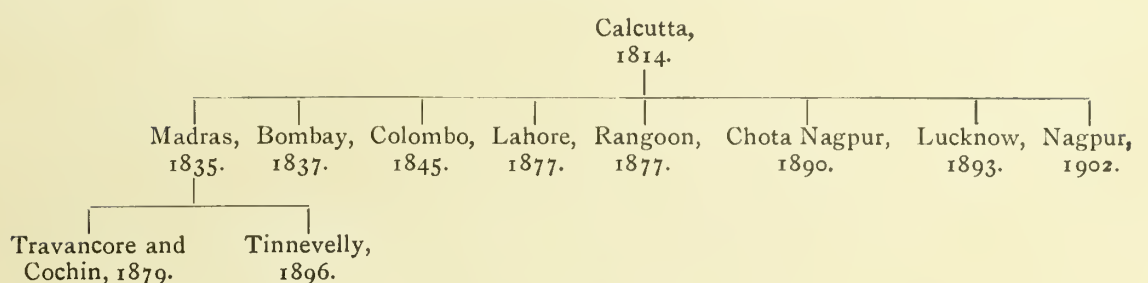






# ASIA.

## ANGLICAN BISHOPRICS IN ASIA.





There is good reason to believe that Syrian missionaries visited India before the end of the second century. The Syrian Church, which numbers about 600,000, is now confined to the Malabar district of Southern India. In the sixteenth century St. Francis Xavier started work in Southern India which has been carried on ever since.

The first non-Roman Mission to India (after the Reformation)—*viz.*, that begun by the Danish Lutherans, Ziegenbalgh and Plutsch, at Tranquebar in 1706—originated from the example of the S.P.G. in America. Its object at the outset was promoted by the Society, and it was largely assisted by the S.P.C.K., to whose care many of its stations were afterwards transferred. Independently of this the S.P.C.K. began a mission of its own in Madras in 1728. This, with the adopted missions and others subsequently opened by the S.P.C.K. in Southern India, were carried on for nearly 100 years by German Lutheran missionaries.

Soon after the foundation of the bishopric of Calcutta in 1814, the S.P.G. extended its operations to that country by undertaking, in 1818, the establishment of Bishop's College, near Calcutta. Its first two missionaries (the Rev. Dr. W. H. Mill and Mr. J. H. Alt) arrived in February, 1821, and the college, opened in 1824,

became the centre of active missionary operations in Bengal.

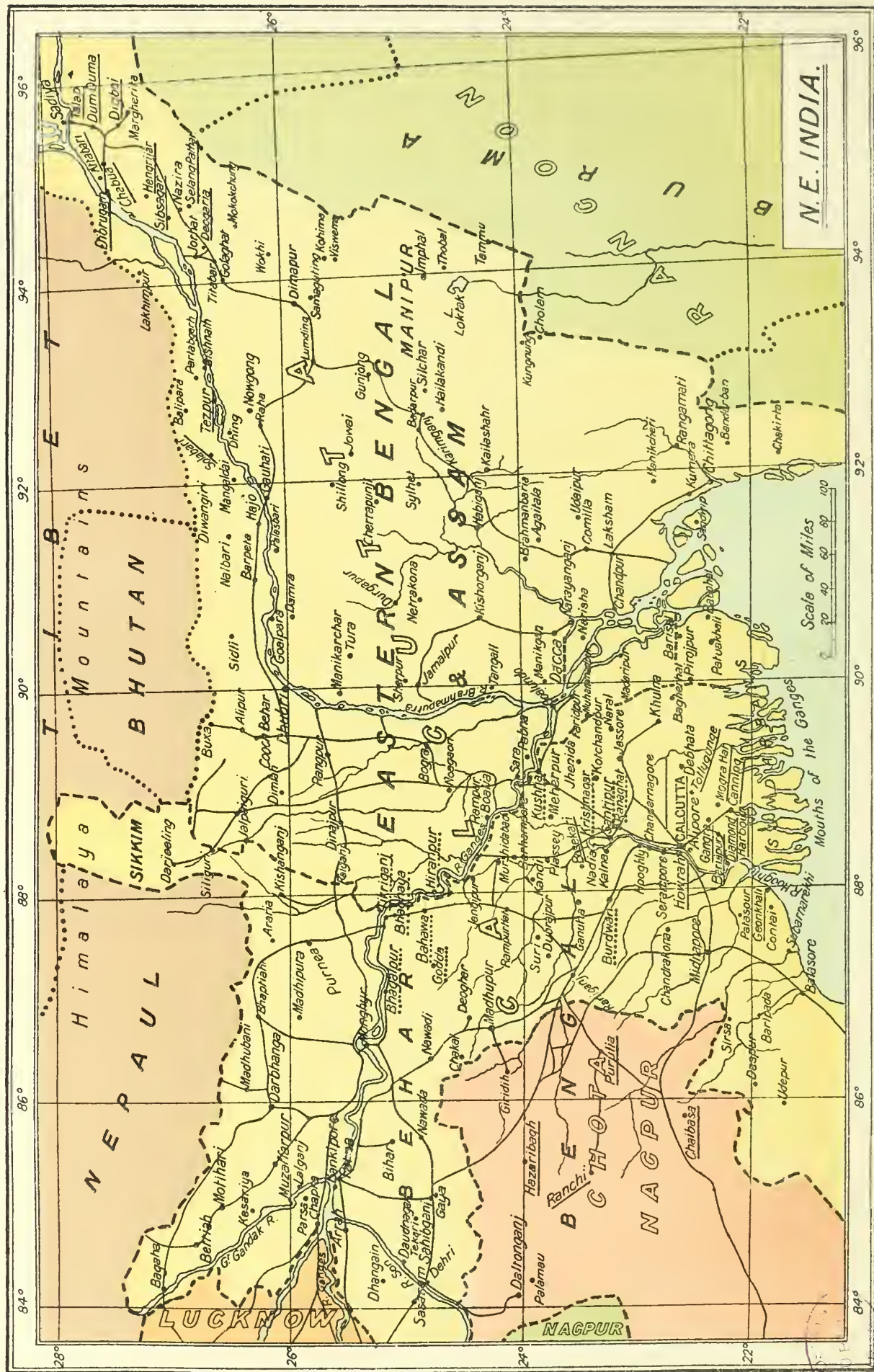
The fields since occupied by the S.P.G. in Asia have been: Bombay Presidency in 1830, the North-Western Provinces 1833, the Central Provinces 1846, Assam 1851, the Punjab 1854, Burma 1859, Cashmere 1866, Ajmere 1881, Ceylon 1840, Borneo 1848, the Straits Settlements 1856, China 1863, Japan 1873, Corea 1889, Manchuria 1892, Siam 1903.

During the period 1820-1910 the Society expended £3,197,079, and employed 871 ordained missionaries in Asia. At the *present* time its work there is being carried on in 17 dioceses, its expenditure in 1910 being £98,637, and the number of its ordained missionaries 318, including 157 natives, 61 laymen (35 natives), 215 women.

The total population of India, including Burma, according to the census of 1911, is 315,132,537, which includes 217,586,920 Hindus, 3,014,466 Sikhs, 1,248,182 Jains, 10,721,449 Buddhists, 100,100 Parsis, 66,623,412 Mohammedans, 10,295,168 Animists, 20,980 Jews, 3,876,196 Christians.

For a further statement in regard to the Christian population of India, see page 102.





S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined thus.....

C.M.S. Stations thus..... Stations connected with the Oxford Mission to Calcutta thus -----  
The S.P.G. C.M.S. and Oxford Mission all work at Calcutta.

## INDIA.

### PROVINCE OF CALCUTTA.

**Calcutta.**—This diocese was founded in 1814. It then included all India and Australia, and out of its original area all the dioceses of the province have been successively separated. It now comprises the Province of Bengal (Bengal, Bihar and Orissa), and the Province of Assam. The languages spoken, besides English and Urdu, are Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Nepali, and Assamese, with their dialects; Santali, Khasi, and many other non-Aryan languages. With the exception of Darjiling in the Himalayas, and of Shillong in the Khasi Hills, nearly the whole diocese consists of great river valleys or plains, and a large proportion of it is subject to annual floods. The population of the diocese in 1891 was 110,376,000 of whom 58,821 are English-speaking.

In the city of Calcutta, with its eight recognised districts or parishes, the work is very much like parish work in England, and is worked on parochial lines, with parish schools, boarding schools, etc., Fort William only being a purely military charge. Here are also established the headquarters of the mission work, with Bishop's College and the Oxford brotherhood, and the C.M.S. Divinity School. But the immense majority of the population—both of Bengal and of Assam—live in villages, and there are few large towns. Only Patna, which includes the cantonment of Dinapur and the important civil station

of Bankipur, has more than 160,000 inhabitants. Dacca and Gaya are the only other places which reach half that number. The work of the Church, therefore, both among Europeans and among Indians, is much scattered. There are 21 chaplains (belonging to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Bengal), whose primary duty is to minister to troops and to servants of Government, but of whom several have charge of city parishes and of the institutions in them. Besides the places in which they reside, the chaplains visit about 30 smaller towns and settlements (out-stations). They minister altogether to about 5,000 soldiers and soldiers' families (the chief military stations being Calcutta, with Barrackpur and Dum Dum, Darjiling and Dinapur), and to about 10,000 civilians. They are entirely maintained by Government. Government makes further grants (Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 a month) in aid of the ministrations of 14 other clergy, who minister in 16 principal stations and about 60 out-stations. These, with 8 others who are unaided by Government, minister to about 5,000 persons. Among the most important groups are the indigo-planters of Bihar, the tea-planters of Darjiling and of Assam, and the ever-increasing railway population. These furnish large congregations in at least six or seven places besides Calcutta. The principal mission districts are



those of the Sunderbuns, in S. Calcutta (S.P.G.); Nadiya (C.M.S.) and Burrisal (O.M.), in Bengal; in Santalia (C.M.S.), and in the tea districts of Assam (S.P.G.).

There are 14 clergy working in connection with the S.P.G., 9 of whom are Indians, 48 in connection with the C.M.S., 23 of whom are natives and 13 supported by the Oxford Mission to Calcutta. There is one woman worker supported by the S.P.G. at the Milman School, Calcutta.

The S.P.G. has worked in the diocese since 1821.

*The Oxford Mission to Calcutta* was founded in 1880 with a view more particularly to work among the educated natives of Calcutta, especially those attending Calcutta University. It maintains hostels for students at Calcutta and Dacca and undertakes mission work of various kinds in and round Burrisal east of Calcutta. In addition to the 13 clergy belonging to the mission there are 2 laymen and 6 sisters belonging to it.

*Institutions: Bishop's College, Calcutta* was founded in 1819 by Dr. Middleton, first Bishop of Calcutta. It is under the control of the S.P.G. It was designed by its founder to be a missionary institution and to promote the spread of the Christian religion in India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youths in the doctrine and discipline of the Church in order to their becoming preachers, catechists or schoolmasters, or for their preparations for Holy Orders. It is affiliated to the Calcutta University.

*The Bishop's College School*, which is under the control of the Principal of Bishop's College, is intended to provide for native Christian boys an education up to the standard of the Calcutta University entrance examination.

*C.M.S. work.*—Two English missionaries were sent to Calcutta in 1816, Buedwan was occupied in 1817, Krishnagar (Nadiya) in 1831,

and Bhagalpur in 1850. Great interest was aroused by a movement in the Nadiya district in 1838, when 3,000 persons forsook heathenism and 900 were baptised in the presence of Bishop Daniel Wilson. Work among the Santals, an aboriginal tribe, was begun at Hiranpur in 1860. The C.M.S. is now working at the following stations: Calcutta and out-stations, Burdwan, Krishnagar, Chupra, Bohirgachi, Ranabanda, Kapasdanga, Ratnapur, Bollobhpur, Bhobarpara, Joginda, Santirajpur, Kushtia, Meliapota, Solo, Balinrah, Santalia—Taljhari, Barharwa, Barheit, Hiranpur, Santalpur and Talpahari, Bhagaya, Godda, Behar—Bhagalpur, Jamalpur.

It supports 48 clergy in the diocese.

*The C.M.S. Divinity School* was first established at Krishnagar in 1878 and removed to Calcutta in 1880. It trains students as catechists and evangelists, and for Holy Orders.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—

CALCUTTA: St. Saviour's (Bengali, Tamil, and Hindustani). Thakurpukur, Diamond Harbour, Geonkhalli and Burrisal.

SUNDERBUNS: Barripore, Canning, Mogra Hât, Kharri, Tollygunge and Ghangra.

ASSAM: Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Titabar, Silchar, Solabari.

*Bishops:—*

Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, 1814.

Reginald Heber, 1823.

John Thomas James, 1827.

John Matthias Turner, 1829.

Daniel Wilson, 1832.

George Edward Lynch Cotton, 1858.

Robert Milman, 1867.

Edward Ralph Johnson, 1876 (resigned 1898).

James Edward Cowell Welldon, 1898 (resigned 1901).

Reginald Stephen Copleston, 1902 (cons. 1875).

**Bombay, 1833.**—This diocese was separated from that of Calcutta. It comprises the whole Presidency of Bombay except the Province of

Sind. Outside this area, which measures 200,000 square miles, the bishop's charge extends to the Aurungabad district of the Hyderabad



BOSTON  
PUBLIC  
LIBRARY





State, a small portion of Rajputana, and Aden in Arabia.

The total population in 1901 was about 25,500,000 (including feudatory states, Aden, etc.). English-speaking, about 40,000. About 20,000,000 are Hindus, about 4,500,000 Mussulmans, 78,000 Parsis, 11,000 Jews, and 216,000 Christians, who show an advance of 29 per cent. on the number registered in 1891.

About 106,000 are Roman Catholics, a large portion of these being immigrants from Portuguese territory, and many others tracing their Christianity back to the labours of St. Francis Xavier and his companions. The total population belonging to the Anglican communion was returned in the census of 1901 as 35,614; but it is not possible to treat this return as more than approximately complete, a considerable number of persons having returned themselves as "Protestants," and there being nothing to show to what denomination they belong.

*Work of the Anglican Communion.*—There are 84 clergy in the diocese, of whom 25 are Government chaplains, 3 belong to the Additional Clergy Society, 1 harbour chaplain, and the remainder are working in connection with C.M.S., S.P.G. and the Cowley Fathers. There are 23 Indian clergy.

The work of the clergy is strengthened by the assistance of 386 Women Workers and of the Wantage and All Saints' Sisterhoods, and of women who are working in connection with the C.M.S.

The Cowley Brotherhood has houses in Bombay and Poona. In Bombay the community hold the incumbency of St. Peter's Mazagaon, a poor European district; this is the centre of the Society's work, while the work carried on at Umarkhadi, close by, is entirely missionary. Their work at Poona is of a purely missionary character. The Wantage Sisterhood opened a branch at Poona in 1877, and are settled near the Cowley Mission at Panch Howd. They have charge of several large schools, both for European and Indian girls,

and are also responsible for the nursing at the Sassoon General Hospital at Poona.

The All Saints' Sisterhood (1878) helps the Society in its work in Bombay, both amongst Europeans and Indians, and has charge of the nursing at the largest native hospital.

The C.M.S. has stations at Bombay, Nasik, Poona, Malegaon, Manmad and Aurungabad. Their most flourishing mission is at Nasik, where medical and industrial work are well to the fore.

The S.P.G. began work in this diocese in 1830, and now has centres at Bombay, Ahmadnagar, Kolhapur, Hubli, Gadag and Dapoli.

At the present moment 21 clergy are scattered over the diocese carrying on the Society's work at the six different stations. Eleven of the 29 clergy are Indians. Women Workers, 21.

*The Ahmadnagar Mission* is the largest of the Anglican missions in the diocese, and 9 clergy, 1 layman, 16 women, 14 catechists, 13 readers and 85 schoolmasters are engaged in the work. At Ahmadnagar and its out-stations—Miri, Karegao, Rahuri and Sonai—there are 16 European Women Workers and 18 Indian teachers connected with the S.P.G., many of these being attached to St. Monica's Mission, Ahmadnagar. These are engaged in educational, evangelistic and parochial work. There are 14 boarding schools, 64 day schools, and about 2,217 children are under Christian instruction. There is an important industrial school at Ahmadnagar. In this school Christian lads and men are trained to become carpenters, smiths, cane workers and tailors, but, owing to the recent difficulties about obtaining a superintendent, the numbers have fallen and its efficiency decreased.

A large number of the Society's schools are inspected and aided by Government.

The S.P.G. work at Bombay is carried on in three distinct languages. At Holy Trinity Church and the Indo-British Institution the work is carried on entirely in English, while at St. Paul's Church the services are conducted in Urdu, and the efforts of the workers are centred



amongst the Mohammedans, of whom there are 175,000 in Bombay.

Besides these two branches of the work in Bombay, an Indian priest is working amongst Tamil Christians, and has an out-station with church and school at Dharavi, about 10 miles from Bombay.

At Kolhapur the Mission Press does good work and its Christian apprentices get good places from it. The Anson School for girls flourishes. Evangelistic work is attempted in the neighbourhood.

At Dapoli the work is chiefly educational, and it has one of the best high schools in the Presidency.

At Hubli and Betgeri (Gadag) the work has made a good start amongst the Canarese population. There are churches and schools in both places. At Betgeri is St. Augustine's College for ordinands and candidates for the position of catechist through which more than half the Indian clergy and catechists pass.

**Madras, 1835.**—This diocese was founded by letters patent from King William IV. on June 13, 1835. It is coterminous with the Presidency of Madras. The bishopric of Tinnevely and Madura is legally part of the diocese of Madras, but for all practical purposes is an independent see. The population of the Presidency is 44,503,159. The Bishop of Madras has jurisdiction also in the native States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the Province of Coorg. Tamil, Telugu, Malayan, Tulu, Canarese, Hindustani, Mahratti and some aboriginal dialects are spoken within the diocese and jurisdiction. There are in the diocese and Coorg (excluding Tinnevely and Madura) and in the native States of Hyderabad and Mysore, about 83,233 adherents of the Church of England; of these 28,943 are Europeans and Eurasians, and 44,507 are baptised Indians and 9,053 are catechumens. There are about 4,000 European and Eurasian, and 15,997 native communicants. There are in all under the Bishop of Madras 148 clergy—*viz.*, 38 Europeans and 110 Indians.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Hibbert-Ware's "Christian Missions in the Telugu Country." S.P.G. 2s. *net*.

The C.M.S. started work in Bombay in 1820. In 1832 the work was extended to Nasik; Junnar was occupied in 1843, Malegaon 1848, Aurungabad 1860, Poona 1882, and Manmad 1901.

At the following stations the work is assisted by the S.P.G. :—

BOMBAY—	AHMADNAGAR—(cont.)
Holy Trinity	Sonai
Hindustani Mission	Miri
Kamatipura (Tamil)	Rahuri
Dharavi (Tamil)	Karegao
KOLHAPUR—	DAPOLI—
Kagal	BETGERI-GADAG—
AHMADNAGAR—	Hubli
Headquarters and Ghats	Dharwar

#### *Bishops :—*

Thomas Carr, 1835.

John Harding, 1851.

Henry Alexander Douglas, 1869.

Louis George Mylne, 1876 (resigned 1897).

James Macarthur, 1898 (resigned 1903).

Walter Ruthven Pym, 1903 (cons. 1898).

Edwin James Palmer, 1908.

In the S.P.G. mission schools there are about 11,278 native scholars, of whom about 2,368 boys and 1,210 girls are Christians.

The S.P.G. began work in the Madras diocese in 1825. The society has a theological college in Madras, a college and high school at Trichinopoly and a high school at Tanjore. The Nandyal Training College trains the mission agents for the Telugu Missions.<sup>1</sup> Work amongst women was begun at Nandyal in 1909. The Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, is for European and Eurasian boys.

Clergy: European clergy 23 (wholly supported by S.P.G.), native clergy 33 (partly supported by S.P.G., partly by native Church). Women Workers connected with S.P.G.: European 10, native 25. In Madras City there are many women workers connected with the Eurasian Settlement Mission, also 1 English and 7 teachers at St. Ebba's Boarding School for Girls. There are 1 European and several native teachers at Tanjore and 3 Europeans and other native teachers at Trichinopoly.







The C.M.S. supports 16 European clergy and 32 native clergy in this diocese.

There are 14 other societies, unconnected with the Anglican Church, working in Madras.

Stations assisted by S.P.G. :—

FIRST DIVISION	SECOND DIVISION
Trichinopoly	Secunderabad
Irungalur	Bolarum
Mettupatti	Yellandu
Annamangalam	Chudderghaut
Pudukotai	Bellary
Tanjore	Bangalore
Vediarpuram	Kolar
Kumbakonam	Cuddalore
Canendagudi and Aneiccadu	Villupuram—Pondicherry
Negapatam	Madras—Church of Good
Nangur—Tranquebar	Shepherd

SECOND DIVISION (*cont.*)

Madras St. Thomé  
 „ Egmore  
 „ Vepery, St. Paul's  
 „ Sembium  
 Coimbatore  
 Salem  
 Madras Theological College  
 St. Ebba's School

THIRD DIVISION

Proddatur  
 Mutyalapad  
 Kalasapad  
 Giddalur  
 Nandyal  
 Kurnool  
 Nandyal Training College  
 and Parish

*Bishops :—*

Daniel Corrie, 1835.  
 George Trevor Spencer, 1837.  
 Thomas Dealtry, 1849.  
 Frederick Gell, 1861.  
 Henry Whitehead, 1899.

**Travancore and Cochin, 1879.**—This diocese is coterminous with the two native States from which it takes its name. The population of Travancore, the larger State of the two, is 2,952,157, and that of Cochin 812,025, making a total of 3,764,182. The combined area is 8,452 square miles, showing an average density of 506 persons to the square mile.

The number of Christians in this area, according to the census of 1901, is 895,626, or nearly one-fourth of the whole population. Details are given below. The jurisdiction of the bishop is the Church of England in Travancore and Cochin.

The Europeans and Eurasians number 3,572, of whom many belong to the Roman Church, most of the remainder being members of the Church of England.

The native members of the Anglican Church number 48,412; catechumens 4,884; clergy, Europeans 12 and 36 Indian. During the year 1908 there were 2,148 infant and 1,400 adult baptisms; 13,921 communicants and 5,965 Sunday scholars.

*Church work.*—There are two chaplaincies among Europeans and Eurasians. The chaplaincy of Trevandrum, the capital of Travancore, including the out-station of Quilon, is supported by a grant from the Government of India, supplemented by subscriptions from the European residents. The chaplaincy of Cochin is included

in this episcopal jurisdiction by arrangements with the Bishop of Madras; it includes the out-station of Munnar on the High Range, a planting district, and is supported by a grant from the Colonial and Continental Church Society, supplemented by subscriptions from the residents. Missionaries minister to the smaller European communities.

The missionary operations of the diocese are conducted by the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society. The former maintains 11 ordained missionaries and the latter 8 women missionaries. The native Church is gradually becoming self-supporting, though it still receives financial help from the C.M.S.; it maintains 31 Indian clergy for pastoral duties and 25 evangelists and a diocesan missionary. It has also 7 Anglo-vernacular and 207 vernacular schools. By its missionary association the native Church supports a clergyman and a few evangelists and teachers for work among the heathen.

Some of the institutions in the diocese are: the Cambridge Nicholson Institution for training candidates for Holy Orders and evangelists and teachers; the C.M.S. College of Kottayam, affiliated to the University of Madras; the Buchanan Institution, for training female teachers; the Baker Memorial High School for Girls; the C.M.S. Press at Kottayam; the Christian Literature Society and Malayalam Religious Tract



Society; the Mission to the Jews on the Malabar Coast; the Diocesan Education Fund; high schools at Trichur and Mavelikara; boys' and girls' boarding schools at Tiruvella, Trichur and Kunnankulam; an industrial school for boys at Kottayam; leper asylums at Alleppey; and the Diocesan Sunday School Union.

The S.P.C.K. gives assistance by way of scholarships for students and grants for vernacular Prayer Book revision and various publications. The Madras Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society undertakes the publication and revision of Bibles in the vernacular. A diocesan conference is held annually in August. The Pro-Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity is at Kottayam, where the bishop resides.

The native members of the ancient Syrian Church, under the Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch, number about 204,000, and those of the Reformed, or St. Thomas, Syrian Church under its own Metropolitan, about 50,000. Those owing allegiance to the Church of Rome number, according

to the Syrian rite, about 290,000, and according to the Latin rite, about 233,000. Those under the East Syrian Patriarch (or the Catholicos of the East) number from 10,000 to 30,000; their exact number is not known. Their chief station is Trichur. All these Churches are administered by 11 native, 1 Chaldean, and 3 European bishops.

Missionary work was begun by the C.M.S. in 1816. For 20 years it was carried on mainly with a view to the reform of the ancient Malabar Syrian Church. Since 1837 the missionaries have laboured independently. Alleppey was occupied in 1816, Cottayam and Cochin 1817, Mavelikara in 1839.

There are about 70,000 Christians in connection with the London Missionary Society in South Travancore.

*Bishops :—*

John Martindale Speechly, 1879.

Edward Noel Hodges, 1889 (resigned 1905).

Charles Hope Gill, 1905.

**Tinnevelly and Madura, 1896.**—This bishopric is legally part of the diocese of Madras, but the bishop, who holds a commission from the Bishop of Madras, has a free hand, and appeals from him can only be made to the Metropolitan. The bishopric includes the two collectorates of Tinnevelly and Madura, in the extreme south of India. Population, about 4,000,000. Europeans are very few in number, chiefly Government officials. Native Christians of the Church of England, 92,000. Both the S.P.G. and C.M.S. support Missions in the diocese. The former occupies the eastern, the latter the western, side of the district. There are S.P.G. schools at Tuticorin and at Ramnad for boys and girls, a high school for girls, two training institutions for teachers, an art industrial school, and orphanages at Nazareth.

The work of the S.P.G. in Tinnevelly dates from 1825. The bishopric was in part endowed by the S.P.G.

The S.P.G. support 7 dispensaries or hospitals; the C.M.S. 1 dispensary.

There is a theological training class at Nazareth.

The S.P.G. and C.M.S. have itinerating evangelistic bands which carry on mission work in the different villages.

There is an institution for the deaf and dumb at Palamcottah.

There are lace schools at Nazareth, Idaiyangudi, Kudenkulam and Ramnad belonging to the S.P.G.

The C.M.S. has a college at Tinnevelly, the Sarah Tucker College for girls at Palamcottah, and high schools at Palamcottah, Mengnana-puram and Sriyilliputhur. There is also a theological school (C.M.S.) at Palamcottah.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European clergy, 4; Indian clergy (partly supported by S.P.G.), 39. Women Workers, 7.

The C.M.S. supports 9 European clergy and 40 Indian clergy in this diocese.

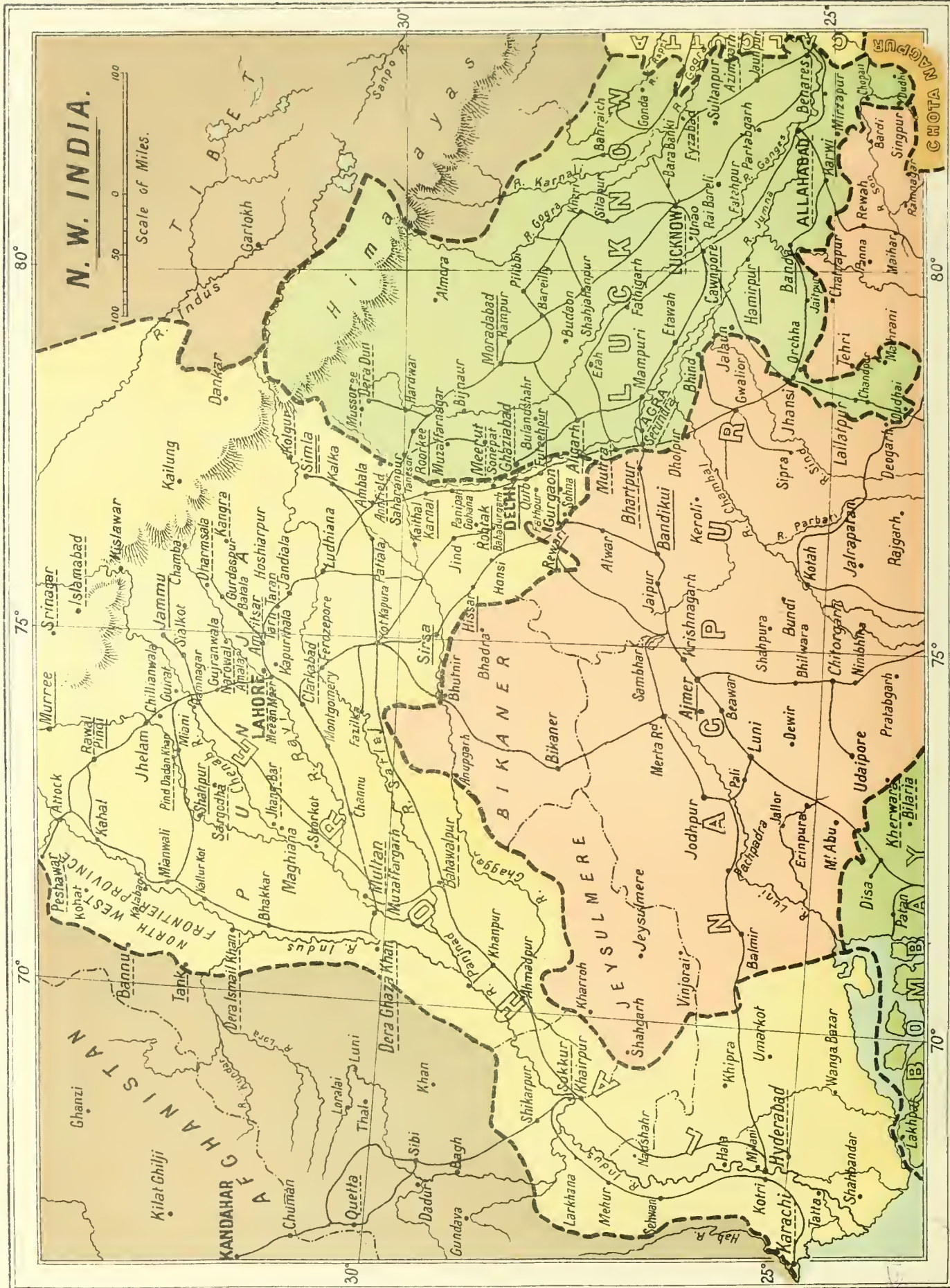


*S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined thus \_\_\_\_\_ Other C. of E. Mission Stations thus.....*









Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—

TINNEVELLY—	TINNEVELLY—(cont.)
Tuticorin	Sawyerpuram Secondary School
Idaiyangudi	Victoria Girls' School
Radhapuram	RAMNAD—
Nagalapuram	Ramnad District
Puthiamputhur	Ramnad Town
Nazareth	Mudukulathur
Mudalur	Paramagudi
Christianagram	Kilanjani
Sawyerpuram	Rajasiamangalam
Pudukotai	Keelakarai
Tinnevelly evangelistic work	Pamban

Bishops :—

Robert Caldwell, 1877-91. }  
 Edward Sargent, 1877-90. }  
 Samuel Morley, 1896 (resigned 1903).  
 Arthur Acheson Williams, 1905.

**Lahore, 1877.**—This diocese was founded in 1877 as a memorial to Bishop Milman, who died when on a visitation in the Punjab. It consists of the Punjab (and its dependencies), taken from the diocese of Calcutta, and Sindh taken from Bombay, together with Beluchistan and Kashmir. The population is not less than 34,000,000, of whom rather more than half are Mohammedans. There are about 37,000 English-speaking people. The first bishop was Dr. Valpy French. The Cathedral Church of the Resurrection was consecrated on 25th January, 1887. The number of clergy is 115, of whom 33 are Government chaplains, and 8 are engaged in pastoral or educational work among Europeans. There are 58 clergy (17 are Indians) in connection with the C.M.S., and 15 (2 are Indians) in connection with the S.P.G. There are also 36 European Women Workers in connection with the S.P.G.

*The Cambridge Mission to Delhi* is also in connection with the S.P.G.<sup>1</sup>

This mission to North India was originated in 1877, with the object of carrying on educational and evangelistic work. *St. Stephen's College* prepares students (now about 150) for the degree examinations of the Punjab University. New college buildings were opened in 1891 and again in 1908, and there are hostels for both Christian and non-Christian students. *St. Stephen's High School* and the branch schools (with about 850 pupils) are also under the charge of the mission, and a boarding house for Christian boys (about 40) adjoins the S.P.G. Mission House which is

the headquarters of the Brotherhood of the Cambridge Mission. There is also an hostel for non-Christian boys whose parents live in the country. The mission is responsible for services in Urdu in *St. Stephen's Church*, and for the pastoral charge of the native Christians. A second church has been consecrated, called "Holy Trinity," for the use of native Christians, in another part of Delhi; also one in the town of Karnál, and a small one in the village of Fatehpur. Classes are held for the instruction of catechists, schoolmasters, etc. Evangelistic work among Hindus and Mohammedans is carried on in Delhi and in other parts of the South Punjab. There is an industrial boarding school at Gurgaon, where about 50 pupils are taught shoemaking, tailoring, or carpentry.

Nine missionaries are stationed at Delhi and two at Rohtak. Two hospitals for women and children (*St. Stephen's* at Delhi and *St. Elizabeth's* at Karnál), and a dispensary at Rewari, are carried on by 5 women doctors; also girls' schools and Zenana teaching in various parts of the mission district, by other ladies who are in part supported by S.P.G. The S.P.G. annual grant to the diocese is about £3,000.

*Society of St. Hilda, Lahore.*—This Society consists of deaconesses, licensed workers and probationers. The Society is affiliated to the S.P.G. It has charge of the Cathedral High School for girls and of several other schools in the diocese.

*St John's Divinity School, Lahore*, was established in 1870 by the late Bishop French in

<sup>1</sup> Cf. "The Story of the Delhi Mission." S.P.G. 2s. net.



connection with the C.M.S. Its object is to prepare candidates for ordination.

The S.P.G. began missionary work at Delhi in 1852. This was temporarily interrupted by the Mutiny, but was resumed immediately afterwards. Work was started at Karnál in 1862, at Riwari in 1883.

The C.M.S. began work in the Punjab in 1851 soon after its annexation. Amritsar was occupied in 1851, Peshawar in 1855, Multan 1856, Srinagar 1864, Lahore 1867. Work was

commenced at Kotguruh prior to the annexation of the Punjab. In the valley of Kashmir a medical mission was started in 1865. Mission work in Sindh (which is also in the diocese of Lahore) was begun in 1850. Karachi was occupied in 1850, Hyderabad in 1856, and Sukkur in 1887.

*Bishops :—*

Thomas Valpy French, 1877.

Henry James Mathew, 1888.

George Alfred Lefroy, 1899.

**Chota Nagpur, 1890.**—The diocese of Chota Nagpur is situated in the Province of Bengal, and comprises the whole of the old political Division<sup>1</sup> known by that name. Its nearest point is 200 miles west of Calcutta. The population of 5,500,000 is made up of Hindus, Mussulmans and aboriginal tribes.

Missionary work in this diocese was started in 1845 by Lutheran missionaries from Berlin. The S.P.G. commenced work in 1869.

*Ranchi* is the cathedral town and is the centre of the Society's work in the surrounding district, in which there are over 16,000 Christians scattered over 16 parishes. There are also boarding schools for boys and girls, and 2 hospitals. There are 34 clergy in the diocese, of whom 22 are Indians.

*The Dublin University Mission* to Chota Nagpur was founded in 1891. It was to consist of graduates of the University of Dublin who should live in community and work under the S.P.G., with the Bishop of Chota Nagpu. as their Visitor. The Mission also includes lady associates, who work with the sanction of the bishop under the direction of the Head of the Mission. The centre of its work is at Hazaribagh which lies in the north of the diocese. A branch house was opened at Chitarpur in 1901, and another at Ranchi in 1902, but the latter was

closed in 1910, owing to lack of men, and the work was taken over by S.P.G. At Hazaribagh the Mission supports a college (with 125 students) which is affiliated to Calcutta University; and a high school with a Christian boys' hostel (118 boys) in connection with it. There are connected with the Mission 3 hospitals and 5 dispensaries.

*Chaibasa* is the most important mission station in the southern part of the diocese. It is the centre of educational, evangelistic, and pastoral work, which exerts an influence over a wide tract of the surrounding country.

*The principal languages* spoken in the diocese are Hindi, Bengali, Mundari, Santali, Ho, and Uraon.

The native Christians, almost wholly from the aboriginal tribes, number over 161,000, being an increase of more than 60 per cent. in ten years. The members of the Church of England number 18,463, Lutherans about 63,000, and Roman Catholics about 80,000.

Of the 18,463 Christians in communion with the Church of England 16,135 are in the Ranchi District, 1,608 in Singbhum (Chaibasa), 682 in Hazaribagh, and 38 in Manbhum. Of the 16,135 in the Ranchi district about 11,000 are Mundas, and the remainder Uraons and ex-Hindus.

In the last thirty years while the number of Christians has more than doubled (8,334 and 18,463), the native contributions have increased threefold.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. :

<sup>1</sup> Division is the technical name, a District is a sub-section of a Division. The boundaries of the *Division* have been altered, but the Diocese remains the same.

Scale of Miles.



*The principal stations assisted by the S.P.6. are underlined.*





European, 15 (including 6 in the Dublin University Mission). Indian clergy not receiving any salary from S.P.G., 19. There are 11 women workers in the Dublin University Mission connected with the S.P.G., and 12 other European women workers at Ranchi, Chaibasa, and Murhu, including 4 wives of missionaries.

The S.P.G. provided £2,000 towards the episcopal endowment of this diocese.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G. :—

Ranchi  
Phatyatoli  
Duru  
Kachabari  
Bargari  
Murhu  
Itki  
Takra  
Dorma  
Soparom

Maranghada  
Tapkara  
Jaipur  
Jargo  
Ramtolya  
Chaibasa  
Sitagarra  
Chitarpur  
Hazaribagh  
Purulia

*Bishops :—*

Jabez Cornelius Whitley, 1890.

Foss Westcott, 1905.

**Lucknow, 1893.**—This diocese consists of the Province of Oudh and the Jhansi Division. To this, by commission from the Bishop of Calcutta, the remaining portion of the United Provinces has been added, the whole comprising an area of 112,612 square miles. The total population is about 50,000,000, of whom 102,471 are Christians (1891). The cathedral church of the diocese is at Allahabad. It was consecrated in 1887.

The S.P.G. supports 14 clergy, of whom 3 are Indians; the C.M.S. supports 47, of whom 15 are Indians. Women Workers in connection with S.P.G., 21.

The number of clergy is 92; of these 24 are Government chaplains. The diocese has a council of clergy and laity, in connection with which are Boards of Finance, of Church Extension, of Education and of Missions. The diocese has over 80 permanent churches. There are 12 unpaid diocesan lay readers, and a large number of European and Indian lay agents paid by the missionary societies.

The work of the S.P.G. in what is now the diocese of Lucknow began in 1833, when the Rev. J. Carshore was sent to undertake missionary work in Cawnpore. Work was begun in Roorki in 1861, in Banda 1873, and in Hardwar 1877. Henry Martyn's first convert was baptised by him at Cawnpore in 1810. At Rurki there is an Orphanage and two girls' schools, with branch schools at Hardwar.

<sup>1</sup> In 1896 the *Cawnpore S.P.G. Brotherhood* was

formed. Its formation has resulted in a large development of the work in and around Cawnpore. The mission work at Cawnpore includes Christ Church College, which is affiliated to the Allahabad University, and prepares students up to the M.A. standard (number on rolls, about 105); a high school with 230 pupils; St. Martin's Industrial School, where the boys are taught printing, carpentry, and brass foundry work; St. Martin's Home for Boys (number of boarders, about 60); also a class for the training of Indian catechists and clergy.

A Hospital for Women is in charge of women doctors, a Girls' Orphanage (110 boarders) and Day School and a Zenana Mission. At the hospital the staff consists of 3 European doctors and 3 nurses, and 12 Indian nurses and dispensers. There are 16 European and 30 Indian teachers connected with the Orphanage and Zenana work.

At Banda where the work is evangelistic and educational there are two schools, one for Mohammedan and one for Hindu girls, in charge of 2 Women Workers. At Karwi, an out-station of Banda, where the work is entirely evangelistic, there are 2 women workers, both of whom are native Indian deaconesses.

The S.P.G. also helps to support work at Moradabad and work amongst women at Allahabad.

The C.M.S. began work in what is now the diocese of Lucknow in 1815. Agra was occupied in 1813, Meerut in 1815, Benares 1817, Gorakpur

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *The Story of the Cawnpore Mission*. S.P.G. 2s. 6d. net.

1823, Jaunpur 1831, Lucknow 1858, Allahabad and Dehra Dun 1859, Aligarh 1863.

St. John's College, Agra, was established in 1853, and was affiliated to the University of Calcutta in 1862, and to the University of Allahabad in 1888. It prepares students up to the M.A. standard. The daily attendance, inclusive of the five branch schools in the city, is about 1200. Scriptural instruction is given daily to all the students.

The Queen Victoria Girls' High School at Agra, opened in 1904 has 220 pupils on the rolls.

The C.M.S. maintains St. Paul's Divinity College at Allahabad, also a hostel at Allahabad for Christian and non-Christian students attending the University.

*Bishops :—*

Alfred Clifford, 1893 (resigned 1910).

George Herbert Westcott, 1910.

**Nagpur, 1902.**—The territories out of which the diocese was formed had up till then been, with the exception of the Berars which was in the Madras diocese, part of the Calcutta diocese. These territories comprise the Central Provinces, with the Berars, Central India and Rajputana. The Central Provinces are part of British India, and are administered by a Chief Commissioner. Central India and Rajputana are composed of a large number of native states under their native rulers. In these native states the interests of the Indian Government are cared for by political officers, who are appointed by them.

The first Bishop of Nagpur was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on 25th March, 1903. The new diocese takes its title from Nagpur, which is the capital city of the Central Provinces. The bishop of the diocese now resides at Nagpur, a large Mahratta city with 130,000 people.

The number of clergy in the diocese is 35, of whom 17 are chaplains, and the remainder are missionaries mostly connected with the Church Missionary Society. The Church Missionary Society has important missions at Jubbulpore, and the Gond country in the Central Provinces; and at Bharatpur and the Bhil country in Raj-

putana. The Scotch Episcopal Church has a mission to the Gonds at Chanda in the Central Provinces. Jubbulpore, the oldest of the C.M.S. stations in the diocese, was occupied in 1854, Mandla 1879, Marpha 1892, Patpara 1897, Katni Murwara 1899. In Rajputana, Kherwara was occupied 1880, Biladia, Lusadia and Sukulpura 1901, and Bharatpur 1902. The number of baptised Christians in connection with the C.M.S. in the Central Provinces (1906) is 1,128, and in Rajputana 858.

The S.P.G. has a small mission at Ajmeer worked by an Indian clergyman. The Society helps to support a chaplain at Bandikui, who ministers to Europeans and Eurasians.

The C.M.S. and C.E.Z.M.S. support about 20 ladies in connection with missionary work, and the C.M.S. have about 6 laymen working chiefly in the Gond and Bhil Missions.

The Episcopal Church of Scotland started work at Chanda in what is now the diocese of Nagpur in 1870. The mission staff at Chanda consists of 2 European clergy, 1 Indian deacon, 3 European lady workers, 5 Indian Christian lay workers, 1 Mohammedan and 1 Hindu assistant.

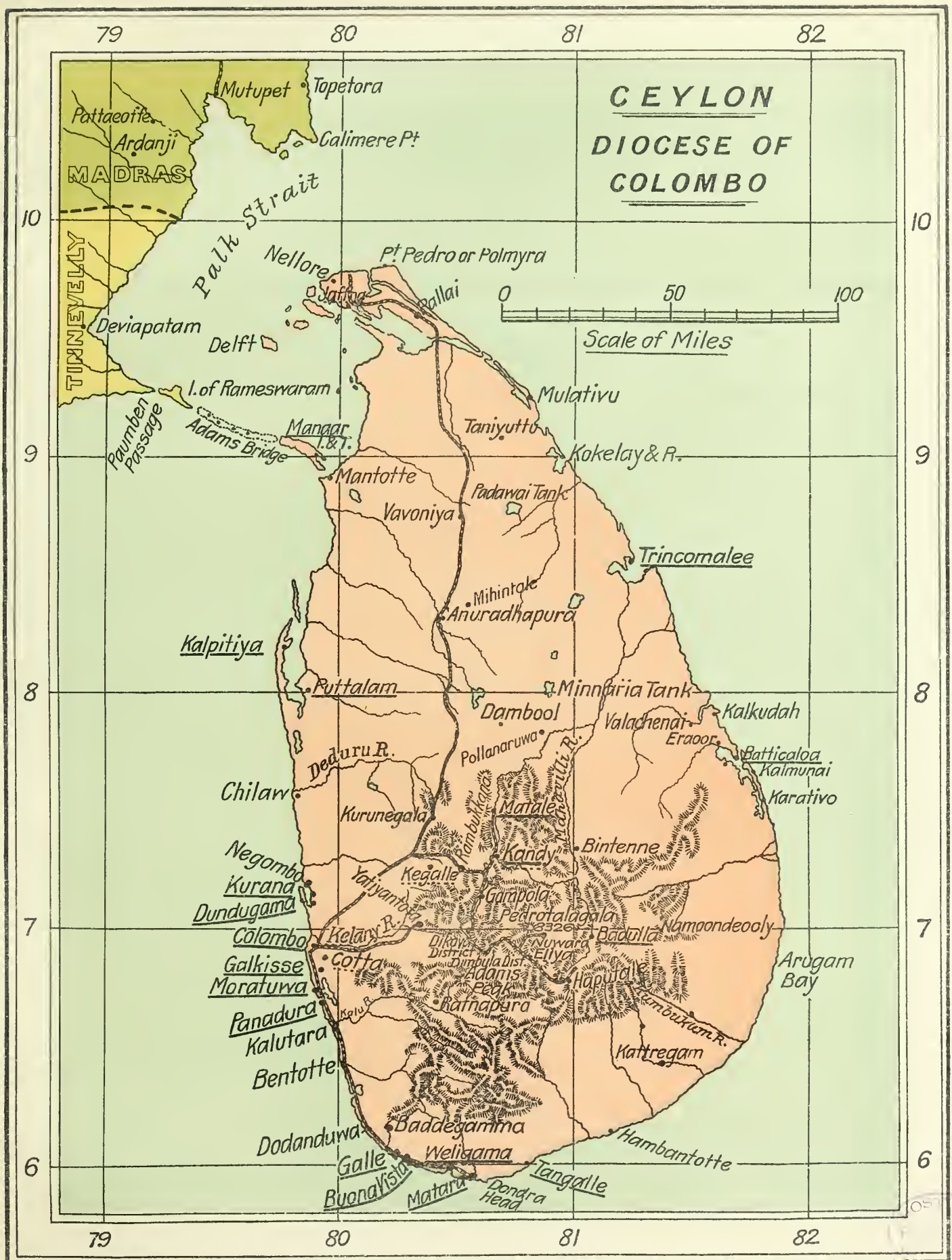
*Bishop :—*

Eyre Chatterton, 1903.

**Colombo, 1845.**—This diocese comprises the island of Ceylon, with a population of 3,576,990. This population is thus divided: Singhalese, 2,334,570; Tamils, 950,844;

Moormen, 224,066. The Moormen are, as their name implies, almost without exception Mohammedans; the Singhalese, if not Christians, are Buddhists; and the





S.P.G. Mission (present or former) stations are underlined thus \_\_\_\_\_ C.M.S. stations thus.....





Tamils, if not Christians, are Hindus. The Buddhists number 2,142,000; Hindus, 828,000; Mohammedans, 248,000. The Christian population is 358,000, of whom 283,000 are Roman Catholics, and about 32,000 Church of England.

The clergy number 88, of whom 32 are from England. Sisters of the Community of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, carry on educational, orphanage, nursing and parish work in Colombo. A clergy pension fund has been started.

The work of the S.P.G. in Ceylon began at Colombo in 1840. St. Thomas's College, Colombo, is the centre of its work in this diocese.

The S.P.G. helps to support 3 European and 4 native clergy. The following stations are assisted by the S.P.G.: Batticaloa, Dandugama, Kurana, Galkisse, Matara, Weligama, Tangalle, Buona Vista and Galle.

St. Thomas's College, Colombo, was founded in 1851 by the first Bishop of Colombo. It was affiliated to Calcutta University in 1864. The foundation comprises divinity studentships for candidates for Holy Orders and a collegiate school.

The C.M.S. supports 17 European clergy, and 16 native clergy are connected with the C.M.S., but are supported almost entirely by their flocks. This Society began work amongst the Singhalese population at Kandy in 1818, Baddegama 1819, Cotta 1822, and Kegalle 1880. For work amongst the Tamils, Jaffna was occupied in 1818, Colombo 1850, Galle 1903, and the Tamil Coolie Mission was begun in 1855.

The Bishop of Calcutta, formerly Bishop of Colombo, writing in regard to the work of the S.P.G. in Ceylon, says: "The S.P.G. has been a promoter and helper of missionary work rather than a proprietor of distinct missions. In one

or two districts, as in the villages between Colombo and Negombo, or in the Matara district, south of Galle, it has independent and valuable work; but more often, even where its work has been most distinctly evangelistic—as around Badulla, in the Kandian province of Uva, or around Batticaloa and among the Veddas—the S.P.G. has worked in close conjunction with Government chaplains or diocesan clergy, rather than by a staff and missions of its own. In so doing it has deserved very well of the Church, and has efficiently served the missionary cause. The Society is also associated with the bishop in the tenure of the cathedral, and of St. Thomas's College, the leading educational institution of the diocese, and, we may almost venture to add, of the colony. This college, which boards over 100 boys, from all the races of the island, and teaches about 400, has received continuous aid from the S.P.G. About two-thirds of the whole number of pupils are Christians, and the Christian atmosphere and excellent tone of the college—in which the *esprit de corps* is very strong, both among present and past students—naturally have a good effect on the non-Christian pupils, though actual conversions are not frequent."

The chief missionary societies other than those belonging to the Anglican Church are the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the American Board of Commissioners, and the Baptist Missionary Society.

#### *Bishops:—*

James Chapman, 1845.

Piers Calvely Claughton, 1862 (cons. 1859).

Hugh Willoughby Jermyn, 1871 (tr. 1875).

Reginald Stephen Copleston, 1875, trans.  
1902.

Ernest Arthur Copleston, 1903.

**Rangoon, 1877.**—The diocese of Rangoon includes the whole of Burma and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It owes its existence to a

great extent to the liberality of the diocese of Winchester. In 1887, after the annexation, Upper Burma was added by letters patent to

the diocese. The estimated area is over 200,000 square miles, with a population of about 12,115,217, consisting of Europeans, Eurasians, Burmese, Karens, Chins and other hill tribes and numerous Chinese and natives of India. The total Christian population (1911) is 210,081. There are in all 52 clergy and about 100 Church lay workers.

The S.P.G. began work in Burma in 1864, and is the only C. of E. mission in that country.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European clergy, 17; native clergy, 15 (Burmese 2, Karen 11, Indian 2) European laymen, 5. Women Workers connected with the S.P.G.: European, 12; native, 30. These are engaged in educational and evangelistic work in Rangoon, Shwebo, Toungoo and Moulmein.

Other societies<sup>1</sup> working in Burma, not connected with the Anglican Church, are: Ameri-

can, 3, adherents, 80,000 (total of missionaries from America about 180); British, 6 (adherents, 11,093); Continental, 1 (adherents, about 861).

The Roman Catholic Church has 3 bishops, 70 European and 13 native priests and about 100 lay European missionaries in Burma, and claims 56,600 adherents.

Work at the following stations is assisted by the S.P.G.:—

Rangoon, St. Gabriel's	Toungoo, St. Luke's (North)
" St. Barnabas'	" St. Peter's (South)
" St. Mary's and St. John's	Mandalay, Christ Church
Kemendine, St. Michael's	Shwebo, All Saints'
Prome	Maymyo
Moulmein, St. Augustine's	Port Blair

*Bishops:—*

Jonathan Holt Titcomb, 1877.

John Miller Strachan, 1882.

Arthur Mesac Knight, 1903 (resigned 1909).

Rollestone Sterritt Fyffe, 1910.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Purser's *Christian Missions in Burma*, S.P.G., 2s. net.

**Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.**—This Society has now completed its thirty-first year of work. It was established upon its present basis in April, 1880. The Society works in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh, the Punjab, Behar, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Bangalore, Madras, Mysore, Tinnevely, Travancore and Cochin, Ceylon, Singapore, and the Fuh Kien Province of China.

Its staff consists of about 211 women missionaries in home and local connection, and 75 assistants in local connection, and 255 Bible-women, 828 native teachers, nurses and dispensers, making a total staff of 1,369. The evangelistic work of the Society is being carried on amongst *pardah* women in 50 stations in India and 2 in Ceylon. The returns available from most of the missions show that about 6,890 Zenana pupils receive instruction in the course of a year. The Society works in 12 stations in China and at 1 in Singapore. This Society has 308 elementary and a few middle day schools, with upwards of 13,926 children on the

rolls, and an average attendance of perhaps two-thirds of that total. A large number of these schools are under Government inspection and receive Government grants. Many of the native teachers are trained, and the greater number are Christians. It also has boarding schools, orphanages and training homes for girls. Christian Eurasian and native women are being trained as assistant missionaries, Bible-women, dispensers, nurses and teachers. The Society has 17 women doctors with British qualifications—14 working in India and 3 in China—besides 14 trained nurses and a number of partially trained workers, English and Indian. It has also 21 hospitals and about 40 dispensaries. The Society has 6 homes for converts in India and in China, in which women who are not suitable for training as Bible-women or teachers, are taught to support themselves by means of some industry. The income of the Society for 1910 was £52,168.

**Other Missionary Societies Working in India.**—Some statistics in regard to the number of Christians in India connected with Roman Catholic and with various Protestant denomina-





Mission Stations supported by the S.P.G. are underlined, other Anglican Stations -----





tions, extracted from the Indian census returns, will be found below.

The Roman Catholic establishments in India divide the country into 7 (or, including Ceylon, into 8) Archbishoprics. These are: (1) Agra, including the North West Provinces, Rajputana, Punjab and Kashmir (baptised adherents, 35,204); (2) Calcutta, including Bengal, Assam and Arakan (baptised adherents, 105,960); (3) Bombay, including Sindh and Baluchistan, the western coast and Mahratti country together with Trichinopoly in Madras Presidency (baptised adherents, 373,749); (4) Madras, with part of Madras Presidency, Hyderabad and Central Provinces (baptised adherents, 91,031); (5) Pondicherry, including part of Madras Presidency, Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam (baptised adherents, 316,618); (6) Verapoli containing Travancore and Cochin (R.C. and Syrian Christians, 512,513); (7) Goa under the Patriarch of the East Indies, containing the Bishoprics of Damao, Cochin and Mylapur (baptised adherents, 578,957); (8) Ceylon or Colombo (baptised adherents, 297,872); (9) Burma, under three Vicars Apostolic (baptised adherents, 62,242).

In the diocese of Goa 299,628 belong to Portuguese territory and 35,403 to British territory. In the diocese of Damao 2,213 belong to Portuguese territory and 69,789 to British territory, the sees of Cochin and Mylapur are entirely in British territory. In Pondicherry 25,859 belong to French territory and 117,266 to British territory. In the Province of Verapoli 325,281 follow the Syrian Rite but are subject to Rome.

By subtracting the figures for French and Portuguese India and Ceylon the total results are as follows, 1,439,066 of the Latin Rite and 325,281 of the Syrian Rite. From the adherents of the Latin rite deduct Europeans and Eurasians of the Roman Catholic persuasion and the net result is the native Christians in obedience to Rome. (See Catholic Encyclopædia, etc.)

The native members of the ancient Syrian Church, under the Jacobite or West Syrian Patriarch of Antioch, number about 204,000; and those of the reformed, or St. Thomas Syrian Church, under its own Metropolitan, about 50,000. Those owing allegiance to the Church of Rome number, according to the Syrian rite, about 290,000, and according to the Latin rite, about 233,000. Those under the East Syrian Patriarch, or the Catholics of the East, number from 10,000 to 30,000; their exact number is not known. Their chief station is Trichur. All these Churches are administered by 11 native, 1 Chaldean, and 3 European bishops.

The principal English and American missionary societies working in India, arranged in order of the number of their baptised Christians, are: The Methodist Episcopal Church in the U.S.A., the Church Missionary Society, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the American Lutheran Church.

There are more than 60 separate societies in all at work. The figures published by the Methodist Episcopal Society of the U.S.A. cannot be compared with those published by other societies, as the Methodist Episcopal Society's missionaries enrol and baptise adherents in many instances after a much shorter preparation than that which is thought necessary by other missionaries.

The total number of European missionaries other than those connected with the Roman Missions in India is 4,614. These include 115 men doctors and 163 women doctors. The total number of Indian Mission workers who include teachers and catechists is 35,000. Work is being carried on at 10,247 centres. Total number of Indian Christian adherents connected with the Anglican and Protestant Missions in India (returned in 1909) 1,472,000.

## INDEPENDENT DIOCESES.

**Labuan and Sarawak, 1855.**—The diocese of Labuan was founded in 1855, largely through the efforts of Bishop McDougall—the first bishop—and Sir J. Brooke the Rajah of Sarawak who permitted the bishop to add “Sarawak” to his title. The Straits Settlements up to then, in the diocese of Calcutta, were added to the diocese in 1869, and the title was changed to “Singapore, Labuan and Sarawak” in 1881.

In 1909 the diocese was divided and a new see—Singapore—was created, the bishop of which exercises jurisdiction over the Straits Settlements. The see of Labuan and Sarawak now includes Sarawak, Brunêi, British North Borneo and the island of Labuan. The Bishop resides at Kuching in Sarawak.

The number of Christians in communion with the Anglican Church is about 5,000 including Sea Dyaks, Land Dyaks, Chinese, Indians, Eurasians and Europeans.

**Singapore, 1909.**—The diocese of Singapore was founded in 1909. The Strait Settlements which include Singapore were formerly in the diocese of Calcutta but in 1867 were attached to the diocese of Labuan and Sarawak. The diocese includes the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. The Bishop of Singapore also supervises the Anglican clergy working in Siam and Java. The population of the diocese includes about 45,000,000 non-Christians and 7,000 Europeans. There are also about 1,200 Tamils and Chinese. The chief centres of work in the Straits Settlements are Singapore, Malacca

The S.P.G. took over the work in Borneo in 1848 from the Borneo Church Mission Association.

Working in connection with S.P.G. are the bishop, 8 priests (including 2 Chinese), 3 laymen, 8 women workers, besides 35 native workers.

There are superior schools—boys and girls—at Kuching, and Sandakan, as well as schools of a more elementary type at Labuan, Jesselton, and Kudat, British North Borneo; Merdang, and Sabu, Sarawak.

There are Missions of the Roman Catholic Church, the Basel Mission and the American Episcopal Methodists in both parts of the diocese.

### *Bishops :—*

Francis Thomas McDougall, 1855.

Walter Chambers, 1869.

George Frederick Hose, 1881 (resigned 1901).

William Robert Mounsey, 1909.

and Penang and in the Federated Malay States Negri Sembilan, Perak and Selangor. There are 2 clergy stationed at Bangkok in Siam. There are 13 European and 3 Asiatic clergy in the diocese. In addition to these there are a number of honorary lay-readers English, Malay and Tamil, and 6 Chinese catechists.

An article on the wild tribes of British Malaya, written by R. J. Wilkinson, Esq., British Resident at Negri Sembilan, appeared in *The East and The West* for October, 1911.

### *Bishop :—*

Charles James Ferguson-Davie, 1909.





At the towns underlined thus — there is a resident English or Asiatic priest  
At the places underlined thus - - - there is an Anglican Church building



S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined









## CHINA.

Christianity was introduced into China by Nestorian missionaries in the seventh century. According to the Syro-Chinese monument at Hsi-an, teachers of the Luminous Doctrine were welcomed by imperial decree in 635 A.D. These were East Syrian clergy, followers of Nestorius. East Syrian annals state that in 720 a metropolitan see was founded in China. The monument was erected in 781 by Yezbuzid, Chorepiscopos, a native of Balkh; and about eighty names in Syriac of his colleagues of various ecclesiastical rank are given. Christianity seems to have been then a vigorous institution in China. Sixty years later, Buddhist and Christian monasteries were suppressed, and the spread of the Christian faith ceased. In the tenth century a Christian monk in Bagdad is said to have excused the abandonment of his post in China on the plea that only one Christian remained in the land. In the latter half of the thirteenth century Marco Polo found Nestorian Christians and churches in several places throughout China. A stone found at Si-ngan Fu in 1625 records the introduction of Christianity into the city of Chang-ngan in the seventh century. Missionary work was restarted by John of Montecorvino in 1293, and carried on by the Franciscans during the first

half of the following century, when it apparently died out. Francis Xavier died in the island of San Chan, near Canton, in 1552, and missionary work was started by the Jesuits soon afterwards. The London Missionary Society started its work in China in 1807, the American Episcopal Church in 1834, the C.M.S. in 1844, and the S.P.G. in 1863. The American Church sent their first bishop to Shanghai in 1844. They have now bishops at Hankow and Wuhu as well.

The inhabitants of Mongolia and Tibet are chiefly Buddhists. There are about 8,000,000 Mohammedans in China, chiefly in Yun-nan, and Chihli provinces. The Christian population is about 1,500,000.

The total number of missionaries connected with Anglican and Protestant Missions in China is about 1,500. These include 251 doctors. Total number of women missionaries about 2,000 including 114 doctors. Attached to the various Missions there are 12,000 Chinese workers including teachers and catechists. Work is being carried on at 5,000 centres and the number of Christian adherents is about 470,000. The Roman Missions report a total of 1200 European priests and rather less than a million Christian adherents.

---

**Victoria, Hong-Kong, 1849.**—This diocese includes the colony of Hong-Kong, with congregations and missions in the Provinces of China south of the 28° of latitude, with the exception of Fuh-kien, which forms a separate diocese and

Northern and Southern Hunan which form another new diocese. In the colony itself there is a mixed population of 10,000 English and other Europeans, about 280,000 Chinese, and a considerable number of Eurasians. The Church



mission work in the Colony prospers, the native church, which is self-supporting, being under the pastoral care of two ordained clergy, who have charge of congregations of 800 baptised Christians, of whom about half are communicants. On the mainland, in the Province of Kwang-tung, the C.M.S. has three central stations, in which, together with their out-stations, there are about 1,000 baptised converts. The needs of the English civilians in the colony are supplied by three churches, whilst the military and naval establishments have their own chaplains. The residents of the Treaty Ports are visited and at Canton and Pakhoi there are churches in which regular services are held. There is a theological college

in the diocese—St. Paul's College, Hong-Kong—which is used for the training of Chinese Christians for work in the diocese and in other parts of the world in which the Chinese are resident.

Hong-Kong was occupied by the C.M.S. in 1862, Pakhoi in 1886, Canton in 1898, Kuei-lin and Shiu-hing in 1899, Liem-chow in 1902, and Yung-chow in 1903. Bishop Hoare was drowned in a typhoon in September, 1906.

*Bishops :—*

George Smith, 1849.  
Charles Richard Alford, 1867.  
John Shaw Burdon, 1874.  
Joseph Charles Hoare, 1898.  
Gerard Heath Lander, 1907.

**Chekiang (formerly Mid-China), 1872.**—The missionary diocese of Chekiang consists of the province bearing this name. In 1872 Dr. Russell was consecrated as Bishop of Mid-China which was then cut off from Victoria. In 1880 the new diocese was divided into North and Mid-China, the latter diocese including the provinces of the Yangtze Valley. In 1895 the most westerly province in this area became the diocese of Western China. In 1909 the missionary jurisdiction in the whole of the Mid-China area except in Chekiang was resigned to the American Bishops.

In Chekiang the missionary work which is supported by the C.M.S. centres round Ningpo,

Hangchow, Taichow, Chuki and Shaoshing. There is a theological college and normal school at Ningpo and there are mission hospitals at Ningpo, Hangchow and Taichow. The Bishop lives at Ningpo which has been occupied as a mission station since 1848.

There are 22 European and 20 Chinese clergy in the diocese. There are about 4,200 English-speaking people and about 22,000,000 Chinese in the diocese. Chinese baptised Christians about 4,000.

*Bishops :—*

William Armstrong Russell, 1872.  
George Evans Moule, 1880 (resigned 1907).  
Herbert James Molony, 1908.

**North China, 1880.**—This diocese originally consisted of the six Provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Shensi and Kansu. The Province of Shantung has now been constituted a separate diocese, while the eastern Province of Sheng-king, part of Manchuria, has been transferred from Corea to North China. The Anglican mission work in this diocese is supported by the S.P.G

*Work among the English residents* is carried on in Peking, Tientsin and Shanhaikwan in Chihli, and at Newchwang, Dalny, Moukden, etc., in

Manchuria; while visits are paid elsewhere as opportunity offers. In these places there are churches, two of them consecrated, one being the fine Church of All Saints', Tientsin, consecrated in 1903. The clergy at Newchwang and Tientsin undertake no Chinese work. The work in Tientsin bids fair to become entirely self-supporting very soon. In Peking the Chapel of the British Legation is served by the bishop or one of his clergy. A new church, built in memory of Deaconess Ransome and those who fell in the Boxer insurrection, was consecrated in 1907.



S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined thus ———





*Work amongst the Chinese* is carried on in Peking and three up-country stations, of which Yung-ch'ing, 50 miles to the south, is the largest, the other two being Lung-hua-tien, 120 miles south, and Ch'i-chou, 140 miles south-west of Peking.

There are 14 English missionaries and 4 Chinese clergy. There is one good boys' school at Yung-ch'ing, and 3 others more or less efficient. The women's work in the diocese is under the direction of Deaconess Edith Ransome, the Head of St. Faith's Home in Peking. There are 8 other women missionaries engaged in medical, educational and other missionary work.

Hospital and dispensary work is carried on in Peking, Yung-ch'ing and the other stations by 3 native doctors, who received a certain amount of foreign training in Peking.

With the help of the Pan-Anglican grant a new college has been built in Peking which was opened in 1911.

In 1862 the C.M.S. began work in Peking, but withdrew in 1880.

The S.P.G. started work in Peking in 1863, but its work was interrupted in the following year, and was not restarted till 1880. Work

was begun at Yung-ch'ing in 1880, Lung-Hua-Tien in 1880, Chefoo (the first station occupied by the S.P.G. in China) in 1874, Taianfu in 1879, Ping Yin in 1879, and Tientsin in 1890.

The Society supports native schools at Peking (city), Hsin-min-chuang, Tai-wang-chuang, Han Kè Chuang and Lung-hua-tien.

The following are the departments of the work in the diocese of North China:—

1. The pastoral care of the English congregations at Peking, Tientsin, Shanhaikwan, Newchwang, Dalny and Moukden.

2. The pastoral care of the Chinese congregations in four groups: (1) Peking; (2) Yung-ch'ing, Hsin-min-chuang, Tai-wang-chuang, Han-ko-chuang, San-sheng-k'ou; (3) Lung-hua-tien, Nan-chang-ho; (4) Ch'i-chou, I-li-tsun.

3. The charge of 7 Chinese schools.

4. The Peking hospital and dispensary, under Dr. Aspland (partly supported by S.P.C.K.) and Dr. Rivington; the dispensaries at Yung-ch'ing, Lung-hua-tien and Ch'i-chou, under Drs. Yang and Chang.

5. The preaching to heathen in various stations.

*Bishop:—*

Charles Perry Scott, 1880.

**Western China, 1895.**—The diocese of Western China, embraces those parts of the Provinces of Szechuan and Kweichow which lie to the north of the 28th parallel of latitude. It is almost co-extensive with the Province of Szechuan.

The meaning of the word Szechuan is the Four Streams.

The diocese extends from the frontiers of Tibet and Kokonor on the west, to the great mountain barrier on the east through which the Yangtze cuts its way into central China, forming the world-renowned gorges of that river, and covers in all an area of over 166,000 square miles. The actual work is confined to the eastern part of the Province.

The population is variously estimated at from 45 to 70,000,000; and the energy of its inhabi-

tants is accounted for partly by the fact that the people are largely emigrants from other provinces, and partly by their isolation from other sources of supply, which compel them to depend upon their own resources for all the necessities of life.

The present bishop, who came out to China in the year 1885, first visited this region in 1886, as a missionary clergyman in connection with the China Inland Mission. In October, 1887, he received an episcopal licence for work here, from Dr. George Moule, then Bishop of Mid-China (who though exercising nominal episcopal control was never able to visit this distant part of his vast diocese).

In 1892 the Church Missionary Society sent a band of workers into this region, under the leadership of Rev. J. Heywood Horsburgh, and in 1895

on the formation of the new diocese, Mr. Cassels was nominated as the first bishop. At that time there were about 40 missionaries on the field (only 5 of whom were in Holy Orders), and 10 stations had been opened.

There were many difficulties to contend with in the early days; it was difficult even to rent houses from which to begin work. But since the formation of the diocese the development has been rapid, and there are now 24 stations in which missionaries reside, as well as over 90 out-stations in which regular services are conducted. There are also over 2,000 communicants; 1,300 other persons have been admitted as catechumens, and over 3,000 persons are receiving elementary instruction as "Hearers".

The present missionary staff consists of 22 English clergy, 22 laymen, and 51 single ladies.

**Shantung, 1903.**—This diocese was originally part of the North China diocese. All the Anglican mission work in the diocese is supported by the S.P.G. It consists of the Province of Shantung with the exception of the portion—Tsing Tao or Kiao Chow—leased to the Emperor of Germany. The population is estimated at about 40,000,000. The people are chiefly agricultural, though industries, such as straw-plaiting and lace-making, have obtained some foothold. Besides the German colony of Kiao Chow, the province has two chief places where Europeans reside—Wei Hai Wei, a British possession, and Chefoo, a Treaty Port. At both of these places there are churches for British residents, and a clergyman in charge of English Church work. At Chefoo there is also a theological college for native students, and at Wei Hai Wei a school for teaching English and supplying a European training for those who wish to obtain Government employment. Besides the 3 ports where Services are held for English residents there are 3 Chinese mission stations and 22 out-stations.

**Fuh-Kien, 1906.**—This diocese consists nominally of the whole Province of Fuh-Kien, and was formerly under the Bishop of Victoria.

Of the above 3 are fully qualified medical men, and many have had training as teachers or nurses. There is also one Chinese clergyman and a large band of Chinese catechists, preachers, teachers, and others who give valuable help in the work.

A diocesan training college for catechists and others, recently started, is now in working order.

More attention is now being given to school work, and plans have been made for starting a hostel for work amongst students in Chentu, the capital of the province, where as yet work in connection with the diocese has not yet been begun.

The bishop and missionaries in the diocese have striven to adapt themselves to their surroundings by wearing the Chinese dress.

*Bishop :—*

William Wharton Cassels, 1895.

Most of the mission work centres round Tai An and Ping Yin.

In addition to three Roman Catholic missions in Shantung (with about 50 European missionaries), there are besides the Anglican mission, 13 other missionary bodies working in the diocese, represented by over 140 missionaries. Of these the strongest are the American Presbyterian, the American Methodist, and the English Baptist Missions, all of which are well equipped both for medical and evangelistic work, and in numbers of converts far outstrip the Church Mission. The number of Church workers both European and native has greatly increased during the past three years. There are 8 European and 5 Chinese clergy, and 22 licensed Chinese workers. There are 7 European Women Workers. At Ping Yin there is a hospital for women. And in 1912 a hospital will be opened at Yenchowfu.

*Bishop :—*

Geoffrey Durnford Iliff, 1903.

The population of the Province is estimated at over 22,000,000. The people are chiefly agricultural. There are small European commun-

ities at Foochow and Amoy. The Church work in this diocese is supported by the C.M.S. and the C.E.Z.M.S. Missionary work was begun in Foochow in 1850, the first conversion being in 1861. By an arrangement agreed upon with other missions the C. of E. Missions have taken the prefectures of Foochow, Hinghua, Fuh-ning, and Kienning as their special sphere. In the Foochow and Hinghua Prefectures, American Methodist and Congregational Missions are also working.

Chinese Church members number about 13,000; mission stations, 19; out-stations, 214; English clergy including bishop, 22; Chinese clergy, 18. There are 24 places occupied by resident Euro-

pean missionaries. Besides a theological college and a training institution for Bible-women, there are 2 theological classes, 10 boys' boarding schools, 11 for girls, and about 150 elementary day schools. There are 6 hospitals for men and 9 for women, besides numerous dispensaries, leper and blind asylums, and a foundling home. The diocese is at present divided into 12 Church Council Districts and 67 pastorates. There is a Representative Diocesan Synod consisting of the Bishop, the clergy and lay-delegates elected by the Pastorate Committees.

*Bishop :—*

Horace McCartie Eyre Price, 1906.

**Kwangsi and Hunan.**—This diocese was founded in 1909 and consists of the Province of Hunan south of the 28th parallel and the Province of Kwangsi north of the West River. It was taken out of the diocese of Victoria. It contains approximately about 80,000 square miles, with about 13,000,000 people.

*Church work.*—The work is entirely missionary, and has been carried on since 1899. There are at present two stations where mis-

sionaries reside and work, Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi, and Heng Chow, a city in the south of Hunan. The Bishop's house will be at Siangtan, the commercial capital of the Hunan Province. It is also proposed to locate a clergyman at the city of Hung Chow in Hunan. There is a staff of 7 clergy.

*Bishop :—*

William Banister, 1909.

**Honan 1909.**—The Church of England in Canada decided to be responsible for a missionary diocese in China. The new diocese consists of the province of Honan which was formerly in the diocese of North China. The Bishop lives at Kaifeng the capital of the Province, and missionary work has also been commenced at Chengchow and Kweiteh Fu.

Statistics of Honan Mission, 15th March, 1911 : Clerical missionaries, 2; women missionaries, 3; wives, 2; total, 7. Chinese male workers :

Catechists, 6; schoolmasters, 3; colporteur, 1; total, 10. Communicants (Chinese, including workers and wives), total, 16. Baptised during the year: men, 4; women, 2; total, 6. Total baptised now attending (including communicants), 23. Catechumens, 32; hearers (adherents) about 120. Stations, 3; school, 1; male scholars, 11.

*Bishop :—*

William Charles White, 1909.



## BISHOPRICS IN CHINA SUPPORTED BY THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

**Shanghai, 1844.**—The missionary district of Shanghai consists of the Province of Kiangsu. The chief stations at which missionary work is carried on are Shanghai, Soochow, Wusih, Kiading, Kiangwan and Tsingpoo each of which is a centre for work carried on in the surrounding districts. In Shanghai there are four large churches. There are 14 foreign and 17 Chinese clergy who are assisted by a staff of catechists and

teachers. St. John's College, Shanghai, includes a medical and theological department and is now incorporated as a university. It has 300 students.

### *Bishops :—*

William Jones Boone, 1844.

Channing Moore Williams, 1866.

Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky, 1877.

William J. Boone, 1884.

Frederick Rogers Graves, 1893.

**Hankow, 1901.**—The missionary district of Hankow includes that part of China lying within the Provinces of Hupeh, and Hunan. It has a population of over 50,000,000. There are 14 foreign and 13 Chinese priests and 1 foreign and 8 Chinese deacons, 54 day schools and 18 boarding schools: Chinese catechists and assistants 52, Bible-women 26, Chinese teachers 149. The principal centres of work are Wuchang and Hankow. At Wuchang are situated the Boone University College and the Boone Medical and Divinity Schools. A university is about to be

established at Hankow in connection with the United Universities Scheme which will supplement and aim to unite the educational work connected with the various missionary societies in the districts near Hankow. The £5000 allocated from the pan-Anglican grant will be spent on the erection of a hostel in connection with the Hankow University.

### *Bishops :—*

James Addison Ingle, 1902.

Logan Herbert Roots, 1904.

**Wuhu, 1911.**—The missionary district of Wuhu comprises the Province of Nganhwei and that part of Kiangsi which lies north of Latitude 28. The principal centres of work are at Wuhu, and Anking in the Nganhwei Province and Kiu-

kiang and Nanchang in the Province of Kiangsi. There is a medical Mission at Anking.

### *Bishop :—*

Daniel Trumbull Huntington (elect 1911).

### Some General Statistics.

The Roman Catholic Missions in China and Formosa report 1213 foreign and 550 native priests. The total number of adherents is 951,477. Of these nearly half are in the Provinces of Chihli and Kiang-su. In these provinces the missions are under the charge of the Jesuits.

The societies other than those connected with the Roman Church, which report the largest number of adherents, are as follows (the numbers in brackets denote the year in which they commenced work in China): China Inland Mission (1865), 76,000. Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (1846) 67,000. Methodist Episcopal Church (U.S.A.) (1847), 53,000. American Board of Missions (1847),

26,800. Presbyterian Church of England (1847), 25,000. London Missionary Society (1807), 23,000. American Southern Baptist Missionary Union (1845), 22,000. United Methodist Church Missionary Society (1859), 21,000. Church Missionary Society (1862), 20,100.

The London Missionary Society, which began work in China in 1807, supports European missionaries at 20 head stations attached to which are many hundreds of out-stations. It supports 26 mission hospitals. In Peking the Society has a fine medical college in which teaching is given in connection by members of the other missions in Peking. It has also a large Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin.

**The total population of China** according to the Government census of 1911 is 312,420,025.

## JAPAN.

The present population of Japan is about 47,000,000. The name Nippon or Japan means "source of the sun". Japan was first visited by Europeans in the sixteenth century. A Portuguese explorer brought back with him to India the young Japanese Han-siro or Anjiro, who prompted the mission of St. Francis Xavier. By the end of the sixteenth century there were 200,000 nominal converts to Christianity. The persecution of the Christians culminated in the massacre of 30,000 of them at Shimabara in 1637. With the exception of some Chinese and a few Dutch merchants who were allowed to live in the island of Deshima, Japan remained closed to foreigners till 1854. The American Episcopal Church began work in Japan in 1859, the C.M.S. in 1869, and the S.P.G. in 1873.

Bishop Williams, an American, was consecrated as the first bishop in Japan in 1866. In 1894-6, largely through the influence of Bishop Bickersteth, the missions of the English and the American Church were united, and the Japan Church, Nippon Sei Kokwai, was formed.

The Nippon Sei Kokwai comprises 7 dioceses. The S.P.G. supports the bishops in South Tokyo and in Osaka. The C.M.S. supports the bishops of Kiushiu and Hokkaido. The American Episcopal Church supports the bishops of North Tokyo and Kyoto. The Canadian Church has undertaken to support a bishop for a diocese to be taken out of the diocese of South Tokyo.

In 1894 the islands of Kyu-Shyu and Yezo (Hokkaido) were formed into separate missionary

dioceses under the care of the Church of England. At a synod held in Tokyo in May, 1894, the main island was itself divided into 4 missionary dioceses, called respectively the dioceses of North and South Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. The dioceses of North Tokyo and Kyoto are under the care of the American Church, and those of South Tokyo and Osaka under the care of the Church of England.

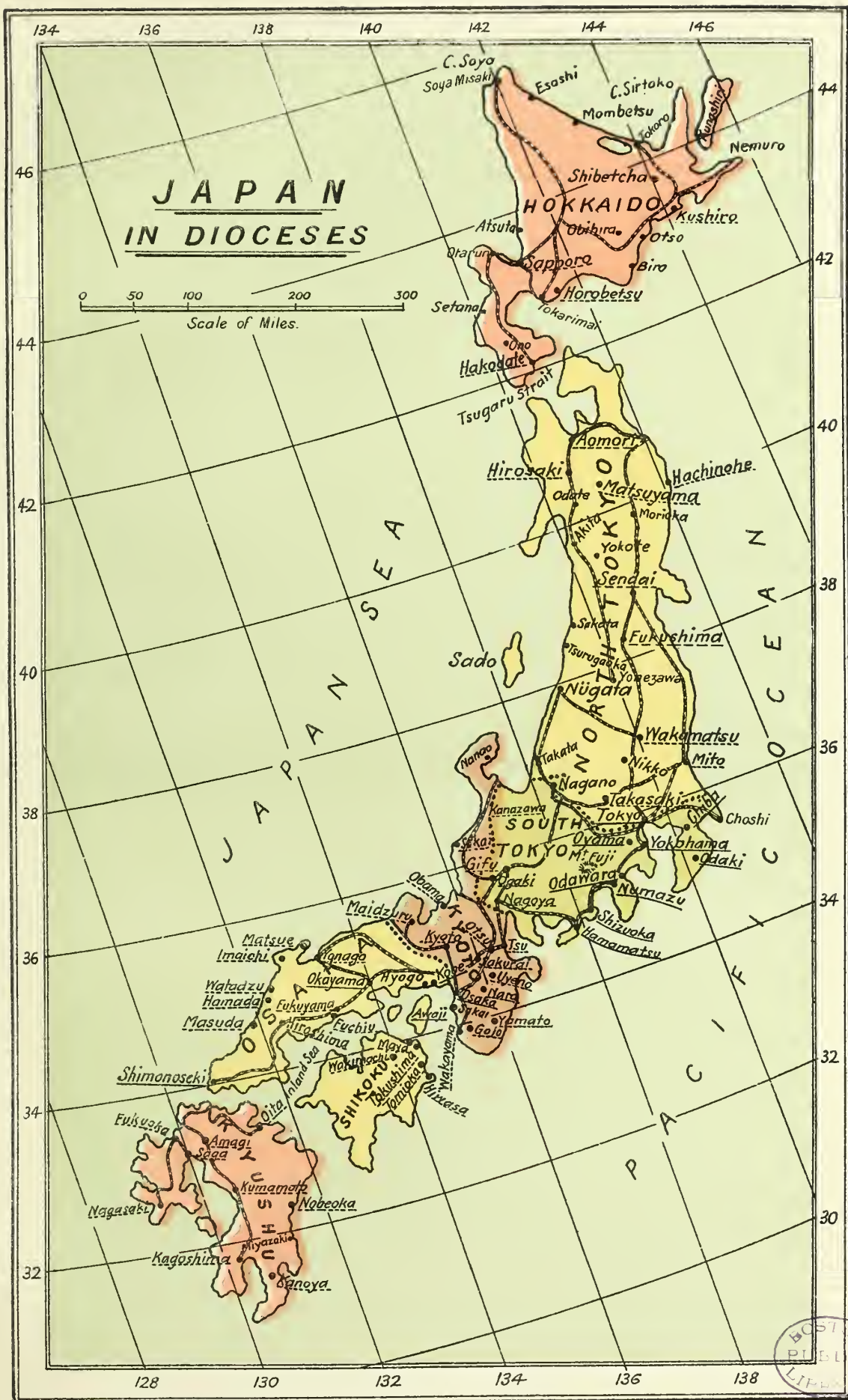
The baptised members of the Nippon Sei Kokwai at the end of 1910 numbered 15,300.

The European missionaries include 62 priests, 2 deacons, 11 laymen and 105 single ladies. The Japanese missionaries include 58 priests, 18 deacons, 138 catechists and 72 Bible-women. There are 102 churches and 131 preaching places. The Sunday schools contain 16,500 scholars.

*The Roman Catholic Missions* in Japan and Formosa include 145 European and 33 Japanese priests, 363 women belonging to various Orders, and 309 catechists. They have 46 schools with 5,900 pupils, and 21 orphanages with 1,430 children. Formosa is ecclesiastically dependent on Amoy in China. The adherents of the R.C. Missions in Japan number about 64,000.

There is a *Greek Church Mission* under Archbishop Nicolai, formerly chaplain of the Russian Legation and an assistant Bishop. The Greek Church has 265 stations. Its adherents number rather more than 31,000. There are 33 Japanese priests and 1 Russian and 5 Japanese deacons.

Of the many other missionary societies working



*S.P.G. Mission Stations are underlined thus\_\_\_\_\_ Other Church Mission Stations thus\_\_\_\_\_*





in Japan, those which report the largest number of adherents are: American Board of Commissioners (1869); Presbyterian Mission of the U.S.A., North (1859); Methodist Episcopal

Church of the U.S.A. (1873); Presbyterian Church of England (1865). The total number of Christian adherents connected with Anglican and Protestant Missions is about 100,000.

**South Tokyo (formerly Japan), 1883.**—The Missions of the Church of England are in the capital and the adjoining districts. Those of the Canadian Church which are included in the new diocese are in the more distant provinces of Shinshiu, Owari, Mino, etc.

The population of Tokyo is about 2,000,000. Yokohama, the chief seaport of Japan, has a population of over 200,000.

The community missions of St. Andrew and St. Hilda in Tokyo are affiliated to the S.P.G.

The St. Andrew's Community Mission was founded by Bishop Bickersteth in 1886 on the lines of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, of which the bishop had been the Head. Its work is both educational and evangelistic, and for some years it devoted its chief efforts to the training of Japanese clergy and catechists.

The St. Hilda's Community Mission was also

founded by Bishop Bickersteth in 1887. The mission is supported by the Guild of St. Paul. The C.M.S. has also a branch of women's work in Tokyo.

There are 19 Europeans and 15 Japanese priests, and 1 European and 2 Japanese deacons, and 37 licensed catechists. Women Workers connected with S.P.G., 17, including those who are connected with St. Hilda's Mission.

The Divinity hostel at Tokyo is now merged in the new central theological college. The number of baptised Christians belonging to the Nippon Sei Kokwai (Dec., 1910) was 2887.

*Bishops :—*

Arthur William Poole, 1883.

Edward Bickersteth, 1886.

William Awdry, 1898 (cons. 1895).

Cecil Henry Boutflower, 1908 (cons. 1905).

**Kiushiu (South Japan), 1894.**—The diocese of South Japan includes the islands of Kiushiu and Lu Chu, with such other islands of the Japanese Empire as fall between the 24th and 35th parallels N. lat. Kiushiu is the most southerly of the four chief islands of Japan. It was formed into a separate diocese in 1893. The population is about 7,000,000, and the area 28,552 square miles. It is now divided into eight prefectures, including that of which Lu Chu is the centre, and called Okinawa. Some of the most progressive work is at Kokura.

The C.M.S. is the only Church society engaged in missionary work in this diocese; the first missionary began work in Nagasaki in 1869. Nagasaki is the only city with a foreign community; it has an English church. In Kago-

shima, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Kokura and Sasebo there are also resident foreign missionaries, and three of these have extensive itinerating districts. The Bishop resides at Fukuoka. The staff at the close of 1910 consisted of: 6 English and 5 Japanese priests, 15 catechists, and 8 Bible-women. The number of baptised persons connected with the Nippon Sei Kokwai (Dec., 1910) was 1239.

Nagasaki was occupied by the C.M.S. in 1869, Kumamoto and Fukuoka in 1888, Kagoshima in 1895, Nobeoka in 1897, Kokura in 1898, and Sasebo by European Missionaries in 1908.

*Bishops :—*

Henry Evington, 1894 (resigned 1909).

Arthur Lea, 1909.

**Osaka, 1896.**—The diocese of Osaka, which comprises all the mainland of Japan from Osaka westward, and includes the islands of Awaji, Shikoku, and Oki-no-kuni contains more than 10,500,000 souls. The largest cities are Osaka, 1,250,000; Kobe, 340,000; Hiroshima, 121,000; Okayama, 95,000; Kure, 80,000; Shimonoseki, 46,000; in all of which are mission stations. The native work is carried on by missionaries, both men and women, from the two English Societies, C.M.S. and S.P.G., as well as by native clergy, catechists, and Bible-women. In Kobe, where there is a foreign community of over 1,000 persons, is an English chaplain, whose salary is paid by voluntary contributions, and English services are undertaken by the resident missionaries for the smaller communities in Osaka. Higher grade schools for boys and for girls are being carried on in both Osaka and Kobe with a considerable measure of success. The

C.M.S. has a divinity college in Osaka, where catechists and clergy are trained.

The Bishop of Osaka is also in charge of the mission work of the Church of Japan in Formosa, where there are 65,000 Japanese colonists and 3,000,000 Formosan Chinese and aborigines. It has not yet been found possible to begin work among the latter, but there is a native priest resident in Taikoku, and a catechist in Tainan working among the Japanese.

The total number of baptised persons in the diocese in connection with the Nippon Sei Kokwai is 2,760.

There are 13 European and 12 Japanese priests, and 1 Japanese deacon. European women workers, 27, catechists 21, Bible-women 7.

*Bishops :—*

William Awdry, 1896 (tr. 1898).

Hugh James Föss, 1899.

**Hokkaido, 1896.**—This diocese, which includes the northern island of Japan, called Hokkaido or Yezo, and the half of Saghalien ceded to Japan by Russia was formed in 1896. The Church mission work throughout the diocese is supported by the C.M.S. There are 3 European and 4 Japanese clergy, 10 European women workers, 20 catechists and 10 Bible-women.

There is an Ainu girls' home at Sapporo, and a hospital at Hojo.

The population of the diocese is about 1,500,000, including 15,000 Ainu aborigines.

There are 12 permanent churches and 9 mission stations. The number of baptised Christians belonging to the Nippon Sei Kokwai (Dec., 1910) was 2,866.

Hakodate was occupied by the C.M.S. in 1874, Kushiro in 1889, Sapporo in 1892, Otaru in 1897, and Muroran in 1906. The Bishop resides at Sapporo.

*Bishops :—*

Philip Kemball Fyson, 1896 (resigned 1908).

Walter Andrews, 1909.

## BISHOPRICS IN JAPAN SUPPORTED BY THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

**North Tokyo.**—The first Bishop sent by the American Church in 1866 bore the title of Bishop of "Yedo". The title was subsequently changed to "Tokyo," and in 1898 to "North Tokyo". The Japan Mission was divided by the General Convention of 1898 into the two missionary districts of Tokyo and Kyoto. By the action of the General Synod of Japan the missionary district of Tokyo was recognised and constituted one of the dioceses of

the Nippon Sei Kokwai under the title of North Tokyo.

The diocesan staff includes 14 American priests and 1 deacon, 14 Japanese priests and 8 deacons, 25 Japanese catechists and 20 Bible-women. Sunday school scholars, 3,556. The number of baptised persons on the roll is 2,759.

*Bishops :—*

Channing Moore Williams, 1866; res. 1889.  
John McKim, 1893.

**Kyoto.**—The missionary district of Kyoto was constituted by the General Synod of Japan as the diocese of Kyoto.

There are 45 mission stations, 7 American priests, 5 Japanese priests, and 7 deacons, 12 lay readers, 16 teachers, 18 Japanese catechists

and 12 Bible-women. Sunday school scholars, 1,588. Baptised persons on the roll, 2,048.

*Bishop :—*

Sidney Catlin Partridge, 1900; tr. to  
Kansas City, 1911.  
Henry St. George Tucker (elect 1911).

A new diocese. The tenth general synod of the Nippon Sei Kokwai in 1911. It was decided to separate that portion of the diocese of South Tokyo which has hitherto been largely worked by missionaries from Canada and to form it into a new jurisdiction under a bishop to be appointed and supported by the Church in Canada. This

work has been carried on in the prefectures of Aichi, Gifu, Nagano and Niigata. The most important centres of missionary work are Fukuyama and Hiroshima.

*Bishop :—*



## COREA.

**Corea, 1889.**—This diocese embraces the kingdom of Corea. The area of Corea is estimated at 71,000 square miles, and the population at about 15,000,000. The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but otherwise religion holds a low place. Buddhism which was once the national religion, has many temples and monasteries but has ceased to have any aggressive influence. Confucianism is held in high esteem by the upper classes but this is rather an ethical system than a religion.

The language is an intermediate between Mongol-Tartar and Japanese, with a large admixture of words of Chinese derivation. There is a native phonetic system of writing. In all official writing, and in the correspondence of the upper classes, the Chinese characters were used exclusively, but in official documents a mixture of native script is now the rule. The whole of the Bible has been translated into Corean.

*The introduction of Christianity into Corea.*—In 1784 some fragments of Christian literature, which must have formed part of the publications of the old seventeenth-century Jesuit Mission in China, accidentally found their way into the "hermit kingdom" amongst some goods imported in the train of the Corean Embassy, on its return journey from the annual tribute mission to the Court of Peking. These fell into the hands of some Corean *literati*, who proceeded to construct a sort of amateur church for themselves, even going to the length of appointing some of their number bishops and priests, and administering sacraments, without of course having received any ordination, until

at length they succeeded in opening communications with the Roman Catholic missionaries in Peking. These last were at that time, however, in such great straits themselves, and the coasts and borders of Corea were so jealously guarded against intrusion, that it was found impossible to send any missionary into the country for fifty years or more. At length, in 1831, Pope Gregory XVI. requested the *Société des Missions Etrangères de Paris* to start a mission in Corea, and appointed an "Apostolic Vicar" to take charge thereof. It was some years, however, before work was actually begun, but, during the thirty years that followed, considerable progress was made in the teeth of violent but intermittent opposition, which culminated in the frightful persecution of 1866, when the Vicar Apostolic, his coadjutor, several priests and a large number of Christians lost their lives.

Shortly after the conclusion of the treaty between Corea and America in 1882, missionaries of the American Presbyterian and American Methodist bodies arrived in the country, taking advantage of an understanding that the Corean Government would gladly welcome medical men and teachers of Western languages, especially English. They have succeeded in establishing flourishing missions both in Seoul and the provinces. There are also Australian and Canadian Presbyterian Missions, and a Mission of the Russian Church.

*The Mission of the Church of England.*—On All Saints' Day, 1889, the first bishop of Corea was consecrated, and the following year the S.P.G. began work in Seoul, the capital of



The chief Mission Stations supported by the S.P.G. are underlined.





Corea. The Society contributed to the endowment of the see.

The chief mission stations are :—

1. *Seoul*.—Here are churches for Corea and Japanese work, and a church for English services. The Sisters of St. Peter (Kilburn) have a mission house and an orphanage for Corean girls.

2. *Chemulpó*.—The church here is used for English, Corean, and Japanese services. There is a well-equipped hospital under the charge of an English physician.

3. *Kanghwa*.—This is an island, about the size of the Isle of Wight, situate at the mouth of the Seoul River. Here are two well-built churches (in native style), and numerous village churches and schools.

4.—*Paikhou*.—This is a station in the mainland, opposite Kanghwa, and is fast becoming an important centre with church schools.

5. *Souwon*.—This is an important turn on the Seoul-Fusan Railway. Here is a well-built church and numerous village chapels and schools. The Sisters of St. Peter have a mission house and a girls' school.

6. *Chinchun*.—This town is about 25 miles from the railway; and is the centre of a large and important mission district with a church, numerous village chapels, schools and a well-equipped newly built hospital.

7. *Fusan*.—For many years Japanese services have been held in this port. There is a parsonage and church room and it is hoped that a permanent church will soon be built. It has a resident Japanese priest and a European lady worker.

At present the mission staff consists of the bishop, 12 clergy, 3 doctors, 6 sisters, and 8 lady workers.

Corea is one of the most promising mission fields in the Orient. The number of Christian adherents connected with the Anglican and Protestant missions is estimated at 180,000, and the number of those connected with the Roman Mission at 72,000.

*Bishops* :—

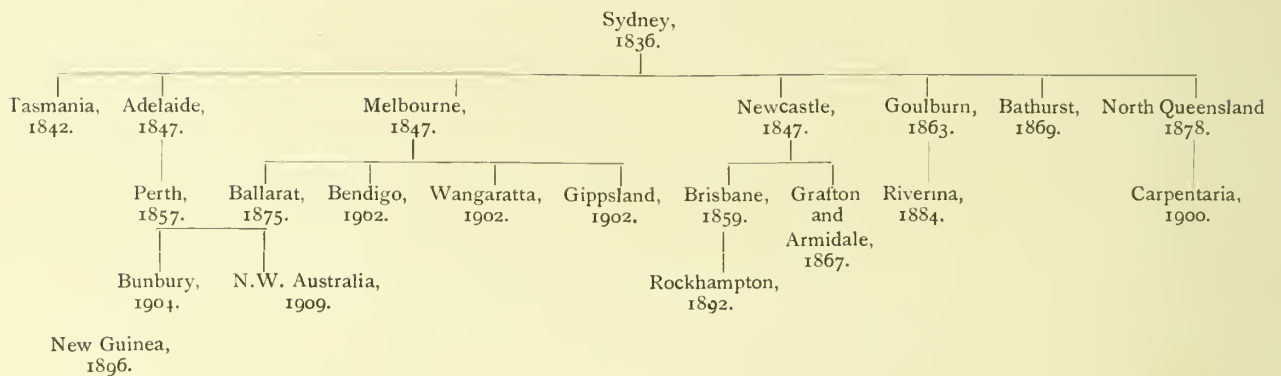
Charles John Corfe, 1889 (resigned 1904).

Arthur Beresford Turner, 1905.

Mark Napier Trollope, 1911.

## AUSTRALIA.

### AUSTRALIA.



The establishment of a penal settlement in New South Wales in 1788 led to the Society entering the field by undertaking the support of schoolmasters there in 1793, and in Norfolk Island in 1796. For the latter settlement it appointed a clergyman in 1798, but he failed to go there. In 1826 the British Government withdrew its provision for the spiritual needs of the convicts, and in succeeding years thousands were transported and cast on the shores without any steps being taken "to prevent their instantly becoming pagans and heathens". Consequently, at the end of eight years it seemed "as if the main business of all the community" in New South Wales "were the commission of crime and the punishment of it," while in Norfolk

Island "evil men with men more evil . . . helped each other to make a hell of that which else might be a heaven". One convict said: "Let a man's heart be what it will, when he comes here his man's heart is taken from him, and there is given to him the heart of a beast". At this juncture the Society, in response to the appeal of Archdeacon Broughton, who became the first Bishop of Australia in 1836, intervened to save the convicts from a condition more pitiful than that of the heathen, and others from lapsing into heathenism. The aid thus begun in 1835 was extended to Tasmania in that year, to South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1838, Queensland in 1840, Western Australia in 1841, and New Guinea in 1890. The Churches thus







planted by the Society are now, for the most part, self-supporting.

The organisation of the Australian Church (with its now 21 dioceses) into provincial and diocesan synods, where each diocese preserves its own integrity and yet takes its part in the whole, suggested to the late Sir Henry Parkes the lines upon which the federation of the Australian Colonies—accomplished on 1st January, 1901—could best be carried out.

During the period 1793-1910 the Society expended £283,022, and employed 427 ordained missionaries in Australia. At the present time its work there is being carried on in 5 dioceses, its total annual expenditure in Australia and the Pacific in 1910 was £8,561, and the number of its missionaries 26.

Australia has now 20 dioceses, most of which have been aided in their formation by the S.P.G.

There is at present in Australia, a Province of New South Wales with 6 dioceses, a Province of Victoria with 5 dioceses, and a Province of Queensland with 5 dioceses, each having its own Archbishop. The remainder of dioceses have not yet been arranged in Provinces.

#### CENSUS 1911.

New South Wales	-	-	1,648,212
Victoria	-	-	1,315,000
Queensland	-	-	603,908
South Australia	-	-	411,161
West Australia	-	-	280,316
Tasmania	-	-	190,898

Total for Australia 4,449,495

## PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Province of New South Wales includes the dioceses of Sydney, Newcastle, Goulbourn, Grafton and Armidale, Bathurst, and Riverina.

**Sydney, 1836.**—The diocese of Sydney is situated on the eastern coast of New South Wales, and measures about 200 miles from north to south, and 100 miles from east to west. It comprises but a small portion of the original bishopric of Australia which was formed in 1836, and included New Zealand and Tasmania. New Zealand was detached in 1841, and Tasmania in 1843. In 1847 the diocese of Australia was again divided, the sees of Sydney, Newcastle, Adelaide and Melbourne being formed, and the Bishop of Australia was

created by letters patent Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia and Tasmania. There are 103 parishes, and 20 Mission districts, 393 churches and other buildings licensed for divine service and 225 clergy. The members of the Church of England are estimated at about 371,489. There is Church accommodation for about 5,000.

### *Bishops :—*

William Grant Broughton, 1836.

Frederick Barker, 1854.

Alfred Barry, 1884.

William Saumarez Smith, 1890 ; archbishop 1897.

John Charles Wright, 1909 ; archbishop and primate.

**Newcastle, 1847.**—This diocese comprises part of the east coast of New South Wales, extending from the Hawksbury River on the south to Camden Haven on the north, and from the east coast to the dividing range on the west. A church was built in Newcastle so early as 1817, and stood until lately, when it gave place to the rising cathedral. The population of Newcastle is 75,000.

The Church members are estimated at 90,000. The total English-speaking population of the dio-

cese is about 180,000 ; other than these, 4,000. There are 55 clergy, 154 churches, and 82 other places in which Divine service is regularly held. In the Sunday schools there are 10,000 children and 900 teachers.

### *Bishops :—*

William Tyrell, 1847.

Josiah Brown Pearson, 1880.

George Henry Stanton, 1891 (cons. 1878).

John Frowai Stretch, 1906 (cons. 1895).

**Goulbourn, 1863.**—This diocese was formerly part of that of Sydney. The original diocese was divided in 1884 by the formation of that of Riverina. The present diocese of Goulbourn

comprises the south-eastern portion of the colony of New South Wales, and contains an area of 50,000 square miles, with a scattered population of about 135,000 British and other

settlers, of whom upwards of 56,000 profess to be members of the Church of England. There are 500 other than English-speaking people in the diocese. There are 56 clergy, 46 readers, 40 parishes and parochial districts, 170 churches and school churches. In addition to the churches, public worship is held in 60

other public buildings and in many other places.

*Bishops :—*

Mesac Thomas, 1863.

William Chalmers, 1893.

Christopher George Barlow, 1902 (cons. 1891).

**Grafton and Armidale, 1865.**—This diocese embraces the north-eastern portion of the colony of New South Wales, and covers an area of over 70,000 square miles. The population of the diocese at the 1901 census was 220,813, of whom 100,000 belonged to the Church of England. The diocese was originally a portion of the diocese of Newcastle, and was separated from it in 1865. Grafton has a population of 6850; Armidale, 7895; Tamworth, 8057; Lismore, 11,900.

There are 70 clergy in the diocese and 21 stipendiary lay readers. The number of children in the Sunday schools is 6673.

*Bishops :—*

William C. Sawyer, 1867.

James Francis Turner, 1869.

Arthur Vincent Green, 1894 (tr. 1900).

Henry Edward Cooper, 1901 (cons. 1895).

Cecil Henry Druitt, 1911 (coadjutor Bishop).

**Bathurst, 1869.**—The diocese of Bathurst had formerly an area of 147,600 square miles. On 29th May, 1889, a large portion of this was ceded to the diocese of Riverina, and 450 square miles, a few years later, were ceded by Newcastle, thus making the area of the present diocese 73,050 square miles.

The Church members are estimated at 74,340. The total English-speaking population of the diocese is about 164,938; other than these, 2,000. There are 50 clergy. In the Sunday schools there are 6634 children. Religious instruction

is regularly given by the clergy in 268 State schools to a total of 9297 children. Thirty-eight of these State schools are visited by the Brotherhood of the Good Shepherd.

The S.P.G. made a grant towards the formation of the Brotherhood at Dubbo, the buildings of which were dedicated in 1895.

*Bishops :—*

Samuel Edward Marsden, 1869 (resigned 1886).

Charles Edward Camidge, 1887.

George Merrick Long, 1911.

**Riverina, 1884.**—This diocese contains about 111,000 square miles, and comprises the western portion of New South Wales. It is bounded on the north by the diocese of Brisbane, on the east by the dioceses of Bathurst and Goulburn, on the west by South Australia, and on the south by the colony of Victoria. There are 32,000 members of the Anglican Church. The clergy are 17 in number; they are separated by great distances, several being as much as 120 miles apart. The members of the Church number

28,000. Missions to the aborigines are carried on at Warangesda and Maloga, at the former under Church auspices, and are frequently visited by one of our clergy. A Chinese catechist works among the Chinese population.

The formation of this diocese was in great measure due to the help of the S.P.G.

*Bishops :—*

Sydney Linton, 1884.

Ernest Augustus Anderson, 1895.



## PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.

In 1905 the Province of Victoria was constituted. It includes the dioceses of Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Wangaratta and Gippsland. Out of a total population (in 1901) of 1,201,070 in the State of Victoria, 423,955 returned themselves as members of the Church of England.

**Melbourne, 1847.**—The area of this diocese is 43,225 square miles, that of the state being 87,884 square miles, or a little less than that of Great Britain.

The diocese of Melbourne contains 600,000; the number of Church members is about 250,000; of communicants, 25,547. There are 226 churches in the diocese, and 139 other

buildings used for Church services. There are 170 clergy, and there are besides 19 stipendiary readers and 220 honorary lay readers.

There are 242 Sunday schools with 26,131 scholars.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, of which the foundation-stone was laid in 1880, was consecrated on 22nd January, 1891.

### *Bishops :—*

Charles Perry, 1847.

James Moorhouse, 1876; tr. to Manchester, 1886.

Field Flowers Goe, 1887.

Henry Lowther Clarke, 1902; archbishop, 1905.

**Ballarat, 1875.**—This diocese was separated from that of Melbourne in 1875; it forms the western, as the latter (with the dioceses of Bendigo, Wangaratta and Gippsland) now forms the eastern, portion of the State of Victoria. It is half the size of England and Wales, and contains some 282,000 souls, of whom 86,000 are adherents of the Church of England; the majority are Presbyterians and Methodists, and one-sixth are Roman Catholics.

The diocese includes the wide and sparsely settled area known as the "Mallee," which is specially liable to periodic droughts, and which

forms a heavy charge upon the resources of the diocese.

The city of Ballarat contains a population of about 48,000. In the diocese there are 81 parishes and 86 clergy, 11 lay readers and 68 honorary lay helpers; 170 Anglican Churches, besides 172 other places used for Church of England services.

### *Bishops :—*

Samuel Thornton, 1875 (resigned 1900).

Henry Edward Cooper (coad.), 1895,  
translated to Grafton and Armidale.

Arthur Vincent Green, 1900 (cons. 1894).

**Bendigo, 1902.**—This diocese was taken out of that of Melbourne, and consists of the northern portion of the colony of Victoria,

being about 150 miles long by 100 miles wide. Its population is 137,680, of whom about 40,000 are members of the Church of England. The first

bishop was consecrated in Melbourne Cathedral on 24th February, 1902. The bishop's seat is at Bendigo, which has a population of 40,000.

There are 31 parishes or parochial districts with 33 clergy and 19 stipendiary readers who are students for Holy Orders and 59 honorary

readers, 75 churches and 65 temporary buildings in which services are held.

There is a mission to the Chinese in the town of Bendigo.

*Bishops :—*

Henry Archdall Langley, 1902.

John Douse Langley, 1907.

**Wangaratta, 1902.**—This diocese consists of the north-eastern portion of Victoria. It was taken out of the diocese of Melbourne. The population of the diocese in 1901 was 110,280, of whom about 40,000 profess to belong to the Church of England. The bishop's seat is at Wangaratta.

This diocese includes 15,000 square miles of sparsely populated country. The principal pursuits are farming, grazing and mining. There are no large towns, and only two very small

Church schools. There are 34 clergy and 10 stipendiary lay readers and 38 honorary readers, who hold services at more than 200 small centres.

There are 32 parishes and parochial districts and 8 mission districts. Divine service is held regularly in 81 churches, 102 schools and public halls, and 11 private houses. There are 116 Sunday schools, with 4,500 scholars.

*Bishop :—*

Thomas Henry Armstrong, 1902.

**Gippsland, 1902.**—This diocese consists of the south-eastern portion of Victoria.

The approximate population of the diocese is 78,210, of whom about 25,000 belong to the Church of England. There is an aboriginal mission station in the diocese, at Lake Tyers, under the spiritual charge of a Church of England clergyman. There are about 90 aborigines in this district. The see town of the diocese is Sale, having a population of 3,500.

There are 29 parishes or parochial districts in charge of clergymen. Attached to these 29 centres there are a large number of smaller places where services are held. There are 31 clergy, 13 stipendiary readers and 23 honorary readers, 71 churches and 155 other buildings used for

services, and 24 parsonage houses. The number of individuals attending services on an ordinary Sunday is 6,855. The estimated number of communicants is 2,783.

*Education.*—The instruction given in the State primary schools is good and progressive, but it is absolutely secular. Once a week a clergyman, or his helper, is allowed to give religious instruction, of half an hour's duration, before the school begins or after the school is dismissed. In the 77 Sunday schools in the diocese there is an enrolment of about 3,209 scholars. There are no Church of England primary day schools.

*Bishop :—*

Arthur Wellesley Pain, 1902.

## PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.

The Province of Queensland, which was constituted in 1905, includes the dioceses of Brisbane, North Queensland, Rockhampton, Carpentaria and New Guinea.

**Brisbane, 1859.**—The see of Brisbane was founded when the new colony of Queensland was separated from that of New South Wales. The diocese then comprised Central and Southern Queensland, with a small part of Northern Queensland; since, however, the formation of the diocese of North Queensland in 1878, and the diocese of Rockhampton in Central Queensland in 1892, the diocese of Brisbane includes South Queensland only. The population of Brisbane is over 125,000. The area of the present diocese of Brisbane contains 209,278 square miles,

with a population of about 385,000, of whom 37 per cent. are members of the Church of England.

There are now 91 parishes and districts with 78 clergy, 10 catechists, and 61 honorary lay readers holding the bishop's licence; 161 churches, and numerous temporary buildings in which services are held, together with 279 stations. The communicants number 8,232.

There are Missions to the Chinese in Brisbane and its neighbourhood.

*Bishops :—*

Edward Wyndham Tufnell, 1859.

Matthew Blagden Hale, 1875 (cons. 1857).

William Thomas Thornhill Webber, 1885.

St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, 1904;  
archbishop, 1905.

**North Queensland, 1878.**—The diocese of North Queensland, when founded in 1878, included the whole northern political division of the State, the southern boundary being at the 22nd parallel of latitude. In 1900 the diocese of Carpentaria was formed to include the northern territory of South Australia and the extreme north of Queensland. The northern boundary of the diocese of North Queensland therefore has been defined by a line running from the eastern boundary of the State of South Australia 19° 30" to 144° longitude east of the meridian, and thence by a line running due east to the coast. Townsville, which is the see city, is also the centre of the civil administration of the northern division of the State.

The present area of the diocese is 230,000 square miles, and the total population is over 100,000 of whom 50,000 are members of the Church of England. There are a few large towns, the chief among them being Townsville, with a population of 15,506, and Charters Towers, numbering about 20,976. The remainder of the population, scattered far and wide, is composed of miners among the mountain ranges, sugar farmers on the coast-line, and pastoralists in the far West. The whole diocese is settled sparsely outside the main towns, and the lonely settlers in the extreme West can only be reached by means of itinerant clergymen and bush brotherhoods.

It is estimated that there are 16,000 aborigines









still existing in the northern division of Queensland. The majority are in the diocese of Carpentaria, but North Queensland possesses a most successful Mission in Australia—Yarrabah. The position of the half-castes and quadroons is the source of great anxiety. Unless they are removed to mission stations they sink almost invariably into the lowest depths of degradation.

The total number of coloured aliens in North Queensland has very considerably diminished owing to the White Australia policy of the Commonwealth. There are about 5,000 Chinese

in the diocese, 500 Japanese, and 300 Kanakas who are exempt from deportation. There are also a certain number of Afghan camel drivers, Cingalese and Malays. Very little Christian work is possible through the small number of clergy in the diocese through lack of funds.

There are 22 clergy in the diocese, 6 stipendiary lay readers, 30 voluntary lay readers.

*Bishops:—*

George Henry Stanton, 1878.

Christopher George Barlow, 1891 (tr. 1902).

George Horsfall Frodsham, 1902.

**Rockhampton, 1896.**—When this diocese was founded the S.P.G. contributed £1,000 to the Endowment Fund. The diocese is practically coterminous with what is known as Central Queensland. It contains about 223,000 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the diocese of North Queensland, on the south by the diocese of Brisbane, on the east by the South Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the northern territory of South Australia. The country consists chiefly of vast sheep and cattle “runs”. The population is widely scattered, and the towns are few and far between. The English-speaking people number 65,000; other than these, 1,400. The members (nominal and actual) of the Church of England are about

27,000. There are 19 parishes or parochial districts, with 12 clergy and 6 honorary lay readers holding the bishop's licence; 28 churches and 50 temporary buildings in which service is held, also 185 “head stations” visited by the clergy for the conduct of service. The communicants number about 2,100.

The following stations are assisted by the S.P.G.: North Coast Mission, Blackall, Emerald, Mount Morgan, Springsure, Winton.

The S.P.G. gave a grant towards the establishment of the Community Mission settlement at Longreach.

*Bishop:—*

Nathaniel Dawes, 1892 (cons. 1889).

George Dowglass Halford, 1909.

**Carpentaria, 1900.**—This see was founded in 1899, and its first bishop consecrated in 1900. It comprises Northern Queensland and the northern territory of South Australia, an area of not less than 620,000 square miles.

The population, which is very widely scattered over this immense area, consists of about 15,500 whites, 5,000 Japanese, Chinese and other aliens, and 35,000 aborigines. The white population is chiefly mining and pastoral, and almost entirely of the working class, Croydon (population, 5,500) being the largest centre. The see town is Thursday Island, a pearl-shelling centre off Cape York. The largest town is Croydon, population 5,500.

Mission work is carried on among the South Sea Islanders at Moa and Thursday Islands, among the Japanese at Thursday Island, and among the aborigines at the Mitchell River, where the bishop has obtained from the Government a reserve of about 600 square miles, and where a Mission was started in 1905, and on the Roper River where a Mission was begun in 1908.

There are 8 clergy, and 5 voluntary lay workers.

Two students are preparing for Holy Orders. The S.P.G. helps to support mission work in the diocese.

*Bishop:—*

Gilbert White, 1900.

## NEW GUINEA.

**New Guinea, 1898.**—The Mission was commenced in 1891; the see constituted by resolution of the General Synod of Australia and Tasmania, in 1896, and the first bishop consecrated in 1898. The S.P.G. contributed £1,000 towards the establishment of the Mission, and £2,500 towards the endowment of the see. British New Guinea or Papua contains 88,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 1000 English-speaking people, and about 350,000 other than these. The area undertaken by the Church for work amongst the heathen is situated on the north-east coast, and extends from Cape Ducie to the German boundary at the eighth parallel of south latitude, in all 300 miles of coast and the land lying behind it. The white settlers are scattered over the mainland and adjacent islands. The natives are agriculturists, and live a settled life in villages. In some districts they are still addicted to tribal raids and cannibalism. White people are attracted mainly by the gold discoveries, and are also engaged as pearl-shell-ers, and in procuring *bêche-de-mer*, planters, and traders generally.

The mission staff, drawn almost entirely from Australia, now numbers 66—*viz.*, the bishop, 7 clergy, 4 lay workers, 10 ladies, and 28 South Sea Islanders, 10 native pupil teachers, 4 native evangelists, and 2 native catechists. One thousand four hundred and forty-one have been baptised, there are 432 catechumens, 568 communicants, and 16 Papuan pupil teachers and evangelists. Twenty-three mission stations have been established with 28 schools containing 1,451 children, and services are held regularly at 79 centres, some entirely by native evangelists. Forty-five other places are visited at regular intervals, about 13,600 natives in all being influenced. The stations cover the greater part of the 300 miles of coast line above referred to. The Church has established a day school at

Samarai, and has thus supplied the only opportunity of education to the white children gathered at this main centre of trade and influence in British New Guinea. A separate station for half-caste children has 42 boarders.

The S.P.G. by a grant of £50 a year, continued for five years, enabled the bishop to place a clergyman at Samarai, whose influence has been far-reaching. The grant after 5 years was voluntarily suspended.

The twenty-three regular stations belonging to the mission are Samarai, Uhuna, Taupota (with Modaua and Awaia), Hioge, Topura, Wamira, Wedau (with Gelaria and Magavara), Dogura, Ganuganuana, Boianai, Menapi, Wabubu, Mukawa, Uiaku, Sinapa, Wanigela, Ambasi, and River Mamba. Awaia, Paiwa, Uarakanta, Okein, Gona and Oure.

The first missionary work in the island was started in Dutch New Guinea in 1855. The Utrecht Missionary Society is still working there. The London Missionary Society began work in New Guinea in 1871, and have 14 stations, with 15 English missionaries, and 150 native pastors. Their work lies on the south-east coast at Gulf Mission, Fly River, Elema, Jokea, Delena, Port Moresby, Vatorata, Kerepunu, Mailu, Fife Bay, Kwato, Kalaigolo. One of their missionaries, the Rev. James Chalmers, was murdered by the natives in 1901, after many years of most successful work.

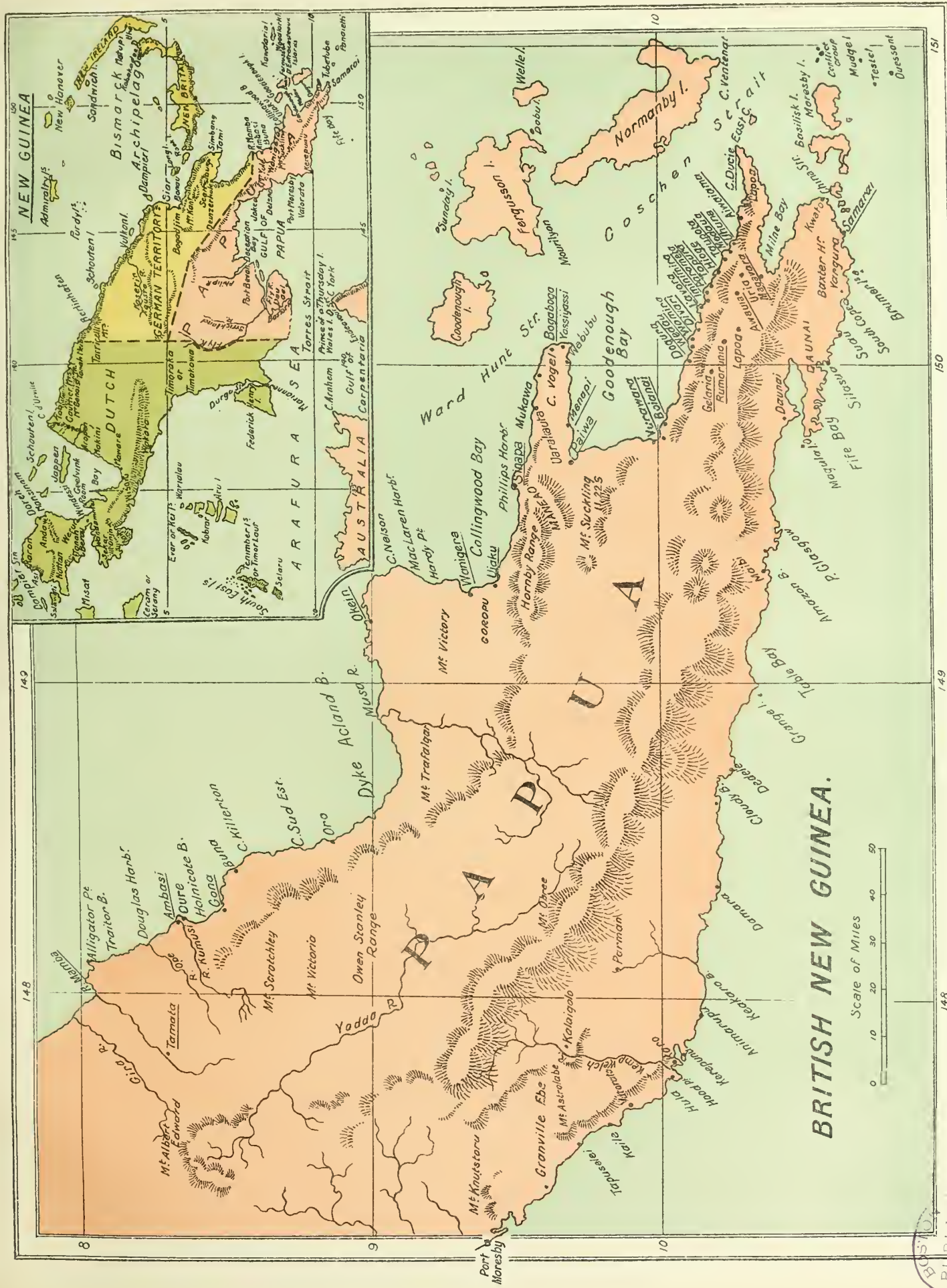
The Roman Catholic Church commenced work in 1886 and has about 60 missionaries and 5,000 adherents. The Australian Methodists who started in 1891, have 12 European missionaries and 3,800 adherents.

*Bishops:—*

Montagu John Stone-Wigg, 1898 (resigned 1908).

Gerald Sharp, 1910.









## INDEPENDENT DIOCESES.

**Adelaide, 1847.**—This diocese was founded in 1847, and by the letters patent of the first bishop (Dr. Short) the diocese was made co-terminous with the colony of South Australia. The creation of the diocese of Carpentaria, by the consecration on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1900, of Archdeacon Gilbert White as first bishop, has finally relieved the Bishop of Adelaide of his supervision of the "northern territory". The total area comprises 380,000 square miles, of which about 136,828 are at present occupied. The estimated population in 1910, was 414,315.

The number of licensed churches is 193, served by 103 clergy, 5 paid catechists, and 300 unpaid licensed lay readers. Sunday scholars number 11,249.

According to the census of 1901, the adher-

ents of the Church of England formed 29·5 per cent. of the population. The Roman Catholics form 14·3 of the population.

The ratio of communicants to the whole population is improving. In 1883 it was one in every 99 of the population; in 1908 it was nearly one in every 28. St. Peter's collegiate school held its jubilee in 1897. St. Barnabas' theological college provides training for candidates for Holy Orders.

*Bishops :—*

Augustus Short, 1847.

George Wyndham Kennion, 1882; tr. to Bath and Wells, 1894.

John Reginald Harmer, 1895; tr. to Rochester 1905.

Arthur Nutter Thomas, 1906.

**Perth, 1856.** — *General Description.* — The diocese until 1904 comprised the entire State of Western Australia, but two new dioceses have now been created, namely Bunbury and North West Australia. A fourth diocese for the eastern goldfields (Kalgoorlie) is being formed.

The diocese of Perth is limited by the boundaries of the State of Western Australia, except on the south-west, where it is bounded by 32° 22' 30" of south latitude from the sea-coast to the 121st meridian of east longitude, thence south by the said meridian to the sea.

In area the original diocese embraced 510,000 square miles. Its scattered population numbers, exclusive of aborigines, 216,800 persons.

*Church work.*—The members of the Church of England are about 94,000. There are 57 clergy and 80 churches, besides about 70 mission halls, schools or other buildings used for Divine service. A good deal of lay help is given voluntarily, there being 100 readers holding the bishop's licence. Synodical action was inaugurated in Western Australia in 1872. The Synod is constituted of the bishop as President, of each licensed clergyman, and two lay communicants for every clergyman.

Successful efforts continue to be made to extend the ministrations of religion to the goldfields and other outlying centres of fresh settlement.

*Education.*—The Education Act grants permission for the ministers of the various denomina-

tions to give religious instruction to the children of their own denomination during school hours.

There are Sunday schools in every parish in connection with the principal church, and, in most instances, in the schoolrooms or other places where Divine service is held.

**Bunbury, 1903.**—The diocese of Bunbury was formed out of the diocese of Perth. The first bishop was consecrated on July 17, 1904. The diocese contains 40,000 square miles. The population in the diocese is almost exclusively European.

The estimated population of the diocese of Bunbury proper is about 50,000 of whom about 23,000 are Church people. There are 26 clergy, 3 stipendiary lay readers and 45 honorary lay readers. There is a steady increase of communicants every year.

By Act of Parliament the clergy and other duly authorised teachers are permitted to give religious instruction in all Government elementary schools, and this is regularly and almost universally given. At Bunbury there is a Church Grammar school for girls, which is doing good work.

**North West Australia, 1910.**—This diocese was formed out of the diocese of Perth. The southern boundary is lat. 26 and is bounded on the east by the diocese of Carpentaria. It contains altogether about 500,000 square miles. There are about 7,000 Europeans including pearl-ers, business men, government officials at the small seaports along the coast, miners and prospectors on the Pilbarra and Kimberley gold fields, and squatters settled on sheep and cattle stations often far inland and at remote distances

**Tasmania, 1842.**—This see is second to Sydney in seniority. The Church began its work in the colony in 1804, when the colony was founded. The diocese comprises Tasmania and its dependencies (the islands in the Bass Strait and others). The area is 16,778,000 acres,

Number of scholars, 7,000; teachers, 500.

*Bishops :—*

Matthew Blagden Hale, 1857 (tr. 1875).

Henry Hutton Parry, 1876.

Charles Owen Leaver Riley, 1894.

The work is assisted by S.P.G. in Wagin, Karridale, Narrogin, Bridgetown, Greenbushes, South Bunbury, Collie, Ravensthorpe, Brunswick, and the Travelling Mission and in the North West. A Bush Brotherhood was established at Williams in 1911 (see "Mission Field," Oct., 1911).

About 700 miles of new railway have been recently constructed and the rapid development of agriculture and mining render the work very difficult; the efforts however of the Church are meeting with a considerable measure of success, but, owing to the great distances and the speedy growth, they involve a proportionately great cost.

*Bishop :—*

Frederick Goldsmith, 1904.

from one another. There are also several thousand Japanese, Chinese, Malays, Manilla men and other Asiatics engaged in trade or employed in the pearling industry. There are also about 30,000 aboriginals including a number of half-castes.

Bishop Trower was formerly Bishop of Likoma. The staff at present consists of the Bishop and four clergy.

*Bishop :—*

Gerard Trower, 1909, cons. 1902.

being about the size of Ceylon. The population is calculated to be 190,898, of whom about 110,000 are native born. The 1901 census gave the Church population as just under 50 per cent. of the whole. Several hundred half-castes are located in the Bass Strait Islands.

The bishop visits them and the lighthouses annually.

There are 90 ordained clergy. The consecrated churches number 163, and there are 140 other buildings which are regularly used for worship. There are 90 lay readers, 56 parishes, 3 mission districts. Sunday school children, 7,537.

The clergy are permitted to teach in the State schools during school hours at fixed times.

*Bishops:—*

Francis Russell Nixon, 1842.

Charles Henry Bromby, 1864.

Daniel Fox Sandford, 1883.

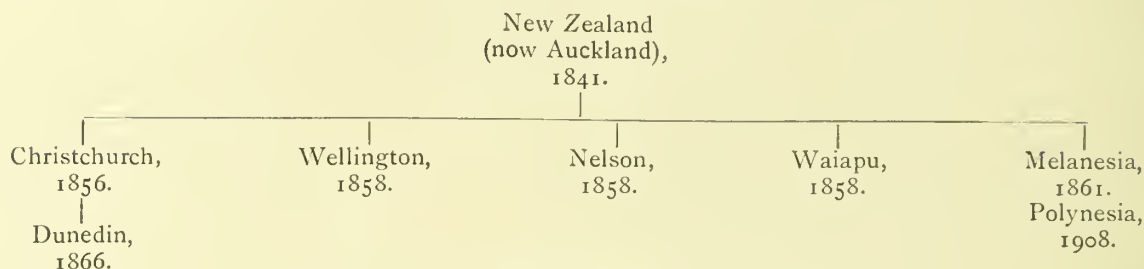
Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, 1889 (resigned 1901).

John Edward Mercer, 1902.



## PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND AND MELANESIA.

### NEW ZEALAND AND THE PACIFIC.



The evangelisation of New Zealand was begun by Samuel Marsden, chaplain at Paramatta, near Sydney, who landed at Rangihoua, in the Bay of Islands, and on Christmas Day, 1814, held the first Christian service. The work, which was supported by the C.M.S., spread steadily throughout the islands. The Maori population (1911), 49,350, most of whom live in the dioceses of Auckland and Waiapu. The C.M.S. has now withdrawn its financial aid from New Zealand.

The S.P.G. began work in Norfolk Island in 1796, and in New Zealand in 1840, and its operations were extended to Melanesia in 1849, Pitcairn Island 1853, the Hawaiian Islands in 1842, and Fiji in 1880.

The formation of the six dioceses of New Zealand was mainly due to its aid. Melanesia received an annual subsidy from the Society up to 1881, besides which the Society, on the death

of Bishop Patteson and his co-martyrs in 1872, raised a fund of £7,000 for a Memorial Church, a new vessel, and the partial endowment of the Mission.

The total population of the Dominion of New Zealand in 1911 was 1,008,468 (North Island, 563,729; South Island, 444,120; Stewart Island, 357; Chatham Islands, 258; Kermadec Islands, 4). The provincial population: Auckland, 264,520; Taranaki, 51,569; Hawke's Bay, 48,546; Wellington, 199,094; Marlborough, 15,985; Nelson, 48,463; Westland, 15,714; Canterbury, 173,185; Otago, Otago portion, 132,402; Southern portion, 58,728.

During the period 1796-1910 the Society expended £142,609, and employed 116 ordained missionaries (including 6 natives) in New Zealand and the Pacific. At the *present* time its work in this field is being carried on in Fiji.

**Auckland, 1841.**—This diocese, formerly known as New Zealand, and which comprises the north part of New Zealand, is that part of the colony which the late Bishop Selwyn retained for himself, after resigning the charge of those portions which now form the dioceses of Christchurch, Wellington, Nelson, Waiapu and

Dunedin. The diocese contains an area of 17,300 square miles. The number of clergy is at present 90 (including 16 Maoris), and the number of congregations about 422 (including 73 Maori). The European population is 214,000 of whom 100,000 are members of the Anglican Church, about 8,000 Maoris are members of the





Anglican Church. There are still many Maoris who are heathen. There are 56 parishes or districts, including 13 Maori parishes; and 166 churches, mostly built of wood, of which 46 are Maori.

**Christchurch, 1856.**—This diocese consists of the middle portion of the south island, *viz.*, Canterbury and part of Westland, and comprises an area of 20,000 square miles. The population is about 159,000, exclusive of 900 natives. Of these 67,000 declared themselves members of the Anglican Church.

There are about 870 Maoris.

There are 74 clergy, 105 lay readers, 8 deacon-

*Bishops :—*

George Augustus Selwyn, 1841, tr. to Lichfield, 1869.

William Garden Cowie, 1869.

Moore Richard Neligan, 1903 (res. 1910).

Owen Thomas Lloyd Crossley, 1911.

esses, 125 churches, and 75 buildings in which services are held. On All Saints' Day, 1904, the completed cathedral was consecrated. Christ's College at Christchurch forms part of the University of New Zealand.

*Bishops :—*

Henry John Chitty Harper, 1856.

Julius Churchill, 1889.

**Wellington, 1858.**—This diocese comprises the provincial district of Wellington and part of the provincial district of Taranaki. The area is 10,000 square miles. English-speaking people, about 195,000, Maoris, 5,750.

Nearly half the population profess to be members of the Church. The Maoris are under the charge of 8 clergy (6 of them of their own race).

A Chinese lay reader is doing good work among his fellow-countrymen, of whom there are about 600 in the diocese. They have themselves raised £300, which has been supplemented with a gift of £180 from a European friend, for

building a Chinese Mission Church. Colleges for Maori lads has been established at Clareville and Otaki. A college for theological students, which serves also as a home for other students of the University was opened in 1909. The Missions to Seamen carries on good work at Wellington.

*Bishops :—*

Charles John Abraham, 1858.

Octavius Hadfield, 1870.

Frederic Wallis, 1895 (resigned 1911).

Thomas Henry Sprott, 1911.

**Nelson, 1858.**—This diocese was founded in 1858, and comprises the northern portion of the south island of New Zealand. Its southern boundary is on the west the river Teremakau, and on the east the river Hurunui. The population of the diocese is now about 67,000, together with about 300 Maoris, and about 100 Chinese. Between 38 and 39 per cent. of the whole are nominally members of the Church of England.

The diocese contains 6 duly constituted parishes, with 29 parochial districts and 53 churches and 66 other buildings used for Divine worship. The number of clergy is 23. The S.P.G. contributed towards the endowment of this diocese.

*Bishops :—*

Edmund Hobhouse, 1858.

Andrew Burn Suter, 1866.

Charles Oliver Mules, 1892.

**Waiapu, 1858.**—This diocese occupies the eastern portion of the north island of New Zealand. The estimated population consists of 65,000 Europeans and 16,600 Maoris; 30,800

Europeans and about 9,000 Maoris belong to the Church of the Province of New Zealand. There are 30 clergy working among the Europeans. Four English clergy are working among the



Maoris under the Maori Mission Board, besides one who is Principal of the Maori Theological College at Gisborne, and one who is master of the native boys' school at Waerengaahika. Seventeen native clergy have settled congregations of their own people, 3 are working among the people who fell away from Christianity during

the war of 45 years ago, and one is assistant tutor at the Maori Theological College.

*Bishops :—*

William Williams, 1858.

Edward Craig Stuart, 1877.

William Leonard Williams, 1895 (res. 1909).

Alfred Walter Averill, 1910.

**Dunedin, 1868.**—This see was founded by an Act of the General Synod, by which it was cut off from Christchurch. It comprises Otago and Southland, New Zealand. The population is about 174,000, of whom 35 per cent. have recorded themselves as members of the Church of England. There are 300 Maoris and some Chinese.

The clergy number 40, and there are 69 churches, 2 of which are for the natives, besides 30 unconsecrated buildings. There are 3,700 children in the Sunday schools.

*Bishop :—*

Samuel Tarratt Nevill, 1871 ; primate, 1904.

**Melanesia, 1861.**—This diocese comprises the Western islands of the South Pacific, from the Northern New Hebrides to the Solomon Islands inclusive.

Work is being carried on by missionaries, and native teachers on thirty-two islands, and others are visited by the Mission Ship in the hope of placing schools on them. The staff of the Mission consists of the bishop, 34 clergy (19 white and 15 native) 6 laymen and 14 ladies. From all the different islands boys and girls are brought to the school at Norfolk Island for a training lasting seven or eight years. There is a small boys' school also in the Banks Islands. Most of those trained natives become teachers, 759 of whom are now teaching in 327 schools, with over 18,000 scholars.

The three islands in the Northern Hebrides under the Mission's charge have in them 2,286 baptised persons, and more than 1,000 besides, in the schools.

In the Banks Islands there are but few heathen remaining. There are 3,135 baptised, and over 600 hearers.

The last of the four Torres Islands has lately joined the others and accepted Christianity. There are 470 baptised in the group, and over 100 hearers.

Santa Cruz and the Reef Islands are far the most backward part of the diocese. There are only 106 baptised, and 160 hearers.

The Solomon Islands have made wonderful progress. There are schools everywhere now, and the natives ask for more. The old savage ways have yielded to a religion which brings life instead of death ; and teachers cannot be supplied fast enough to satisfy the people. There are 8,415 baptised and 3,000 hearers and catechumens. Other Missions have lately entered the group but none of them have any native teachers like those which Norfolk Island has equipped for this Mission.

The "Southern Cross" makes two voyages annually round the diocese, fetching the boys and girls to school, and placing them afterwards.

The Mission lost three of its most efficient priests recently, Henry Welchman of Bagota, and Frank Bollen of Guadalcanar and Savo, and C. C. Godden of Lolowi, all dying at their posts.

The population of English-speaking people is about 700. The natives number about 300,000.

*Bishops :—*

John Coleridge Patteson, 1861.

John Richardson Selwyn, 1877.

Cecil Wilson, 1894 (res. 1911).





### Independent Diocese.

**Polynesia, 1908.**—The headquarters of the diocese is at Suva which is the capital of the largest of the Fiji Islands. The population of Suva is 7,693.

In 1902 the S.P.G. undertook a mission to the Indian coolies, of whom there are about 1,800, in the Fijian groups. The Fijians are Wesleyans, but the Society has chaplains at Suva

and Levuka for the Churchmen living there. It also has a mission to the labourers from Melanesia who work in the groups. The work in Tonga is superintended by Bishop Willis, who was formerly Bishop of Honolulu.

*Bishop :—*

Thomas Clayton Twitchell, 1908.

**Polynesia** includes the islands of the Pacific lying east of Australia, New Guinea, Melanesia and Micronesia and north of New Zealand. The principal groups of islands are :—

1. *The Fiji Islands*, a British colonial possession, comprise 200 islands. The population is about 120,000, of whom there are about 2,500 Europeans, 94,400 Fijians and 17,000 Indians. The Christian population numbers 100,864 (including 9,338 Roman Catholics). The S.P.G. supports work amongst the Indians in Fiji. The rest of the missionary work, other than that done by the Roman Catholics, is under the charge of the Australian Methodist Missionary Society.

2. *The Samoan Islands* are under the protectorate of Germany, with the exception of three small islands, which are dependencies of the United States of America. Population, 38,500. It is entirely Christian; 4,000 are connected with the Roman Catholic Mission. Most of the missionary work is under the charge of the L.M.S.

3. *The Cook, or Hervey, Islands* are a dependency of New Zealand. Population, about 12,000. The missionary work is carried on by the L.M.S.

4. *The Ellice and the Tokelau Islands*, which are under British control, contain a population of 3,450. The missionary work is under the charge of the L.M.S.

5. *The Tonga, or Friendly, Islands* are a British protectorate. Population, 22,000, of whom 21,000 are natives and 360 are Europeans or half-breeds. 2,000 are Roman Catho-

lics. Nearly all the rest are attached to the Australian Methodist Mission.

6. *The Society Islands* (Tahiti being the largest island), including the Leeward Islands, the Tuamotu Islands, the Austral Islands, the Gambier Islands and the Marquesas. Aggregate population, about 29,000. The natives are all Christians, 16,000 being Roman Catholics. The islands belong to France. The Protestant missions are maintained by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society.

**Other missionary work in Oceania.**—The population of **Melanesia** is estimated at about 475,000. Of these 141,000 are Christians (30,000 being Roman Catholics), and the rest are heathen. There are about 250 islands in Melanesia, of which the largest are in the *Bismarck Archipelago* and the *Solomon Group*. The Bismarck Archipelago and the Western section of the Solomon Islands are under German control.

*The New Hebrides* are jointly protected by England and France. The eastern section of the Solomon Islands, the *Banks* and the *Santa Cruz* islands are ruled by Great Britain. Missionary work in the New Hebrides, except in the three northern islands in which the Melanesian Mission works, is under the Presbyterian New Hebrides Mission. They have 39 missionaries (including men and women), and carry on work, with the assistance of 300 natives, in 126 places. In the Loyalty Islands the London



Missionary Society has a missionary, who is assisted by 399 native workers.

The term **Micronesia** is often applied to groups of small islands in the western part of the North Pacific, including the *Caroline* islands, the *Ladron* islands, the *Marshall* islands and the *Gilbert* islands. The first three groups are a German possession, with the exception of Guam, which

belongs to the United States of America. The Gilbert islands are under British control. In Micronesia there are about 160,000 heathen and 30,000 Christians (including 12,000 Roman Catholics). The Protestant missions are carried on by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. They report 67 stations, 28 missionaries and 197 native workers.

**Jerusalem and the East, 1841.**—The charge of the bishop in Jerusalem and the East extends over the congregations and interests of the Anglican Church in Egypt and the regions about the Red Sea, in Palestine and Syria, in Asia Minor (except portions attaching to the bishopric of Gibraltar), and in the island of Cyprus.

The clergy are 62 in number. Of these 31 are in Palestine and Syria, 27 in Egypt, 4 in Cyprus. There are also 8 lay readers. There are 6 missionary clergy of the London Jews' Society and 27 of the C.M.S.; 4 are chaplains to the Forces, and 4 are season chaplains. There are 11 consecrated churches and 6 licensed chapels in Egypt; 7 churches in Palestine, of which St. George's Collegiate Church, Jerusalem, St. Luke's, Haifa, and Christ Church of the London Jews' Society, Jerusalem, are consecrated. In addition there are 8 C.M.S. churches which are not consecrated. The Bishop's Chapel at Beyrout and the 3 chapels of the London Jews Society in Palestine and Syria are licensed.

**Khartoum, 1908.**—In 1905 the Soudan was created an Archdeaconry by the Bishop of Jerusalem. In 1908 Archdeacon Gwynne was consecrated suffragan Bishop to the Bishop of Jerusalem with the title of Anglican Bishop in Khartoum.

The work of the Church of England consists in ministering to the spiritual needs of the British community in Khartoum, numbering 1,200, and to those scattered over the Soudan, and of missionary work in Khartoum, Omdurman and Atbara, in the shape of schools for girls and a

In the island of Cyprus the Greek Church is generally in charge of education, under an English inspector. There is considerable success and promise both in towns and villages.

In Egypt the Bishop's Mission to Jews at Cairo has about 200 children under instruction in 2 schools. The C.M.S. Mission to Mohammedans has about 200 children under education, and a good medical mission.

The C.M.S. supports a considerable staff, who work both amongst the Eastern Christians and amongst Mohammedans.

The S.P.G. contributes to the support of an itinerant chaplain to work amongst Europeans in the Nile Delta. It has voted £100 towards the erection of a church at Beyrout.

#### *Bishops in Jerusalem:—*

Michael Solomon Alexander, 1841.

Samuel Gobat, 1846.

Joseph Barclay, 1879.

George Francis Popham Blyth, 1887.

medical mission for Omdurman, all supported by the C.M.S. The C.M.S. has also undertaken missionary work in the upper regions of the Nile, and has established a station at Malek amongst the Dinkas, under the management of one ordained and one lay missionary.

There are two chaplains with head-quarters at Khartoum who conduct services at Suakin, Port Soudan, Atbara, and at Omnabardi gold mines; the services at these places, when the clergy are unable to be present, are taken by laymen.

A transept of the cathedral now being built,

not far from the place where he died, is to be a memorial to General Gordon. The cost of the cathedral is estimated at £28,000.

**Gibraltar, 1842.**—This diocese was founded in 1842. It is of an exceptional nature, consisting of the Rock of Gibraltar; but the Bishop has jurisdiction also over British congregations and individuals in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece and the Balkan Peninsula, in South Russia, Asia Minor, and North Africa; *i.e.*, on the seaboard and islands of the Mediterranean (excepting Egypt, Cyprus and Syria), and Adriatic and Black Seas. The ministrations of the clergy are confined to members of the Church of England, except in the case of the few clergy appointed by the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

There are 105 clergy and 54 churches, but at 45 only of the chaplaincies are services held during the whole year. Some of the chaplaincies—*e.g.*, in Northern Italy—are for the summer only; others for the winter and spring—*e.g.*, along the Riviera. The Society for pro-

**Honolulu 1861.**—This bishopric was founded in 1861, and was transferred to the American Church on 1st April, 1902. The Hawaiian Islands have a population of 170,000, of whom 35,000 are native Hawaiians. The remainder of the population is composed of: Whites, 28,533; Chinese, 32,000; Japanese, 60,000, with a con-

*Bishop* :—

Llewelyn Henry Gwynne, 1908.

moting Christianity among the Jews has mission stations at Bucharest, Smyrna, Constantinople and Tunis.

The chaplaincies in the rest of Europe are supervised by the Bishop of Northern and Central Europe, who acts as a suffragan to the Bishop of London.

On the continent of Europe the S.P.G. contributes to support 33 permanent 88 summer and 32 winter chaplaincies. The support of the season chaplaincies at the various health resorts does not involve any actual expenditure of the income of the S.P.G.

*Bishops* :—

George Tomlinson, 1842.

Walter John Trower, 1863.

Charles Amyand Harris, 1868.

Charles Waldegrave Sandford, 1874.

William Edward Collins, 1904.

Henry Joseph Corbett Knight, 1911.

siderable number of Coreans and Filipinos. There are 20 ordained clergy, 7 lay readers and 25 parishes.

*Bishops* :—

Thomas Nettleship Staley, 1861.

Alfred Willis, 1872 (resigned 1902).

Henry Bond Restarick, 1902.

### Some General Statistics.

The population of the world is roughly estimated at 1,760,000,000. Of these about 558,000,000 are Christians (*i.e.*, Roman Catholics, 272,000,000; Anglicans and Protestants, 166,000,000; members of Eastern Churches, 120,000,000). The Mohammedans number about 216,000,000; Hindus, 209,000,000; Buddhists, 137,000,000; Confucianists and Taoists, 291,000,000; Pagans, about 160,000,000; Jews, 11,000,000.

In a recent issue of *The Missionary Review of the World* the statistics relating to Anglican and Protestant Missions are given as follows :—

	1909.	1910.
Missionaries . . . . .	21,844 . . .	21,248
Ordained native helpers . . . . .	5,929 . . .	6,159
Stations and out-stations . . . . .	43,934 . . .	45,540
Baptised during year . . . . .	135,114 . . .	139,899
Adherents . . . . .	4,866,661 . . .	4,951,325
School . . . . .	29,190 . . .	30,215
Scholars . . . . .	1,113,995 . . .	1,562,039

# THE INCREASE IN THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF INDIA.

The following figures are extracted from the Indian Government Census returns.

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
<b>Provinces—</b>				
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	2,225	2,683	3,712	5,432
Andamans and Nicobars . . . . .	—	483	486	566
Assam . . . . .	7,093	16,844	35,969	106,389 <sup>1</sup>
Baluchistan (Districts, etc.) . . . . .	—	—	4,026	5,030
Bengal . . . . .	128,135	190,829	275,125	319,384
Berar . . . . .	1,335	1,359	2,375	included in C.P.
Bombay . . . . .	138,317	161,770	208,930	233,246
Burma . . . . .	84,219	120,768	147,525	210,081
Central Provinces . . . . .	11,949	12,970	24,809	34,697 <sup>2</sup>
Coorg . . . . .	3,152	3,392	3,683	3,553
Madras . . . . .	711,080	865,528	1,024,071	1,191,259
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	47,664	58,441	5,273	6,585 <sup>3</sup>
Punjab . . . . .	33,420	53,587	65,811	198,106
United Provinces . . . . .	—	—	102,469	177,949
<b>States and Agencies—</b>				
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) . . . . .	—	—	—	55
Baroda . . . . .	771	646	7,691	7,203
Bengal States . . . . .	—	1,655	3,241	38,530
Bombay States . . . . .	6,837	8,239	11,157	12,411
Central India . . . . .	7,065	5,999	8,114	9,358
Central Provinces States . . . . .	24	338	782	38,704
Hyderabad . . . . .	13,614	20,429	22,996	54,296
Kashmir . . . . .	—	218	422	975
Madras States . . . . .	634,903	714,651	910,409	1,154,209
Mysore . . . . .	29,249	38,135	50,059	59,844
Punjab States . . . . .	279	322	780	1,645
Rajputana . . . . .	1,294	1,855	2,840	4,256
United Provinces States . . . . .	—	—	486	1,745

<sup>1</sup> 1911 figures include Eastern Bengal.

<sup>2</sup> 1911 figures include Berar.

<sup>3</sup> The census returns for 1881 and 1891 include the United Provinces.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS.

1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1,862,634	2,284,380	2,923,241	3,876,196

# INDEX.

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Aasvogel Pt. . . . .	13	34 S	24 E	Ahoada . . . . .	20	5 N	6 E	All Souls . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E
Abaji . . . . .	20	8 N	7 E	Aimbur . . . . .	37	8 N	77 E	Allur . . . . .	26	14 N	80 E
Abdallah's . . . . .	21	9 S	30 E	Air . . . . .	11	18 N	5 E	Almeida Bay . . . . .	21	13 S	40 E
Abercorn . . . . .	21	8 S	31 E	Aiwaiama . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Almora . . . . .	28	29 N	79 E
Aberdeen . . . . .	13	32 S	24 E	Ajanfa . . . . .	25	20 N	75 E	Alpha . . . . .	38	23 S	146 E
Aberdeen Rd. . . . .	13	32 S	24 E	Ajmer . . . . .	28	26 N	74 E	Alvarneri . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Aberdorn . . . . .	19	17 S	31 E	Ajua . . . . .	20	5 N	2 W	Alwar . . . . .	28	27 N	76 E
Abernethy . . . . .	4	50 N	102 W	Akalkot . . . . .	25	17 N	76 E	Alwaye . . . . .	26	10 N	76 E
Abeshr . . . . .	11	14 N	20 E	Akarabisi . . . . .	9	7 N	60 W	Alyunnur . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Abetife . . . . .	20	6 N	0 W	Akassa . . . . .	20	4 N	6 E	Amacura R. . . . .	9	8 N	59 W
Abigiza . . . . .	16	27 S	31 E	Akeruf . . . . .	20	9 N	7 E	Amageddi . . . . .	20	8 N	7 E
Abinsi . . . . .	20	7 N	8 E	Akiri . . . . .	20	8 N	9 E	Amagi . . . . .	35	33 N	130 E
Abo . . . . .	20	5 N	7 E	Akita . . . . .	35	39 N	140 E	Amala . . . . .	28	32 N	74 E
Abomey . . . . .	20	7 N	2 E	Akka . . . . .	21	1 N	29 E	Amandrose . . . . .	22	22 S	47 E
Abonema . . . . .	20	4 N	7 E	Akorai Mts. . . . .	9	1 N	58 W	Amar . . . . .	20	8 N	10 E
Abu, Mt. . . . .	28	24 N	73 E	Akropon . . . . .	20	5 N	2 W	Amarapura . . . . .	31	21 N	96 E
Abuanhe . . . . .	18	23 S	34 E	Akrosa . . . . .	20	7 N	0 E	Amasanga . . . . .	13	30 S	26 E
Abuja . . . . .	20	9 N	7 E	Akure . . . . .	20	7 N	5 E	Amatikulu R. . . . .	16	29 S	31 E
Accra . . . . .	20	5 N	0 W	Akuse . . . . .	20	6 N	0 E	Amatonga . . . . .	11	25 S	34 E
Achin . . . . .	32	5 N	97 E	Akyab . . . . .	31	20 N	93 E	Amazon B. . . . .	39	10 S	149 E
Achincovis . . . . .	27	9 N	76 E	Alajuela . . . . .	8	9 N	84 W	Amazon R. . . . .	10	3 S	56 W
Achterbang . . . . .	13	30 S	25 E	Alaska . . . . .	2	60 N	150 W	Amazon Station . . . . .	10	9 S	65 W
Ackerpur . . . . .	25	22 N	75 E	Alaska (Mashonaland) . . . . .	19	17 S	30 E	Ambala . . . . .	28	30 N	77 E
Acklin . . . . .	8	22 N	73 W	Albany (Australia) . . . . .	37	34 S	118 E	Ambarambe . . . . .	22	17 S	47 E
Acton Homes . . . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Albany (Nova Scotia) . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W	Ambaro . . . . .	22	13 S	49 E
Adamawa . . . . .	11	8 N	15 E	Albany Ho. and L. . . . .	5	52 N	94 W	Ambasamudram . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Adams Bridge . . . . .	30	9 N	79 E	Albany R. . . . .	5	51 N	89 W	Ambasi . . . . .	39	8 S	148 E
Adams Peak . . . . .	30	7 N	81 E	Alberdi . . . . .	10	32 S	63 W	Ambatoharanana . . . . .	22	18 S	46 E
Adavale . . . . .	38	26 S	144 E	Alberni . . . . .	6	48 N	124 W	Ambatondrazake . . . . .	22	17 S	46 E
Adcock . . . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Albert Edward, Mt. . . . .	39	8 S	147 E	Amber, C. . . . .	22	12 S	49 E
Adda . . . . .	20	6 N	0 E	Albert Edward Nyanza . . . . .	21	0 S	29 E	Ambinanindrano . . . . .	22	20 S	148 E
Addia . . . . .	20	13 N	11 E	Albert Nyanza . . . . .	21	2 N	31 E	Ambondro . . . . .	22	20 S	44 E
Addis Abeba . . . . .	11	9 N	39 E	Alert Bay . . . . .	6	50 N	127 W	Ambositro . . . . .	22	21 S	48 E
Addna . . . . .	20	5 N	2 W	Alexandra . . . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Ambriz . . . . .	11	8 S	14 E
Adelaide (Aus.) . . . . .	37	34 S	139 E	Alexandra, Mt. . . . .	40	46 S	167 E	Ambrym Is. . . . .	41	16 S	168 E
Adelaide (S. Africa) . . . . .	13	32 S	26 E	Alexandria (S. Africa) . . . . .	13	33 S	26 E	Amby . . . . .	38	26 S	148 E
Adialal . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Alexandria (B.C.) . . . . .	6	52 N	122 W	Amersfoort . . . . .	18	26 S	29 E
Adjuntah . . . . .	25	20 N	75 E	Alfred . . . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Amewita . . . . .	19	17 S	36 E
Admiralty Is. . . . .	39	1 S	146 E	Algoa Bay . . . . .	13	33 S	25 E	Amhara . . . . .	11	12 N	38 E
Ado . . . . .	20	7 N	5 E	Algoma . . . . .	2	48 N	85 W	Amherst, Burma . . . . .	31	16 N	97 E
Ado . . . . .	20	6 N	3 E	Alibag . . . . .	25	18 N	72 E	Amherst, Nova Scotia . . . . .	3	46 N	64 W
Adoa . . . . .	11	14 N	39 E	Ali Bandar . . . . .	25	24 N	69 E	Amoy . . . . .	33	24 N	118 E
Adoni . . . . .	26	15 N	77 E	Alice . . . . .	38	23 S	146 E	Ampalaza . . . . .	22	25 S	44 E
Adra . . . . .	29	23 N	86 E	Alice Dale . . . . .	13	33 S	26 E	Amparafaravolu . . . . .	22	17 S	47 E
Adrar . . . . .	11	20 N	10 W	Aligarh . . . . .	28	27 N	78 E	Amri . . . . .	25	26 N	68 E
Advent . . . . .	17	30 S	30 E	Alipore . . . . .	24	22 N	88 E	Amritsar . . . . .	28	31 N	75 E
Agades . . . . .	11	18 N	8 E	Alipur . . . . .	24	26 N	89 E	Amsterdam . . . . .	16	26 S	30 E
Agaitala . . . . .	24	23 N	91 E	Alisons . . . . .	16	27 S	31 E	Amuku, L. . . . .	9	3 N	59 W
Aghadumo . . . . .	20	7 N	8 E	Aliwal North . . . . .	13	30 S	26 E	Anaalalava . . . . .	22	15 S	47 E
Agra . . . . .	28	27 N	77 E	Alix . . . . .	6	52 N	113 W	Anand . . . . .	25	22 N	73 E
Aguire R. . . . .	9	8 N	60 W	Alkmaar . . . . .	18	25 S	31 E	Anandpur . . . . .	29	22 N	85 E
Agulhas C. . . . .	12	34 S	20 E	Allada . . . . .	20	6 N	2 E	Ananthapuram . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Agusteshuer . . . . .	37	8 N	77 E	Allahabad . . . . .	28	25 N	81 E	Anatapur . . . . .	26	14 N	77 E
Ahipara . . . . .	40	35 S	173 E	Alleppey . . . . .	26	9 N	76 E	Anchow . . . . .	34	38 N	115 E
Ahmadpur . . . . .	28	28 N	70 E	Alligator Pt. . . . .	39	8 S	148 E	Andaman Is. . . . .	31	13 N	93 E
Ahmadabad . . . . .	25	23 N	72 E	Allora . . . . .	38	28 S	152 E	Andaw . . . . .	39	1 S	134 E
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	25	24 N	73 E	All Saints . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Anderson Bay . . . . .	40	41 S	147 E
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	25	19 N	74 E	All Saints . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Andipati Hills . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E



Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Andover . . . . .	3	46 N	67 W	Arnhem C. . . . .	37	12 S	136 E	Ayutha . . . . .	31	15 N	101 E
Andovoranto . . . . .	22	18 S	49 E	Aro Chuka . . . . .	20	5 N	8 E	Azinigarh . . . . .	28	26 N	82 E
Andrahambe . . . . .	22	25 S	47 E	Aroegas . . . . .	12	29 S	19 E	Azul . . . . .	10	36 S	60 W
Andrava Bay . . . . .	22	12 S	49 E	Aropen . . . . .	39	3 S	137 E				
Andros . . . . .	8	24 N	77 W	Arrah . . . . .	24	25 N	85 E	Babra . . . . .	25	23 N	70 E
Anduba . . . . .	21	1 N	29 E	Arramanay . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Badagri . . . . .	20	6 N	2 E
Anegada . . . . .	8	19 N	64 W	Arrowhead . . . . .	6	50 N	117 W	Badamia Is. and Port . . . . .	22	14 S	47 E
Aneiteum . . . . .	41	20 S	169 E	Arrow Lake . . . . .	6	50 N	118 W	Badami . . . . .	25	16 N	75 E
Anenous . . . . .	12	29 S	17 E	Arrul . . . . .	25	23 N	69 E	Baddeck . . . . .	3	46 N	60 W
Angoana . . . . .	18	25 S	32 E	Arthur R. . . . .	40	41 S	145 E	Baddegamma . . . . .	30	6 N	80 E
Angola . . . . .	11	13 S	15 E	Artikokan . . . . .	5	48 N	91 W	Baden . . . . .	4	52 N	101 W
Angra Pequena . . . . .	11	26 S	15 E	Aru Is. . . . .	39	6 S	134 E	Badin . . . . .	25	25 N	69 E
Anguilla . . . . .	8	18 N	63 W	Arugam Bay . . . . .	30	7 N	82 E	Badulla . . . . .	30	7 N	81 E
Anguille, Cape . . . . .	7	48 N	59 W	Arumuganeri . . . . .	27	8 N	78 E	Bagaha . . . . .	24	27 N	84 E
Angwa R. . . . .	19	16 S	30 E	Arundel . . . . .	13	30 S	25 E	Bagain . . . . .	20	11 N	2 W
An-Hsien . . . . .	33	32 N	103 W	Aruppukkottei . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Bagalkot . . . . .	25	16 N	75 E
Animarupu . . . . .	39	10 S	147 E	Arusha . . . . .	21	2 S	37 E	Bagamoyo . . . . .	21	6 S	39 E
Anjanwel . . . . .	25	17 N	73 E	Asaba . . . . .	20	5 N	6 E	Bagana . . . . .	20	7 N	7 E
Anjha . . . . .	25	24 N	72 E	Asan . . . . .	36	37 N	126 E	Bagherhat . . . . .	24	22 N	89 E
An-Ju . . . . .	36	39 N	126 E	Asansot . . . . .	29	23 N	87 E	Baghmundi . . . . .	29	23 N	85 E
Anka . . . . .	20	12 N	6 E	Asawad . . . . .	11	20 N	0 W	Bagida . . . . .	20	6 N	1 E
Ankarapona . . . . .	22	24 S	43 E	Asben . . . . .	11	18 N	19 E	Baha . . . . .	20	12 N	4 E
Ankavandra . . . . .	22	19 S	45 E	Ascension . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Bahadurgarh . . . . .	28	28 N	77 E
Ankisitra . . . . .	22	20 S	47 E	Ascension . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Baham . . . . .	13	33 S	27 E
Anklesvar . . . . .	25	21 N	73 E	Ascension Is. . . . .	11	8 S	15 W	Bahawa . . . . .	24	24 N	87 E
Ankoher . . . . .	11	10 N	39 E	Ashaku . . . . .	20	6 N	10 E	Bahawalpur . . . . .	28	29 N	71 E
Ankola . . . . .	25	14 N	74 E	Ashburton . . . . .	40	44 S	172 E	Bahia . . . . .	10	12 S	39 W
Annapolis Royal . . . . .	3	45 N	65 W	Ashcroft . . . . .	6	50 N	121 W	Bahia Blanca . . . . .	10	38 S	62 W
Annesdale . . . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Asi . . . . .	39	1 S	133 E	Bahindi . . . . .	20	11 N	4 E
Annes Villa . . . . .	13	33 S	25 E	Asirvathapuram . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Bahraich . . . . .	28	27 N	81 E
Annfield . . . . .	28	30 N	77 E	Asisippi . . . . .	4	53 N	107 W	Bahr el Arab . . . . .	11	10 N	20 E
Annobon Is. . . . .	11	6 S	5 E	Asquith . . . . .	4	52 N	107 W	Bahr el Gazel . . . . .	11	0 N	20 E
Annotto Bay . . . . .	8	18 N	76 W	Assab . . . . .	11	13 N	40 E	Bahso . . . . .	20	5 N	2 W
Anolahy R. . . . .	22	23 S	44 E	Assaye . . . . .	25	20 N	76 E	Bajibo . . . . .	20	9 N	4 E
Anouda . . . . .	41	11 S	196 E	Assegai R. . . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Bajoso . . . . .	20	9 N	3 W
Anoweta . . . . .	25	25 N	76 E	Asseree . . . . .	25	20 N	73 E	Bakel . . . . .	11	10 N	10 W
Anshun . . . . .	33	26 N	106 E	Assumption Is. . . . .	22	10 S	46 E	Bakhasar . . . . .	25	25 N	71 E
Antalo . . . . .	11	12 N	39 E	Astrolabe Mts. . . . .	39	9 S	147 E	Bakong . . . . .	32	2 N	113 E
Antananarivo . . . . .	22	18 S	47 E	Asuncion . . . . .	10	26 S	60 W	Bakundi . . . . .	20	8 N	10 E
Antelope . . . . .	4	50 N	108 W	Atabula . . . . .	20	7 N	1 W	Bakura . . . . .	20	12 N	5 E
Antelope Park . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Atapame . . . . .	20	7 N	1 E	Balarti . . . . .	21	0 S	39 E
Antigonish . . . . .	3	45 N	61 W	Athara R. . . . .	11	10 N	30 E	Balasore . . . . .	24	24 N	87 E
Antigua . . . . .	8	17 N	61 W	Athabasca L. . . . .	6	59 N	110 W	Balfour . . . . .	18	26 S	28 E
Antler . . . . .	6	53 N	121 W	Athabasca Landing . . . . .	6	55 N	113 W	Balgonie . . . . .	4	50 N	104 W
Antofagasta . . . . .	10	24 S	71 W	Athabasca R. . . . .	6	57 N	111 W	Bali . . . . .	20	6 N	10 E
Antongil B. . . . .	22	16 S	49 E	Atherton . . . . .	38	17 S	145 E	Balinian . . . . .	32	3 N	112 E
Antonio R. . . . .	21	16 S	40 E	Athni . . . . .	25	16 N	75 E	Balipara . . . . .	24	26 N	92 E
Anukrapuram . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Atlin . . . . .	6	60 N	134 W	Ballarat . . . . .	37	36 S	143 E
Anupgarh . . . . .	28	29 N	73 E	Atmakur . . . . .	26	14 N	79 E	Balls Pyramid . . . . .	41	32 S	159 E
Anuradhapura . . . . .	30	8 N	80 E	Atsuta . . . . .	35	43 N	141 E	Balmir . . . . .	28	25 N	71 E
Aomori . . . . .	35	41 N	141 E	Attabari . . . . .	24	27 N	95 E	Balmoral . . . . .	18	25 S	29 E
Apaso . . . . .	20	7 N	0 E	Attangarei . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Balsar . . . . .	25	20 N	73 E
Api Is. . . . .	41	17 S	168 E	Attivapiskat R. . . . .	5	53 N	85 W	Bal Tir . . . . .	11	0 N	40 E
Apollonia . . . . .	20	5 N	2 W	Attock . . . . .	28	33 N	72 E	Baltu Rackil . . . . .	32	5 N	102 E
Aquaforte . . . . .	7	46 N	53 W	Attoor . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Bambous . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E
Aracain . . . . .	10	10 S	38 W	Atur . . . . .	26	11 N	78 E	Bamenda . . . . .	20	6 N	10 E
Araguara . . . . .	10	22 S	49 W	Auckland . . . . .	40	37 S	174 E	Bammaho . . . . .	11	10 N	0 W
Arakaka . . . . .	9	7 N	60 W	Augila . . . . .	11	29 N	26 E	Bampton Reef . . . . .	11	19 S	158 E
Arakan . . . . .	31	20 N	92 E	Aundh . . . . .	25	17 N	74 E	Banuku . . . . .	20	9 N	11 E
Aramac . . . . .	38	23 S	145 E	Auragabad . . . . .	29	24 N	84 E	Banaga . . . . .	20	11 N	6 E
Araria . . . . .	24	26 N	87 E	Aurangabad . . . . .	25	20 N	75 E	Banana . . . . .	38	24 S	150 E
Arawan . . . . .	11	19 N	3 W	Aurora . . . . .	41	15 S	168 E	Banana . . . . .	11	0 S	10 E
Archer R. . . . .	38	13 S	142 E	Aussa . . . . .	11	20 N	0 W	Band . . . . .	29	22 N	84 E
Arcola . . . . .	4	49 N	102 W	Austin . . . . .	5	49 N	99 W	Banda . . . . .	28	25 N	80 E
Ardanji . . . . .	30	10 N	79 E	Australia, N. . . . .	10	25 S	57 W	Bandaon . . . . .	29	22 N	85 E
Arequipa . . . . .	10	16 S	74 W	Autioquia . . . . .	10	7 N	77 W	Bandar . . . . .	32	2 N	102 E
Argentina . . . . .	10	30 S	60 W	Ava . . . . .	31	21 N	96 E	Bandarban . . . . .	24	22 N	92 E
Argunge . . . . .	20	12 N	4 E	Avalon . . . . .	7	47 N	53 W	Bandarpur . . . . .	24	24 N	92 E
Argy . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Avoca . . . . .	18	25 S	31 E	Bandawe . . . . .	21	12 S	34 E
Arica . . . . .	10	18 S	70 W	Awaji . . . . .	35	34 N	134 E	Bandbi . . . . .	25	26 N	68 E
Arichat . . . . .	3	45 N	61 W	Awauia . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Bandi . . . . .	20	6 N	12 E
Ariwimi R. . . . .	11	0 N	20 E	Awe . . . . .	20	8 N	9 E	Bandikui . . . . .	28	26 N	76 E
Ariyalur . . . . .	26	11 N	79 E	Awita . . . . .	20	6 N	3 E	Bandon . . . . .	32	9 N	99 E
Arkona . . . . .	18	24 S	29 E	Axim . . . . .	20	4 N	2 W	Bands R. . . . .	25	26 N	76 E
Arkonam . . . . .	26	13 N	79 E	Ayliff, Mt. . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Bangala . . . . .	19	14 S	34 E
Armidale . . . . .	37	30 S	153 E	Ayr . . . . .	38	19 S	147 E	Bangala . . . . .	11	0 N	10 E
Armstrong . . . . .	6	50 N	119 W	Ayrshire . . . . .	19	17 S	30 E	Bangalore . . . . .	26	13 N	77 E

# INDEX

105

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Banganapalle.	26	15 N	78 E	Bashee R.	17	32 S	28 E	Benatang	32	2 N	111 E
Bangiriyama	17	30 S	30 E	Basilisk Is.	39	10 S	150 E	Bende	20	5 N	7 E
Bangkok	32	13 N	100 E	Bass Strait	37	39 S	147 E	Bendigo	37	35 S	145 E
Banguay Is.	32	7 N	117 E	Bassa	20	10 N	6 E	Bengal, Bay of	26	14 N	81 E
Bangui	11	0 N	10 E	Bussari	20	9 N	1 E	Benghazi	11	30 N	20 E
Bangweolo Lake	21	11 S	30 E	Bassein	31	16 N	94 E	Bengu	13	31 S	27 E
Bani	21	13 S	34 E	Bassila	20	9 N	1 E	Benguela	11	10 S	10 E
Banikoro	20	10 N	2 E	Batala	28	31 N	75 E	Benin	20	6 N	5 E
Banjagara	11	10 N	0 W	Batan	32	1 N	103 E	Benin R.	20	5 N	5 E
Bank Strait	40	41 S	148 E	Batang	33	29 N	99 E	Beni Shouga	11	10 N	30 E
Bankipore	24	25 N	85 E	Batang Luper R.	32	1 N	112 E	Bennetts	17	30 S	29 E
Bankot	25	18 N	73 E	Batataes	10	20 S	48 W	Benoist Mt.	39	2 S	140 E
Banks Is.	41	14 S	167 E	Batavia R.	38	12 S	142 E	Benoni	18	26 S	28 E
Bankura	29	23 N	87 E	Bathurst	40	10 N	10 W	Bensonville	13	30 S	27 E
Bannu	28	32 N	70 E	Bathurst	3	47 N	65 W	Bentotte	30	6 N	80 E
Bansda	25	20 N	73 E	Bathurst	37	32 S	149 E	Benue R.	20	7 N	9 E
Banswara	25	23 N	74 E	Bathurst (Grahams-				Benve R.	11	0 N	0 E
Banting	32	1 N	110 E	town)	13	33 S	26 E	Bequia	8	13 N	62 W
Bantry	4	50 N	112 W	Bathurst (Tasmania)	40	43 S	145 E	Bequie	8	18 N	65 W
Bantva	25	21 N	71 E	Bato	20	7 N	1 E	Bera	39	2 S	133 E
Bantwal	26	12 N	75 E	Batterson	13	32 S	27 E	Berber	11	10 N	30 E
Banyai	19	20 S	29 E	Batticaloa	30	7 N	82 E	Berbera	11	10 N	45 E
Banyo	20	6 N	11 E	Battlefields	19	18 S	29 E	Berbiere R.	9	6 N	58 W
Banyora	21	10 S	34 E	Battleford	4	53 N	108 W	Berea	13	29 S	27 E
Banzi	17	32 S	27 E	Battle Harbour	7	52 N	55 W	Berega	21	6 S	37 E
Banzoville	11	0 N	20 E	Batu Gajah	32	4 N	101 E	Berege	20	9 N	7 E
Bao	33	22 N	103 E	Bau	32	1 N	110 E	Berg R.	12	32 S	18 E
Baouda	20	5 N	1 W	Bauchi	20	10 N	9 E	Bergh	12	34 S	22 E
Bap	25	27 N	72 E	Bauphal	24	22 N	90 E	Beri	20	12 N	1 W
Bapatla	26	15 N	80 E	Baura	21	7 S	32 E	Berlin	13	32 S	27 E
Bara Banki	28	27 N	81 E	Baure	20	12 N	8 E	Berlinhafen	39	2 S	141 E
Barabhum	29	23 N	86 E	Bavas	19	18 S	31 E	Betervervagting	9	6 N	57 W
Barakur	29	23 N	86 E	Bavianus R.	13	32 S	25 E	Bethal	18	26 S	29 E
Baram Pt.	32	5 N	114 E	Bavliari	25	22 N	72 E	Bethany	18	25 S	27 E
Barava	11	0 N	40 E	Bawa	17	32 S	27 E	Bethel (Zululand)	16	27 S	31 E
Barbados	8	13 N	59 W	Bawera	20	11 N	1 W	Bethel (E. Africa)	21	4 S	38 E
Barberton	18	25 S	31 E	Bawif	4	53 N	112 W	Bethelsdorp	13	33 S	25 E
Barbuda	8	17 N	61 W	Baxter Harbour	39	10 S	150 E	Bethesda (Kaffraria)	17	30 S	28 E
Barcaldine	38	23 S	145 E	Bay de Verd	7	48 N	53 W	Bethesda (Transvaal)	18	23 S	29 E
Barclay Sound	6	48 N	125 W	Bay Roberts	7	47 N	53 W	Bethlehem	15	28 S	28 E
Barcoorpettah	25	13 N	74 E	Bazaruto I.	19	21 S	35 E	Bethulie	15	30 S	26 E
Bardai	11	20 N	10 E	Baziva Mt.	17	31 S	28 E	Betigeri	25	15 N	75 E
Bardera	11	0 N	40 E	Beaconsfield	15	28 S	24 E	Betoota	38	25 S	140 E
Barcilly	28	28 N	79 E	Beau Bassin	22	20 S	57 E	Bettiah	24	26 N	84 E
Bargari	29	23 N	85 E	Beaudesert	38	28 S	153 E	Bevaan R.	16	27 S	31 E
Barhampore	24	24 N	88 E	Beaufort West	12	32 S	23 E	Beyla	25	23 N	70 E
Barhanpur	25	21 N	76 E	Beaver Cove	3	46 N	60 W	Beypore	26	11 N	75 E
Barhi	29	24 N	85 E	Beawar	28	26 N	74 E	Beyt	25	22 N	69 E
Barma R.	9	7 N	59 W	Bedés	9	7 N	59 W	Bezuada	26	16 N	80 E
Barima Sands	9	8 N	59 W	Bedford	13	32 S	26 E	Rhader R.	25	21 N	70 E
Barimanni	9	7 N	59 W	Bedourie	38	24 S	139 E	Bhagalpur	24	25 N	87 E
Baring	4	50 N	102 W	Beforana	22	19 S	47 E	Bhaghaya	24	25 N	87 E
Baring Lake	21	0 N	36 E	Behr's Halt	13	30 S	24 E	Bhakkar	28	31 N	71 E
Baripada	24	21 N	86 E	Beira	19	19 S	35 E	Bhamo	31	24 N	97 E
Barisal	24	22 N	90 E	Bejan	18	23 S	33 E	Bhangor	25	22 N	70 E
Bariya	25	23 N	74 E	Belaga	32	2 N	114 E	Bhaptiah	24	26 N	86 E
Barka	11	30 N	20 E	Bel Air	9	6 N	58 W	Bhartpur	28	27 N	77 E
Barkatta	29	24 N	85 E	Belanga	20	12 N	0 W	Bhatkal	25	14 N	74 E
Barkly East	13	31 S	27 E	Bele	17	31 S	28 E	Bhilwara	28	25 N	74 E
Barkley, West	15	28 S	24 E	Belfast	18	25 S	30 E	Bhima, R.	25	17 N	75 E
Barmer	25	26 N	71 E	Belgaum	25	15 N	73 E	Bhind	28	26 N	78 E
Barnma R.	9	7 N	59 W	Belingwe	19	20 S	29 E	Bhinmal	25	25 N	72 E
Baro	20	8 N	6 E	Belize	8	17 N	88 W	Bhir	59	18 N	75 E
Baroda (Grahamist'n)	13	31 S	25 E	Bell	13	33 S	27 E	Bhor	25	18 N	73 E
Baroda (Bombay P.)	25	22 N	73 E	Bellair	14	29 S	30 E	Bhugoo	25	27 N	73 E
Barpeta	24	26 N	91 E	Bellary	26	15 N	76 E	Bhuj	25	23 N	69 E
Barquisimeto	10	10 N	69 W	Belle Isle	7	52 N	55 W	Bhusawal	25	21 N	75 E
Barracouta Pt.	21	15 S	40 E	Belle Isle Strait	7	51 N	57 W	Bhutnir	28	29 N	74 E
Barranquilla	10	11 N	74 W	Bellevue	13	33 S	26 E	Bibianiah	20	6 N	2 W
Barren Is.	40	40 S	145 E	Bellona Is.	41	11 S	159 E	Bicholim	25	15 N	74 E
Barrington	3	43 N	65 W	Belloram	7	47 N	55 W	Bida	20	9 N	6 E
Barrydale	12	33 S	20 E	Belyando R.	38	22 S	146 E	Bideford	3	46 N	64 W
Barsi	25	18 N	75 E	Bemaraha Hills	22	20 S	45 E	Bidi	32	1 N	109 E
Bartica	9	6 N	58 W	Bembezi R.	19	19 S	28 E	Big Reed L.	5	54 N	68 W
Barue	19	18 S	33 E	Bembezi	19	20 S	29 E	Biggar	4	52 N	107 W
Baruipur	24	22 N	88 E	Bembwe	19	16 S	31 E	Bihar	24	25 N	85 E
Barwaha	25	22 N	76 E	Benares	28	25 N	82 E	Bijapur	25	16 N	75 E

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Bijnaur . . . . .	28	29 N	78 E	Bolota R. . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Briton Hr. . . . .	7	47 N	55 W
Bikaner . . . . .	28	28 N	73 E	Bolotwa . . . . .	13	31 S	27 E	Brits . . . . .	18	25 S	27 E
Bikini . . . . .	20	12 N	2 E	Boma . . . . .	11	0 S	10 E	Broach . . . . .	25	21 N	73 E
Bilaria . . . . .	25	25 N	75 E	Bombatana . . . . .	41	7 S	157 E	Broadford . . . . .	13	30 S	27 E
Bilay . . . . .	25	14 N	74 E	Bombay . . . . .	25	19 N	72 E	Broadmount . . . . .	38	23 S	150 E
Bilina . . . . .	11	10 N	10 E	Bompata . . . . .	20	6 N	1 W	Broad Sound . . . . .	38	22 S	149 E
Bimbla . . . . .	20	8 N	0 W	Bona . . . . .	11	30 N	0 E	Broadview . . . . .	4	50 N	103 W
Binji . . . . .	20	13 N	5 E	Bonai . . . . .	29	24 N	84 E	Broken Hill . . . . .	19	14 S	29 E
Binscarth . . . . .	4	51 N	101 W	Bonaso . . . . .	20	7 N	0 W	Broken Hill . . . . .	37	31 S	142 E
Bintenne . . . . .	30	7 N	81 E	Bonau . . . . .	39	5 S	146 E	Brooketon . . . . .	32	5 N	115 E
Bintulu . . . . .	32	3 N	113 E	Bonavista . . . . .	7	48 N	53 W	Brooklyn . . . . .	7	48 N	54 W
Birch Ck. . . . .	5	52 N	99 W	Bondee . . . . .	25	25 N	75 E	Broome . . . . .	37	17 S	122 E
Birch Hills . . . . .	4	53 N	105 W	Bonga . . . . .	11	0 N	30 E	Broughton Bay . . . . .	36	39 N	127 E
Birch I. . . . .	5	52 N	99 W	Bongon . . . . .	32	6 N	117 E	Broughton Strait . . . . .	36	34 N	129 E
Birch Rivers . . . . .	5	52 N	101 W	Bonheur . . . . .	5	49 N	91 W	Brown's Town . . . . .	8	18 N	77 W
Birdsville . . . . .	38	26 S	139 E	Bonne Bay . . . . .	7	49 N	58 W	Brumer Is. . . . .	39	10 S	150 E
Birni-n-Kudu . . . . .	20	11 N	9 E	Bonny . . . . .	20	4 N	7 E	Brunei . . . . .	32	5 N	115 E
Birnin Kebbi . . . . .	20	12 N	4 E	Bonnytown . . . . .	11	0 N	0 E	Brunnette . . . . .	7	47 N	55 W
Biro . . . . .	35	42 N	143 E	Bonsor Mine . . . . .	19	19 S	29 E	Bruno . . . . .	4	52 N	105 W
Birthday . . . . .	18	23 S	30 E	Bontuko . . . . .	20	7 N	2 W	Bruny Is. . . . .	40	43 S	147 E
Biru . . . . .	29	22 N	84 E	Boobyalla . . . . .	40	40 S	148 E	Bryer Is. . . . .	3	44 N	66 W
Bishnath . . . . .	24	26 N	93 E	Boomplaats . . . . .	13	29 S	25 E	Buale . . . . .	20	8 N	2 W
Bishop's Court . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Boorghee . . . . .	25	17 N	75 E	Bubeni . . . . .	16	27 S	32 E
Bishop's Falls . . . . .	7	49 N	55 W	Booroman . . . . .	38	20 S	145 E	Bubesi's . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E
Bishop Sound . . . . .	41	20 S	166 E	Borden . . . . .	4	52 N	107 W	Buby R. . . . .	19	21 S	30 E
Biskra . . . . .	11	39 N	10 E	Bori . . . . .	20	9 N	2 E	Buchanan L. . . . .	38	21 S	145 E
Bismarck Archipelago . . . . .	39	3 S	150 E	Borku . . . . .	11	10 N	10 E	Buchunan . . . . .	16	26 S	31 E
Bismarckburg . . . . .	21	8 S	31 E	Bornu . . . . .	11	10 N	10 E	Buckhans . . . . .	16	26 S	31 E
Bissagos Is. and Port . . . . .	11	10 N	10 W	Boromo . . . . .	20	11 N	2 W	Buckley Valley . . . . .	6	55 N	126 W
Bivi . . . . .	19	18 S	35 E	Borsad . . . . .	25	22 N	73 E	Budaon . . . . .	28	28 N	79 E
Bizerta . . . . .	11	39 N	10 E	Boruma . . . . .	19	16 S	29 E	Budon . . . . .	20	8 N	6 E
Blaauwhervel . . . . .	13	30 S	25 E	Bosebango . . . . .	20	13 N	1 E	Buca . . . . .	20	3 N	9 E
Black . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Bosekari . . . . .	24	23 N	88 E	Buenaventura . . . . .	10	4 N	77 W
Black R. . . . .	8	18 N	77 W	Boshof . . . . .	15	28 S	25 E	Buenos Aires . . . . .	10	34 S	59 W
Blackall . . . . .	38	24 S	145 E	Bosso . . . . .	20	13 N	13 E	Buffalo R. . . . .	14	28 S	30 E
Black Fontein . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Boston . . . . .	2	43 N	71 W	Buffels R. . . . .	12	34 S	18 E
Blackville . . . . .	3	46 N	65 W	Boston (Natal) . . . . .	14	29 S	29 E	Bugala Is. . . . .	21	0 S	32 E
Blanco C. . . . .	11	30 N	10 E	Botha's Hill . . . . .	13	33 S	26 E	Bugiri . . . . .	21	6 S	36 E
Blanco C. . . . .	11	20 N	16 W	Botu . . . . .	20	12 N	6 E	Bugoma . . . . .	21	2 N	30 E
Blancoe Mt. . . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Bougainville Is. . . . .	41	6 S	155 E	Buiko . . . . .	21	4 S	37 E
Blanford Port . . . . .	7	48 N	54 W	Boulia . . . . .	38	23 S	140 E	Bukuru . . . . .	20	9 N	8 E
Blantyre . . . . .	21	15 S	35 E	Bourke . . . . .	37	31 S	146 E	Bulandshahr . . . . .	28	28 N	77 E
Blassbelg . . . . .	13	30 S	27 E	Boutebok . . . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Bularti . . . . .	21	0 N	39 E
Blauberg . . . . .	18	23 S	28 E	Bowden . . . . .	13	33 S	26 E	Bulawayo . . . . .	19	20 S	28 E
Blaubank . . . . .	18	26 S	27 E	Bowell . . . . .	4	50 N	111 W	Bulberg . . . . .	13	29 S	26 E
Blenheim . . . . .	40	41 S	174 E	Bowcn . . . . .	38	20 S	148 E	Buldana . . . . .	25	20 N	76 E
Blesbok . . . . .	13	31 S	26 E	Bowen, C. . . . .	38	14 S	144 E	Bulilima . . . . .	19	20 S	27 E
Bloemfontein . . . . .	15	29 S	26 E	Bowen, R. . . . .	38	20 S	147 E	Bulls . . . . .	40	40 S	175 E
Bloemhof . . . . .	18	27 S	25 E	Bowenville . . . . .	38	27 S	151 E	Bulongoa . . . . .	21	9 S	34 E
Biomidon C. . . . .	3	45 N	64 W	Bowesdorp . . . . .	12	30 S	17 E	Bulsar . . . . .	25	20 N	73 E
Blood R. . . . .	16	28 S	30 E	Braganea . . . . .	10	23 S	46 W	Bulwer . . . . .	14	29 S	29 E
Bloomfield . . . . .	3	44 N	65 W	Brahmanbaria . . . . .	24	24 N	91 E	Bumbire Isles . . . . .	21	1 S	32 E
Blauwbosch . . . . .	13	31 S	25 E	Brahmaputra R. . . . .	24	24 N	89 E	Bumum . . . . .	20	5 N	10 E
Blue Bank . . . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Brakdam . . . . .	13	29 S	24 E	Buna . . . . .	39	8 S	148 E
Blytheswood . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Branco R. . . . .	9	2 N	60 W	Buna . . . . .	20	8 N	3 W
Boa F. . . . .	20	4 N	9 E	Brandfort . . . . .	15	28 S	26 E	Bunbury . . . . .	37	33 S	115 E
Bocantuncan . . . . .	38	23 S	147 E	Brandon . . . . .	5	49 N	100 W	Bundaberg . . . . .	38	24 S	152 E
Bocas del Toro . . . . .	10	9 N	82 W	Brass . . . . .	20	4 N	6 E	Bundalapaurae . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Bodele . . . . .	11	10 N	10 E	Brazzaville . . . . .	11	0 S	10 E	Bundi . . . . .	28	25 N	75 E
Bodeli . . . . .	25	22 N	73 E	Breakfast Vlei . . . . .	13	33 S	26 E	Bundu . . . . .	29	23 N	85 E
Bodinayakkanur . . . . .	26	10 N	79 E	Bredasdorp . . . . .	12	34 S	20 E	Buntingville . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Bodumea . . . . .	38	28 S	151 E	Breede R. . . . .	12	33 S	19 E	Buona Vista . . . . .	30	6 N	80 E
Boeloch Hawar . . . . .	32	3 N	98 E	Breidbach . . . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Buopahu Mt. . . . .	40	39 S	176 E
Bogaboga . . . . .	39	9 S	150 E	Breipaal . . . . .	13	30 S	26 E	Bupi . . . . .	20	8 N	1 W
Bogadjim . . . . .	39	5 S	145 E	Bremensdorp . . . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Burdekin R. . . . .	38	10 S	147 E
Bogra . . . . .	24	24 N	89 E	Brendenbury . . . . .	4	51 N	101 W	Burdwan . . . . .	24	23 N	87 E
Boianai . . . . .	39	10 S	149 E	Bresaylor . . . . .	4	52 N	108 W	Burge Islands . . . . .	7	47 N	57 W
Boissevain . . . . .	5	49 N	100 W	Breton Is. . . . .	2	45 N	60 W	Burghersdorp . . . . .	13	31 S	26 E
Bokleni's . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Brewarrina . . . . .	37	30 S	147 E	Burin . . . . .	7	47 N	55 W
Bokore . . . . .	21	0 S	39 E	Breyten . . . . .	18	26 S	30 E	Burin Bay . . . . .	7	47 N	55 W
Bokoveni . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Bridgetown . . . . .	3	45 N	65 W	Burketown . . . . .	38	17 S	139 E
Boksburg . . . . .	18	26 S	28 E	Bridgewater . . . . .	3	44 N	64 W	Burnie . . . . .	40	41 S	146 E
Bolarumi . . . . .	26	17 N	78 E	Brighton . . . . .	40	42 S	147 E	Burra . . . . .	19	23 S	35 E
Boli . . . . .	20	10 N	10 E	Brigos . . . . .	7	47 N	53 W	Burra Falsa . . . . .	18	22 S	35 E
Bolivar . . . . .	8	8 N	77 W	Brisbane . . . . .	38	27 S	153 E	Buse . . . . .	20	11 N	2 W
Bollon . . . . .	38	28 S	147 E	Brisea Veldibre . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Buseima . . . . .	11	20 N	20 E
Bolo . . . . .	13	32 S	27 E	British Honduras . . . . .	8	17 N	89 W	Bushman's Hoek . . . . .	13	31 S	26 E



# INDEX

107

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Bushman's Kop . . .	13	30 S	27 E	Carbonear . . .	7	47 N	53 W	Chandpur . . .	28	24 N	78 E
Bushman's R. . .	14	29 S	29 E	Carcross . . .	6	60 N	134 W	Chandpur . . .	24	23 N	90 E
Busi R. . .	19	20 S	33 E	Cardwell . . .	38	18 S	146 E	Chandrakona . . .	24	22 N	87 E
Bussa . . .	20	10 N	4 E	Carhue . . .	10	36 S	63 W	Chang-Chia-Hai-Tzu . . .	34	36 N	116 E
Bussanga . . .	20	11 N	0 E	Caribbean Sea . . .	10	13 N	70 W	Changchin . . .	36	41 N	127 E
Busunyei . . .	21	2 S	34 E	Carlton (Grahams-town) . . .	13	31 S	24 E	Chang Dan . . .	36	37 N	127 E
Butler . . .	5	49 N	91 W	Carman . . .	5	49 N	98 W	Chang-heung . . .	36	34 N	126 E
Butterworth (S. Africa) . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Carmangay . . .	6	50 N	113 W	Change Is. . .	7	49 N	54 W
Butterworth (Malay Pen.) . . .	22	5 N	100 E	Carna . . .	13	29 S	27 E	Changhow . . .	33	32 N	120 E
Buxa . . .	24	26 N	89 E	Carnarvon . . .	12	31 S	22 E	Changkiu . . .	34	36 N	117 E
Buxton . . .	9	6 N	57 W	Carnduff . . .	4	49 N	101 W	Changli . . .	34	39 N	119 E
Byerstown . . .	38	16 S	144 E	Carnet Mt. . .	38	17 S	145 E	Changpingchow . . .	34	40 N	116 E
Byrne . . .	14	29 S	30 E	Carnotville . . .	20	9 N	2 E	Changre Ho. . .	33	36 N	114 E
Caba . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Carolina . . .	18	26 S	30 E	Changsacha . . .	36	40 N	128 E
Cabacaburi . . .	9	7 N	58 W	Carpentaria, G. of . . .	38	14 S	140 E	Changseng . . .	36	40 N	125 E
Cabazana . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Carrot R. . .	4	53 N	103 W	Changsha . . .	33	28 N	113 E
Cabot Str. . .	3	47 N	60 W	Cartagena . . .	8	11 N	75 W	Chang-song . . .	36	35 N	126 E
Caconda . . .	11	10 S	10 E	Cartstadt . . .	5	49 N	90 W	Chang-teh . . .	33	29 N	111 E
Cabanda . . .	11	0 S	10 E	Cartwright . . .	5	49 N	99 W	Changweni . . .	18	24 S	33 E
Cairns . . .	38	16 S	145 E	Cascade Pt. . .	40	44 S	168 E	Changyen . . .	36	38 N	125 E
Cairns . . .	4	52 N	110 W	Cassikityn R. . .	9	1 N	58 W	Channel . . .	7	47 N	59 W
Cairo . . .	11	30 N	30 E	Castle Pt. . .	40	41 S	176 E	Chaochow . . .	33	37 N	117 E
Cajamarca . . .	10	7 S	78 W	Castor . . .	4	52 N	111 W	Chaochowfu . . .	33	23 N	116 E
Cala . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Cat L. . .	5	52 N	92 W	Chaotung . . .	33	27 N	104 E
Cala R. . .	17	31 S	27 E	Cat Lake R. . .	5	51 N	91 W	Chaoyangfu . . .	33	41 N	120 E
Calabar . . .	20	4 N	8 E	Catalina . . .	7	48 N	53 W	Chaoytian . . .	34	37 N	120 E
Calamo . . .	10	22 S	69 W	Catamarca . . .	10	28 S	68 W	Chapelton . . .	8	18 N	77 W
Calcutta . . .	24	22 N	88 E	Cathcart . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Chaplin . . .	4	50 N	107 W
Caldero . . .	10	26 N	71 W	Cauvery R. . .	26	11 N	78 E	Chapman B. . .	12	34 S	18 E
Caledon . . .	12	34 S	19 E	Cawnpore . . .	28	26 N	80 E	Chapra . . .	24	25 N	85 E
Caledon R. . .	15	27 S	27 E	Caxamarea . . .	10	6 S	78 W	Chara . . .	20	4 N	6 E
Caledonia . . .	2	57 N	130 W	Cayenne . . .	10	5 N	52 W	Charleston . . .	38	18 S	143 E
Calgary . . .	4	50 N	112 W	Ceara . . .	10	3 S	39 W	Charlestown . . .	16	27 S	29 E
Calicut . . .	26	11 N	75 E	Ceara-merine . . .	10	5 S	36 W	Charleville . . .	38	26 S	146 E
Calimere Pt. . .	30	10 N	80 E	Cedar Lake . . .	5	53 N	100 W	Charlottetown . . .	3	46 N	63 W
Calitzdorp . . .	12	33 S	21 E	Cedarville . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Charter . . .	19	18 S	31 E
Callao . . .	10	12 S	77 W	Ceocuwena . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Charters Towers . . .	38	20 S	146 E
Calliel . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Cengcani . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Chas . . .	29	23 N	86 E
Calvinia . . .	12	31 S	19 E	Cengcu . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Chasoa . . .	21	15 S	30 E
Camacusa . . .	9	5 N	59 W	Cengu . . .	13	31 S	27 E	Chatham . . .	3	47 N	65 W
Cambay . . .	25	22 N	72 E	Centani . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Chatham Junction . . .	3	47 N	65 W
Cambell Town . . .	40	42 S	147 E	Centenary . . .	19	20 S	27 E	Chau, L. . .	33	32 N	117 E
Cambridge . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Centuli, Lower . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Che Chekwa . . .	21	14 S	36 E
Cameta . . .	10	2 S	49 W	Cepani . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Chechenina . . .	19	16 S	30 E
Camooewel . . .	38	19 S	138 E	Ceram or Serang . . .	39	4 S	130 E	Chedabucto B. . .	3	45 S	61 W
Campbellton . . .	3	48 N	66 W	Ceres . . .	12	33 S	19 E	Cheefoo . . .	33	37 N	121 E
Camps Bay . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Ceru . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Che-ju . . .	36	33 N	126 E
Camrose . . .	4	53 N	112 W	Ceuta . . .	11	30 N	0 W	Chekkiang . . .	33	29 N	120 E
Cana . . .	18	25 S	27 E	Chabua . . .	24	27 N	95 E	Chelaro . . .	25	25 N	70 E
Canacona . . .	25	15 N	74 E	Chachla . . .	25	23 N	69 E	Chemulpo . . .	36	37 N	126 E
Canada Bay . . .	7	50 N	56 W	Chaco . . .	10	23 S	58 W	Chenab R. . .	28	32 N	73 E
Candane R. . .	9	4 N	57 W	Chad, Lake . . .	20	14 N	13 E	Chenan . . .	33	23 N	107 E
Canendagudi . . .	26	10 N	79 E	Chaibasa . . .	24	22 N	85 E	Cheng-Li . . .	34	36 N	118 E
Canning . . .	24	22 N	88 E	Chai-Chai . . .	18	25 S	33 E	Chengning . . .	33	38 N	115 E
Cannington . . .	4	49 N	101 W	Chai-Kow . . .	34	36 N	116 E	Chengteh . . .	33	40 N	118 E
Canso . . .	3	45 N	61 W	Chainat . . .	31	16 N	100 E	Chengtu . . .	33	30 N	104 E
Canso Cape . . .	3	45 N	61 W	Chaiye . . .	19	13 S	30 E	Chentabum . . .	32	12 N	102 E
Canso Str. . .	3	46 N	61 W	Chakai . . .	24	24 N	86 E	Chepepo . . .	19	14 S	28 E
Canterbury . . .	3	46 N	67 W	Chakanga . . .	19	15 S	31 E	Cherrapunji . . .	24	25 N	91 E
Canton . . .	33	22 N	112 E	Chakirta . . .	24	21 N	92 E	Chester . . .	3	44 N	64 W
Cape Barren Is. . .	40	40 S	148 E	Chakradharpur . . .	29	22 N	85 E	Cheukia-keo . . .	33	34 N	114 E
Cape Breton Is. . .	3	46 N	60 W	Chalambi . . .	18	23 S	35 E	Cheviot . . .	40	43 S	173 E
Cape Coast . . .	20	5 N	1 W	Chaleur Bay . . .	3	48 N	66 W	Chiafunga's . . .	21	11 S	31 E
Cape East . . .	22	15 S	50 E	Chalisgaon . . .	25	20 N	75 E	Chiba . . .	35	35 N	140 E
Cape of Good Hope . . .	12	34 S	18 E	Chalra . . .	29	24 N	84 E	Chibababa . . .	19	20 S	33 E
Cape Point . . .	12	34 S	18 E	Chamba . . .	28	32 N	76 E	Chibanda . . .	21	11 S	31 E
Cape Sable Is. . .	3	43 S	65 W	Chambal R. . .	28	26 N	76 E	Chibinga . . .	19	10 S	31 E
Cape Town . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Chambalada . . .	19	21 S	35 E	Chibwon . . .	21	11 S	34 E
Cape York Peninsula . . .	37	10 S	142 E	Cnambi . . .	20	9 N	0 E	Chicago . . .	2	43 N	88 W
Capella . . .	38	23 S	148 E	Chamboni . . .	18	23 S	35 E	Chichow . . .	34	38 N	115 E
Capim Grosso . . .	10	9 S	40 W	Champagne Castle . . .	14	29 S	29 E	Chicksan . . .	36	37 N	127 E
Capo Capo . . .	19	20 S	33 E	Chanaral . . .	10	28 S	71 W	Chieng Hung . . .	31	21 N	100 E
Caracas . . .	8	10 N	67 W	Chandernagore . . .	24	22 N	88 E	Chieng Mai . . .	31	19 N	99 E
Caravellas . . .	10	17 S	39 W	Chandil . . .	29	22 S	86 E	Chihli, Gulf of . . .	33	38 N	119 E
				Chandna . . .	25	25 N	73 E	Chikore . . .	19	20 S	32 E
				Chandod . . .	25	22 N	73 E	Chikurindi . . .	19	13 S	30 E
								Chikusi . . .	21	14 S	34 E



Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Chilaw . . . . .	30	7 N	80 E	Chotan . . . . .	25	25 N	71 E	Collingwood B. . . . .	39	9 S	149 E
Chilcotin . . . . .	6	52 N	124 W	Chowtsun . . . . .	34	37 N	117 E	Colombo . . . . .	30	7 N	80 E
Childers . . . . .	38	25 S	152 E	Chrissie, Lake . . . . .	18	26 S	30 E	Colon . . . . .	8	9 N	79 W
Chillagoe . . . . .	38	17 S	144 E	Christchurch . . . . .	40	43 S	173 E	Colonia . . . . .	10	34 S	58 W
Chillan . . . . .	10	36 S	72 W	Christianagran . . . . .	27	8 N	78 E	Colosa . . . . .	13	32 S	28 E
Chillianwala . . . . .	28	32 N	73 E	Christiansborg . . . . .	20	5 N	0 W	Columbia (S. Africa) . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Chilowelo . . . . .	21	13 S	35 E	Chuaiyo . . . . .	21	14 S	30 E	Columbia (Diocese) . . . . .	6	50 N	125 W
Chiloe Is. . . . .	10	42 S	74 W	Chuaka . . . . .	21	15 S	30 E	Combaconam . . . . .	26	11 N	79 E
Chitumbangere . . . . .	21	14 S	30 E	Chuapa R. . . . .	11	0 S	20 E	Comet . . . . .	38	23 S	148 E
Chilwa, Lake . . . . .	21	15 S	35 E	Chubut . . . . .	10	43 S	65 W	Comet R. . . . .	38	24 S	148 E
Chimborazo . . . . .	10	1 S	80 W	Chucheng . . . . .	34	36 N	119 E	Comilla . . . . .	24	23 N	91 E
Chimbwa . . . . .	21	16 S	36 E	Chichow Sung . . . . .	34	35 N	118 E	Commissie Poort . . . . .	13	29 S	27 E
Chimoio . . . . .	19	19 S	33 E	Chu ki . . . . .	33	29 N	120 E	Comorin, C. . . . .	26	8 N	77 E
Chimwala . . . . .	19	14 S	32 E	Chuksan . . . . .	36	37 N	127 E	Comoro . . . . .	22	11 S	43 E
China Str. . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Chukutu . . . . .	19	19 S	31 E	Comoro Is. . . . .	22	11 S	43 E
Chinandenga . . . . .	8	12 N	87 E	Chummoo . . . . .	25	26 N	72 E	Comox . . . . .	6	49 N	124 W
Chinchilla . . . . .	38	26 N	150 E	Chun-chon . . . . .	36	37 N	127 E	Compass Berg . . . . .	13	31 S	24 E
Chincho Is. . . . .	10	14 S	77 W	Chungju . . . . .	36	37 N	128 E	Conceicao . . . . .	19	18 S	36 E
Chin-Chou . . . . .	36	37 N	127 E	Chungking . . . . .	33	29 N	106 E	Concepcion . . . . .	10	36 S	74 W
Chinchowfu . . . . .	34	41 N	120 E	Church Pt. . . . .	3	44 N	65 W	Conception Bay . . . . .	7	47 N	53 W
Ching-kiang . . . . .	33	32 N	120 E	Chuzus . . . . .	19	16 S	30 E	Concordia . . . . .	10	32 S	60 W
Chingomanji . . . . .	21	12 S	35 E	Cibeni . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Conducia B. . . . .	21	14 S	40 E
Chininga . . . . .	19	17 S	30 E	Ciciva . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Conflict Group . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E
Chinju . . . . .	36	35 N	128 E	Ciko . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Confut . . . . .	13	31 S	26 E
Chinkiang . . . . .	74	24 N	103 E	Clair . . . . .	4	52 N	104 W	Congo R. . . . .	11	0 S	10 E
Chinkoko . . . . .	21	15 N	30 W	Clan William . . . . .	5	50 N	99 W	Conjeeveram . . . . .	26	12 N	79 E
Chinnampo . . . . .	36	38 N	125 E	Clanwilliam . . . . .	12	32 S	18 E	Conrad . . . . .	6	60 N	134 W
Chinniapuram . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Claremont . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Constantia . . . . .	13	29 S	27 E
Chins . . . . .	31	18 N	94 E	Clar-nee R. . . . .	40	42 S	173 E	Constantia . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E
Chintochi . . . . .	21	11 S	34 E	Clareville . . . . .	7	48 N	54 W	Constantia Berg . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E
Chinwanga . . . . .	21	17 S	35 E	Claresholm . . . . .	6	50 N	114 W	Contai . . . . .	24	21 N	87 E
Chinwangtao . . . . .	34	39 N	119 E	Clarkabad . . . . .	28	31 N	74 E	Conway . . . . .	13	31 S	25 E
Chinwi . . . . .	36	37 N	127 E	Clarksbury . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Cooch Behar . . . . .	24	26 N	89 E
Chiplun . . . . .	25	17 N	73 E	Clarkson . . . . .	13	34 S	24 E	Cook Mt. . . . .	40	43 S	170 E
Chirala . . . . .	19	15 S	34 E	Claudetown . . . . .	32	4 N	114 E	Cook Str. . . . .	40	40 S	174 E
Chiramba . . . . .	19	16 S	34 E	Clearwater . . . . .	13	30 S	27 E	Cooktown . . . . .	38	15 S	145 E
Chirambo . . . . .	21	17 S	34 E	Clermont . . . . .	38	22 S	147 E	Cooleray . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Chirewe . . . . .	21	14 S	30 E	Cleveland . . . . .	38	27 S	153 E	Coolgardie . . . . .	37	30 S	120 E
Chirombo . . . . .	19	15 S	30 E	Cleveland . . . . .	38	19 S	147 E	Coomassie . . . . .	20	6 N	2 W
Chiro . . . . .	19	16 S	35 E	Clifford . . . . .	13	31 S	27 E	Coondapoor . . . . .	25	13 N	74 E
Chisagowi . . . . .	21	11 S	34 E	Clifton . . . . .	13	32 S	26 E	Coonoor . . . . .	26	11 N	76 E
Chisanga . . . . .	21	12 S	35 E	Clinton . . . . .	40	46 S	169 E	Coorg . . . . .	26	12 N	75 E
Chisindo . . . . .	21	12 S	35 E	Cloncurry . . . . .	38	20 S	140 E	Copiabo . . . . .	10	27 S	70 W
Chisiri . . . . .	21	12 S	32 E	Cloisepet . . . . .	26	12 N	77 E	Copperfield . . . . .	38	22 S	147 E
Chisumulu . . . . .	21	12 S	34 E	Cloudy B. . . . .	39	10 S	148 E	Coquimbo . . . . .	10	30 S	71 W
Chitala . . . . .	21	12 S	31 E	Clumber . . . . .	13	33 S	26 E	Coral Sea . . . . .	38	11 S	145 E
Chitaldroog . . . . .	25	14 N	76 E	Cluny . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Cordalba . . . . .	38	25 S	152 E
Chitarpur . . . . .	29	23 N	85 E	Cobar . . . . .	37	31 S	146 E	Cordoba . . . . .	10	31 S	66 W
Chitesi . . . . .	21	12 S	35 E	Coblenz . . . . .	4	52 N	108 W	Cordova . . . . .	10	31 S	65 W
Chitindir . . . . .	19	17 S	33 E	Cobongo R. . . . .	11	10 S	10 E	Corea B. . . . .	36	39 N	124 E
Chitor . . . . .	25	25 N	75 E	Cochabamba . . . . .	10	16 S	66 W	Corea Strs. . . . .	36	34 N	130 E
Chitorgarh . . . . .	28	24 N	74 E	Cochin . . . . .	26	9 N	76 E	Corentyne R. . . . .	9	2 N	57 W
Chitral . . . . .	55	36 N	73 E	Cochrane . . . . .	6	51 N	114 W	Corfield . . . . .	38	21 S	143 E
Chittagong . . . . .	24	22 N	91 E	Cockpit Country . . . . .	8	18 N	77 W	Corisso B. . . . .	11	1 N	9 E
Chittar R. . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Coco Is. . . . .	31	14 N	93 E	Cornwallis . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W
Chittoor (Madras) . . . . .	26	13 N	79 E	Coega . . . . .	13	33 S	25 E	Coro . . . . .	10	12 N	70 W
Chitua, Lake . . . . .	21	15 S	35 E	Cofimvaba . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Coronel . . . . .	10	37 S	74 W
Chiwanga . . . . .	19	17 S	35 E	Cofimvaba Vill. . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Coronie . . . . .	9	5 N	56 W
Chiwata . . . . .	21	10 S	39 E	Coimbatore . . . . .	26	11 N	77 E	Corriaputty . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Chiweres . . . . .	21	13 S	34 E	Coin de Mire (Mau-ritius) . . . . .	22	19 S	57 E	Corrientes, C. . . . .	10	38 S	56 W
Chochow . . . . .	34	39 N	116 E	Coite . . . . .	10	11 S	39 W	Corrientes, C. . . . .	18	24 S	35 E
Choiseul . . . . .	41	6 S	156 E	Coka Forest . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Cosme . . . . .	10	27 S	56 W
Choiseul I. . . . .	41	7 S	157 E	Colabba . . . . .	25	18 N	73 E	Cotaram . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Chokkampatti . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Colchester . . . . .	13	33 S	25 E	Côte d'Or (Mauri-tius) . . . . .	22	19 S	57 E
Cholam . . . . .	24	23 N	93 E	Coldwell . . . . .	5	48 N	86 W	Cotta . . . . .	30	7 N	80 E
Cholchol . . . . .	10	39 S	74 W	Coleman R. . . . .	38	15 S	142 E	Cottonwood . . . . .	6	53 N	122 W
Chonan . . . . .	36	37 N	127 E	Colenia . . . . .	10	23 S	58 W	Cowighan . . . . .	6	48 N	123 W
Chong-ju . . . . .	36	36 N	127 E	Colenso . . . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Cqoqora . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E
Chong-ju . . . . .	36	36 N	127 E	Coleridge . . . . .	4	49 N	110 W	Cradle Mt. (Tas-mania) . . . . .	40	41 S	145 E
Chongpa . . . . .	33	32 N	104 E	Coleridge, L. . . . .	40	43 S	171 E	Cradock . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E
Chonju . . . . .	36	35 N	127 E	Coleroon R. . . . .	5	11 N	79 E	Craik . . . . .	4	51 N	106 W
Chopan . . . . .	28	24 N	82 E	Colesberg . . . . .	13	30 S	25 E	Crapand . . . . .	3	46 N	63 W
Chopda . . . . .	25	21 N	75 E	Colesberg Br. . . . .	13	30 S	25 E	Creve Coeur (Mau-ritius) . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E
Chor . . . . .	25	25 N	70 E	Colleston . . . . .	4	53 N	106 W	Criquet B. . . . .	7	51 N	55 W
Chosan . . . . .	36	40 N	125 E	Collie . . . . .	37	33 S	116 E				
Chota Nagpur . . . . .	23	23 N	85 E	Collingwood . . . . .	40	40 S	173 E				
Chota Udaipur . . . . .	25	22 N	74 E								

# INDEX

109

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Crocodile	18	25 S	31 E	Darroro	20	9 N	8 E	Dharmavaram	26	14 N	77 E
Crocodile R.	18	24 S	27 E	Darsi	26	15 N	79 E	Dharmasala	28	32 N	75 E
Crooked R.	14	54 N	103 W	Dartmouth	3	44 N	63 W	Dharwar	25	15 N	74 E
Cross R.	20	5 N	8 E	Darwin	5	49 N	96 W	Dhebar, L.	25	24 N	74 E
Crow's Nest	38	27 S	152 E	Daspur	24	22 N	86 E	Dhing	24	26 N	92 E
Croydon	38	18 S	142 E	Datha	25	21 N	72 E	Dholera	25	22 N	72 E
Cuba	8	22 N	80 W	Daudnagar	24	25 N	84 E	Dholpur	28	26 N	77 E
Cucuta	10	8 N	74 W	Daunai	39	10 S	149 E	Dhond	25	18 N	74 E
Cuddalore	26	11 N	79 E	Dauphin, Lake	5	51 N	100 W	Dhone	26	15 N	77 E
Cuddapah	26	14 N	78 E	Dauphin	5	51 N	100 W	Dhoraji	25	27 N	70 E
Culebra	8	18 N	65 W	Daura	20	13 N	8 E	Dhrafa	25	22 N	70 E
Cullinan Sta.	18	25 S	28 E	Davel	18	26 S	29 E	Dhrangadhra	25	23 N	71 E
Culunca	17	31 S	28 E	Dawa River	11	4 N	40 E	Dhubri	24	26 N	89 E
Culungea	17	31 S	28 E	Dawson City	2	60 N	139 W	Dhulia	25	20 N	74 E
Culver	5	49 N	95 W	Dawson River	38	25 S	150 E	Diabo	20	12 N	0 W
Cumana	8	10 N	61 W	Daysland	6	50 N	112 W	Diamond Hr.	24	22 N	88 E
Cumberland	2	55 N	102 W	De Aar Junc.	13	30 S	24 E	Diamond Mts.	36	38 N	128 E
Cumbum	26	15 N	79 E	Dease House	6	58 N	128 W	Dibrugarh	24	27 N	94 E
Cumming	17	30 S	29 E	Dease, Lake	6	58 N	129 W	Didsbury	6	51 N	114 W
Cundapur	25	14 N	74 E	Debba Hebe	20	10 N	11 E	Diep River Sta.	12	34 S	18 E
Cunene R.	11	18 S	12 E	De Beer	16	26 S	31 E	Digboi	24	27 N	95 E
Cunnamulla	38	28 S	145 E	Debera	17	31 S	27 E	Digby	3	44 N	65 W
Cupar	4	50 N	104 W	Debhata	24	22 N	89 E	Digby Bason	3	45 N	65 W
Curazao Is.	10	13 N	68 W	Debiso	20	6 N	2 W	Dikoa	20	11 N	13 E
Curepio (Mauritius)	22	20 S	57 E	Debur	25	24 N	74 E	Dikova District	30	7 N	80 E
Curloss, S.	10	9 N	72 W	Deception Bay	39	7 S	144 E	Dilato, L.	11	10 S	20 E
Cutch, G. of	25	23 N	70 E	Dedalo	17	30 S	29 E	Dillon Bay	41	18 S	69 E
Cut Knife	4	52 N	108 W	Dedele	39	10 S	148 E	Dimapur	24	25 N	93 E
Cuyaba	10	15 S	55 W	Dedun	25	21 N	71 E	Dimbula District	30	7 N	80 E
Cuyuni R.	9	6 N	59 W	Deduru R.	30	7 N	80 E	Dimlah	24	26 N	89 E
Cyphergat	13	31 S	26 E	Deepdale	14	29 S	29 E	Dinajpur	24	25 N	88 E
Cypress	4	50 N	108 W	Deer Lake	7	49 N	57 W	Dindigul	26	10 N	77 E
				Deesa	25	24 N	72 E	Dindori	25	20 N	74 E
Dacca	24	23 N	90 E	Degilbo	38	25 S	152 E	Dingo	38	23 S	149 E
Dagero	5	49 N	95 W	Dehri	24	24 N	85 E	Dirk Hartog I.	37	26 S	113 E
Dahanu	25	20 N	72 E	Deinzerhole	39	6 S	146 E	Diu, Bombay	25	20 N	71 E
Dahnnavur	27	8 N	77 E	De Kruis	12	29 S	21 E	Diu, Mashonaland	19	15 S	32 E
Dahomey	11	9 N	1 E	De Kruis	12	31 S	21 E	Divari	39	10 S	150 E
Daka	19	18 S	26 E	Delagoa Bay	18	25 S	32 E	Diwangiri	24	26 N	91 E
Dakala	20	14 N	2 E	Delamuzi	17	29 S	29 E	Dixcove	20	4 N	2 W
Dakhla	11	25 N	31 E	Delft Islands	30	9 N	79 E	Dobu Is.	39	9 S	150 E
Dakor	25	23 N	73 E	Delgado, Cape	21	10 S	40 E	Dodanduwa	30	6 N	80 E
Dakota	2	45 N	100 W	Delhi	28	28 N	77 E	Dogura	39	10 S	150 E
Dalami	20	8 N	12 E	Deloraine (Canada)	5	49 N	100 W	Dohad	25	23 N	74 E
Dalat	32	2 N	113 E	Deloraine (Tasmania)	40	41 S	146 E	Dohnavur	27	8 N	77 E
Dalavaipuram	27	8 N	78 E	Delsna	39	8 S	146 E	Doisa	29	23 N	84 E
Dalby	38	27 S	151 E	Denmark	3	45 N	63 W	Doko	20	5 N	13 E
Dalgin	9	6 N	58 W	Dennison	5	48 N	85 W	Dolanner	33	40 N	115 E
Dalhousie	3	48 N	66 W	D'Entrecasteaux Is.	39	9 S	151 E	Dolia	25	22 N	71 E
Dalina	29	22 N	86 E	Denu	20	5 N	1 E	Dolopinis	17	31 S	28 E
Dalny	34	39 N	121 E	Deogar	24	24 N	86 E	Dolores	10	37 S	58 W
Daltonganj	24	24 N	84 E	Deogarh	28	24 N	77 E	Domanuthia	18	25 S	30 E
Daman	25	20 N	72 E	Deogaria	24	26 N	94 E	Dominica	8	15 N	61 W
Damara	39	10 S	148 E	Deoyn	25	25 N	73 E	Dondo	11	10 S	10 E
Damas	21	15 S	35 E	Dera Dun	28	30 N	78 E	Dondra Head	30	6 N	80 E
Dambeni	17	31 S	29 E	Dera Ghaza Khan	28	30 N	70 E	Donga	20	7 N	10 E
Dambool	30	8 N	81 E	Dera Ismail Khan	28	31 N	70 E	Dongola, New	11	20 N	30 E
Damietta	11	3 N	3 E	Derby	16	26 S	30 E	Dongola, Old	11	20 N	30 E
Dampier's Archip.	37	21 S	116 E	Derby (Pretoria)	18	25 S	26 E	Dongurpur	25	23 N	74 E
Dampier I.	39	4 S	147 E	Derwent	18	25 S	29 E	Donker Poort	13	30 S	25 E
Damra	24	26 N	90 E	Derwent R.	40	42 S	146 E	Donnybraale	14	29 S	30 E
Damrana	17	31 S	28 E	Desirade	8	16 N	60 W	Donovans Kop	13	30 S	26 E
Dams Laagte	12	32 S	21 E	Detroit	2	43 N	84 W	Doobyalla	40	41 S	148 E
Damuda R.	29	23 N	85 E	Devarkonda	26	16 N	78 E	Doorn R.	18	22 S	30 E
Dancing Pt.	5	52 N	97 W	Devgarh	25	16 N	73 E	Doranda	29	23 N	85 E
Dangaria	20	14 N	12 E	Deviapatam	30	9 N	79 E	Dordrecht	13	31 S	26 E
Daniel's Harbour	7	50 N	57 W	Devils' Peak	12	33 S	18 E	Doreh	39	1 S	134 E
Dankar	28	32 N	78 E	Dewetsdorp	15	29 S	26 E	Dori	20	14 N	0 E
Dannhauser	16	28 S	30 E	De Wildt	18	25 S	28 E	Dorma	29	23 N	85 E
Dapoli	25	17 N	73 E	Dewir	28	25 N	73 E	Dornakal	26	17 N	80 E
Darbeji	25	27 N	68 E	Dexter	5	49 N	90 W	Doro	20	7 N	10 E
Darbhangha	24	26 N	86 E	Dhanbad	29	23 N	86 E	Dorrokari	19	20 S	24 E
Dar-es-Salaam	21	6 S	39 E	Dhandhuka	25	22 N	72 E	Dou Dai	39	9 S	143 E
Dar Fur	11	12 N	24 E	Dhanera	25	24 N	72 E	Douglas Harbour	39	8 S	148 E
Dargle	14	29 S	30 E	Dhangain	24	25 N	84 E	Drakensberg	14	29 S	29 E
Darjeeling	24	27 N	88 E	Dharampur, Bombay	25	20 N	73 E	Drennah	13	32 S	25 E
Darkton	16	26 S	31 E	Dharmapuri	26	12 N	78 E	Drie Fontein	16	27 S	30 F

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Dryden . . . . .	5	49 N	93 W	El Fashr . . . . .	11	10 N	20 E	Erode . . . . .	26	11 N	77 E
Dry Harbour . . . . .	8	18 N	77 W	Elim . . . . .	18	23 S	29 E	Eromanga . . . . .	38	26 S	143 E
Dsoje . . . . .	20	6 N	0 E	Eliya . . . . .	30	6 N	80 E	Erromango . . . . .	41	18 S	169 E
Duala . . . . .	20	3 N	9 E	Elkhorn . . . . .	4	50 N	101 W	Erungalore . . . . .	26	11 N	78 E
Duaringa . . . . .	38	23 S	149 E	Elliot . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Esangwea . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Dubbo . . . . .	37	32 S	148 E	Elliotdale . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Esashi . . . . .	35	45 N	142 E
Dubrajpur . . . . .	24	23 N	87 E	Ellora . . . . .	25	20 N	75 E	Eshowe . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E
Duchi . . . . .	20	13 N	12 E	Ellore . . . . .	26	17 N	81 E	Esihlengni . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E
Ducie C. . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Elmina . . . . .	20	5 N	1 W	Esikobeni . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Duck, L. . . . .	4	53 N	106 W	Elmsdale . . . . .	3	45 N	63 W	Esinxoka . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Du Cop B. . . . .	22	20 S	57 E	El Obeid . . . . .	11	10 N	30 E	Esiquingwini . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Dudhai . . . . .	28	24 N	78 E	El Orda . . . . .	11	10 N	30 E	Esitoleni . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E
Dudhi . . . . .	28	24 N	82 E	Eluculweni . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Esk . . . . .	38	27 S	152 E
Duff Is. . . . .	41	10 S	167 E	Elujecweni . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Esmeraldas . . . . .	10	1 N	79 E
Dufrost . . . . .	5	49 N	97 W	Elunyaweni . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Espiritu Santo . . . . .	41	15 S	166 E
Duganden . . . . .	38	28 S	152 E	Elupur . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Essequibo R. . . . .	9	1 N	58 E
Du Jacotet B. . . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Elusizini . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Estcourt . . . . .	14	29 S	29 E
Dullstroom . . . . .	18	25 S	30 E	Emahlabatini . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Esterhazy . . . . .	4	50 N	101 W
Dulwad . . . . .	25	16 N	74 E	Emanghur . . . . .	25	26 N	69 E	Estimati . . . . .	16	29 S	31 E
Dumar . . . . .	29	23 N	85 E	Emayapuram . . . . .	26	9 N	78 E	Estrevan . . . . .	4	49 N	102 W
Dumasi . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Embotyl R. . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Etah . . . . .	28	27 N	78 E
Dum Duma . . . . .	24	27 N	95 E	Embulwana . . . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Etaivapuram . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Dundee . . . . .	14	28 S	30 E	Emerald . . . . .	38	23 S	148 E	Etalaneni . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E
Dundee Store . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Emerson . . . . .	5	49 N	97 W	Etawah . . . . .	28	27 N	79 E
Dundugama . . . . .	30	7 N	80 E	Emfundisweni . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Etembeni . . . . .	13	33 S	27 E
Dunedin . . . . .	40	46 S	170 E	Enifundweni . . . . .	17	30 S	30 E	Eton . . . . .	38	21 S	149 E
Dungarpar . . . . .	25	24 N	74 E	Emgwakala . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Etyeni . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E
Dunkwa . . . . .	20	6 N	1 W	Emjanyana . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Eulo . . . . .	38	28 S	145 E
Dunmore . . . . .	4	50 N	110 W	Emkanz . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Eupukari . . . . .	9	3 N	59 W
Dunraven Mine . . . . .	19	19 S	30 E	Emkindini . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Eureka City . . . . .	18	25 S	31 E
Dunsu . . . . .	20	14 N	1 E	Empangeni . . . . .	16	28 S	32 E	Eurimbula . . . . .	38	24 S	151 E
Dunvegan . . . . .	6	56 N	117 W	Empendhleri . . . . .	14	29 S	29 E	Evar or Kei Is. . . . .	39	5 S	133 E
Dura . . . . .	20	11 N	11 E	Emseleni . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Evaton . . . . .	18	26 S	27 E
Durban . . . . .	14	29 S	31 E	Emtombeni . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Evesham . . . . .	4	52 N	109 W
Durbanville . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Emsundwane . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Exploits . . . . .	7	49 N	54 W
Durgapur . . . . .	24	25 N	91 E	Emukosini . . . . .	16	27 S	30 E				
Durge Strs. . . . .	39	7 S	139 E	Emu Park . . . . .	38	23 S	150 E	Fachow . . . . .	33	22 N	111 E
Duru . . . . .	29	23 N	85 E	Emyezani, R. . . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Faike . . . . .	20	11 N	8 E
D'Urville, C. . . . .	39	1 S	138 E	Endeavour Str. . . . .	39	11 S	142 E	Fairfield . . . . .	13	33 S	26 E
Dwarka . . . . .	25	22 N	69 E	Enderby . . . . .	6	50 N	119 W	Fairford House and Mission . . . . .	5	51 N	97 W
Dwingfu . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E	Endicott . . . . .	18	26 S	28 E	Falcon . . . . .	5	49 N	91 W
Dyke Ackland B. . . . .	39	9 S	148 E	Eneyuda . . . . .	9	5 N	58 W	Falkland Is. . . . .	10	52 S	58 W
Dyrnent . . . . .	5	49 N	92 W	Enfumeni . . . . .	16	28 S	30 E	Falmouth (Jamaica) . . . . .	8	18 N	77 W
				Engabeni (S. Lukes) . . . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Falmouth (Nova Scotia) . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W
Eabimet, L. . . . .	5	51 N	88 W	Engabo . . . . .	20	5 N	2 W	False B. . . . .	16	27 S	32 E
Eagle . . . . .	5	49 N	93 W	Engcobo . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	False B. (Cape Colony) . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E
East Cape . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	English, R. . . . .	5	50 N	94 W	Farafr . . . . .	11	28 N	28 E
East London . . . . .	13	33 S	27 E	Engwempts, R. . . . .	16	26 S	30 E	Farewell, C. . . . .	40	40 S	173 E
Ebenezer . . . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Engxogi . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Faridpur . . . . .	24	23 N	89 E
Ebeny Point . . . . .	9	5 N	57 W	Enhlonhlweni . . . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Farview . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E
Ebuta . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Enhlozane . . . . .	16	26 S	30 E	Fashoda . . . . .	11	10 N	31 E
Edaseval . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Enkeldoorn . . . . .	19	19 S	30 E	Fatehpur . . . . .	25	28 N	75 E
Eddystone Is. . . . .	41	8 S	156 E	Enkollweni Mts. . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Fatehpur . . . . .	28	26 N	80 E
Edea . . . . .	20	3 N	10 E	Enkunzi . . . . .	14	28 S	30 E	Fathigarh . . . . .	28	27 N	79 E
Edenburg . . . . .	15	29 S	25 E	Ennersdale . . . . .	14	29 S	29 E	Fathpur . . . . .	28	28 N	77 E
Edmonton . . . . .	4	53 N	114 W	Enon . . . . .	13	33 S	25 E	Fauresmith . . . . .	15	29 S	25 E
Edward R. . . . .	38	14 S	142 E	Ensenada . . . . .	10	35 S	57 W	Favafangane R. . . . .	22	22 S	47 E
Efoqe . . . . .	20	6 N	5 E	Ensikeni . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Fayyum . . . . .	11	29 N	30 E
Egbe . . . . .	20	8 N	5 E	Enslin . . . . .	13	29 S	24 E	Fazilka . . . . .	28	30 N	73 E
Egboni . . . . .	20	8 N	5 E	Entafuta . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Fazokl . . . . .	11	11 N	34 E
Egga . . . . .	20	8 N	6 E	Entafuta R. . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Fearn Is. . . . .	41	23 S	172 E
Egmont, C. . . . .	40	39 S	174 E	Entebbe . . . . .	21	0 S	32 E	Feihshien . . . . .	34	35 N	118 E
Ehlamohlomo . . . . .	16	27 S	31 E	Enterprise . . . . .	19	17 S	31 E	Feir . . . . .	19	15 S	30 E
Eidsvold . . . . .	38	25 S	151 E	Entombe . . . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Fenchow . . . . .	33	37 N	111 E
Einasseigh . . . . .	38	18 S	144 E	Entsimbini . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Fenerive . . . . .	22	17 S	49 E
Ekombola . . . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Enyandu . . . . .	14	28 S	30 E	Fengsiang . . . . .	33	34 N	107 E
Ekuan, L. . . . .	5	53 N	88 W	Epiphany . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Fergusson Is. . . . .	39	9 S	150 E
Ekulangen . . . . .	16	27 S	31 E	Epira . . . . .	9	5 N	57 W	Fernando Po. . . . .	20	3 N	8 E
Ekutaseni . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Epome . . . . .	20	6 N	1 E	Ferozepore . . . . .	28	31 N	74 E
Ekwan, R. . . . .	5	53 N	85 W	Equatoria . . . . .	11	0 N	30 E	Ferryland . . . . .	7	47 N	53 W
Ekwenen . . . . .	21	11 S	33 E	Eral . . . . .	27	8 N	78 E	Fez . . . . .	11	33 N	5 W
Elands Berg . . . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Eraoor . . . . .	30	8 N	81 E	Fezzan . . . . .	11	25 N	15 E
Elandsboek . . . . .	18	25 S	30 E	Erie, L. . . . .	2	43 N	80 W	Fianarantsoa . . . . .	22	22 S	47 E
Elands Laagte . . . . .	14	28 S	30 E	Eripura . . . . .	28	25 N	73 E	Fife . . . . .	21	9 S	32 E
Elands, R. . . . .	18	25 S	27 E	Eritrea . . . . .	11	10 N	30 E	Fife B. . . . .	39	10 S	149 E
Elbow . . . . .	4	51 N	106 W	Ermelo . . . . .	18	26 S	30 E				
				Ernakulam . . . . .	26	9 N	76 E				



# INDEX

III

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Figig . . .	11	32 N	2 W	Foveaux Str. . .	40	47 S	168 E	Gathwa . . .	29	24 N	83 E
Fiji Islands . .	41	16 S	178 E	Fox Land . . .	2	65 N	75 W	Gatooma . . .	19	18 S	30 E
Fika . . .	20	11 N	11 E	Foxtrap . . .	7	47 N	52 W	Gatrun . . .	11	20 N	10 E
Filingue . . .	20	14 N	3 E	Franceville . .	11	2 S	12 E	Gauhati . . .	24	26 N	91 E
Fingal School . .	17	31 S	27 E	Francis Lake . .	6	61 N	129 W	Gautier Mts. . .	39	2 S	139 E
Fion . . .	20	13 N	3 W	Francistown . .	19	21 S	27 E	Gaya . . .	24	24 N	85 E
Fish Hoek B. . .	12	34 S	18 E	Frankfort . . .	15	27 S	28 E	Gayndah . . .	38	25 S	151 E
Fishing, L. . .	5	51 N	88 W	Franklin Mt. . .	40	42 S	173 E	Gbebe . . .	20	7 N	6 E
Fish River Rand .	13	32 S	26 E	Fraserburg . . .	12	31 S	21 E	Gebe . . .	20	11 N	4 E
Fistolet B. . .	7	51 N	55 W	Fraser R. . .	15	52 N	121 W	Geelvink B. . .	39	3 S	136 E
Fititi . . .	20	12 N	11 E	Fraser's . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Gelaria . . .	39	10 S	149 E
Fitzroy R. . .	38	23 S	149 E	Fray Bentos . .	10	33 S	57 W	Genisdal . . .	12	30 S	18 E
Flattery, C. . .	38	15 S	145 E	Frederick Henry Is.	39	8 S	138 E	Geonkhali . . .	24	21 N	88 E
Fletcher, Mt. . .	17	30 S	28 E	Fredericton . .	3	46 N	66 W	George . . .	12	33 S	22 E
Fletcher, L. . .	13	30 S	28 E	Freels, Cape . .	7	49 N	53 W	Georgenholtz .	18	22 S	30 E
Flettenberg B. .	12	34 S	23 E	Freetown . . .	11	9 N	12 W	Georgetown . .	8	7 N	58 W
Fleuxes Drift . .	18	22 S	29 E	Frere, Mt. . .	17	30 S	28 E	Georgetown, Tasm.	40	41 S	147 E
Flinders Is. (Tasmania)	40	40 S	147 E	Frere Town . .	21	4 S	39 E	George own, N. Z.	40	45 S	171 E
Floff . . .	18	26 S	28 E	Friday Is. . .	38	10 S	142 E	Georgetown, B. G.	9	6 N	58 W
Flores . . .	37	9 S	120 E	Fromme R. . .	12	34 S	18 E	Georgetown, N.S.	3	46 N	62 W
Flower Cove . .	7	51 N	56 W	Fuchiu . . .	35	34 N	133 E	Georgetown, Mal. Pen.	32	5 N	100 E
Fly R. . .	39	7 S	140 E	Fuchow Ki . . .	33	27 N	116 E	Georgetown, Aust.	38	18 S	143 E
Fogo Is. . .	7	49 N	54 W	Fuchow King . .	34	39 N	121 E	Georgia Strait .	5	50 N	125 W
Fontesvilla . . .	19	19 S	34 E	Fuh-kien . . .	33	25 N	118 E	Geraldton . . .	38	17 S	146 E
Foochow . . .	33	26 N	119 E	Fuhning . . .	33	27 N	120 E	Germiston . . .	18	26 S	28 E
Forbes . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Fuji Mt. . .	35	35 N	138 E	Gertrugsberg . .	18	22 S	30 E
Forcados . . .	20	5 N	5 E	Fukuoka . . .	35	33 N	129 E	Gerufa . . .	19	19 S	26 E
Forest Hall . . .	12	33 S	23 E	Fukushima . .	35	38 N	140 E	Geur R. . .	17	32 S	28 E
Foriz . . .	9	6 N	58 W	Fukuyama . . .	35	34 N	133 E	Geurki . . .	20	12 N	9 E
Fork River . . .	5	51 N	100 W	Fulan Kungo . .	19	14 S	33 E	Ggagalo . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Formosa . . .	33	23 N	121 E	Fuljula . . .	20	8 N	2 W	Ggaka . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Formosa B. . .	21	2 S	40 E	Fumso . . .	20	6 N	1 W	Ggoggora . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Forres . . .	4	50 N	109 W	Funchal . . .	11	32 N	15 W	Ghadames . . .	11	30 N	0 E
Fort . . .	19	21 S	29 E	Fundy, B. of . .	3	45 N	66 W	Ghaggar R. . .	28	28 N	71 E
Fort Alexander .	5	51 N	97 W	Furneaux Group (Tasmania)	40	40 S	148 E	Ghantwar . . .	25	21 N	70 E
Fort Amelia . .	21	13 S	40 E	Fusan . . .	36	35 N	129 E	Ghat . . .	11	50 N	10 E
Fort Beaufort . .	13	32 S	26 E	Futechpur . . .	28	28 N	77 E	Ghaziabad . . .	28	28 N	77 E
Fort Brown . . .	13	33 S	26 E	Futuna . . .	41	19 S	170 E	Gherdi . . .	25	17 N	75 E
Fort Churchill . .	2	59 N	95 W	Fyfe . . .	16	26 S	30 E	Gholwad . . .	25	20 N	73 E
Fort Colville . .	6	48 N	117 W	Fyzabad . . .	28	27 N	82 E	Giant's Castle .	14	29 S	29 E
Fort à la Corne .	4	53 N	104 W	Gabenxa . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Giddalur . . .	26	15 N	79 E
Fort Dauphin . .	22	25 S	47 E	Gabes . . .	11	30 N	10 E	Gierku . . .	20	10 N	7 E
Fort Elebi . . .	19	22 S	28 E	Gabi R. . .	20	10 N	9 E	Gifu . . .	35	35 N	136 E
Fort Evelyn . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Gad Hingtaj . .	35	16 N	74 E	Gilbert R. . .	38	17 S	142 E
Fort Fordyce . .	13	32 S	26 E	Gadag . . .	25	15 N	75 E	Gilberton . . .	38	19 S	143 E
Fort Fraser . . .	6	54 N	124 W	Gadzema . . .	19	18 S	30 E	Gilbert Plains .	5	51 N	100 W
Fort George . . .	6	54 N	123 W	Gafata . . .	20	11 N	12 E	Gilletts . . .	14	29 S	30 E
Fort Hope . . .	5	51 N	88 W	Gaika . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Gimli . . .	5	51 N	97 W
Fort Jackson . .	13	32 S	27 E	Galkisse . . .	30	7 N	80 E	Ginginghlovu .	16	28 S	31 E
Fort Jameson . .	21	13 S	32 E	Galla . . .	11	0 N	30 E	Gippsland . . .	37	37 S	148 E
Fort Johnston . .	19	14 S	35 E	Galle . . .	30	6 N	80 E	Gira R. . .	39	8 S	147 E
Fort Keppel . . .	32	3 N	113 E	Gallinas Pt. . .	8	12 N	72 W	Giri . . .	20	9 N	12 E
Fort Liard . . .	6	59 N	121 W	Gamane . . .	20	4 N	13 E	Giridih . . .	24	24 N	86 E
Fort Mangochie .	19	14 S	35 E	Gambia . . .	11	10 N	10 W	Giro . . .	20	11 N	4 E
Fort Manning . .	19	13 S	32 E	Gameras . . .	19	18 S	31 E	G.sborne . . .	40	8 S	178 E
Fort Marshall . .	16	28 S	30 E	Gampola . . .	30	7 N	80 E	Gizola Is. . .	41	9 S	157 E
Fort Nottingham .	14	29 S	29 E	Gams . . .	12	29 S	19 E	Glance B. . .	3	46 N	59 W
Fort Pelly . . .	4	52 N	102 W	Gandevi . . .	25	21 N	73 E	Gladstone (Australia)	38	23 S	151 E
Fort Pelly Banks .	6	62 N	132 W	Gando . . .	20	12 N	4 E	Gladstone (Canada)	5	50 N	99 W
Fort Piet Uys . .	16	27 S	30 E	Gangapur . . .	25	19 N	75 E	Glassen Pt. . .	13	34 S	25 E
Fort St. Andrew (B. Guiana)	9	6 N	57 W	Ganges R. . .	24	25 N	84 E	Gleichen . . .	4	50 N	112 W
Fort St. John . .	6	56 N	126 W	Gangle Daria . .	11	0 N	40 E	Glen Almon.1 . .	13	30 S	27 E
Fort Saskatchewan	6	53 N	113 W	Gangpur . . .	29	22 N	64 E	Glenboro' . . .	5	49 N	99 W
Fort Selkirk . .	2	63 N	136 W	Gangra . . .	24	22 N	88 E	Glencoe . . .	3	48 N	67 W
Fort Severn . . .	5	56 N	89 W	Ganulia . . .	24	23 N	87 E	Glencoe Junc. .	14	28 S	30 E
Fort Vermilion . .	6	58 N	116 W	Gari . . .	20	8 N	12 E	Glengarry . . .	3	45 N	62 W
Fort Warden . .	13	32 S	28 E	Gariap R. . .	11	20 S	10 E	Glengarry . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Fort William . .	5	48 N	89 W	Garnet Spruit . .	15	29 S	28 E	Glengyle . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Fort Yolland . .	16	28 S	31 E	Garnish . . .	7	47 N	55 W	Glenlynden . .	13	32 S	26 E
Fortaleza . . .	10	3 S	39 W	Garrol . . .	5	49 N	100 W	Glenorchy . . .	5	48 N	92 W
Fortune . . .	8	22 N	73 W	Garua . . .	20	9 N	13 E	Glenwood . . .	7	49 N	54 W
Fortune B. . .	7	47 N	55 W	Garuga . . .	19	19 S	26 E	Globe and Phoenix	19	19 S	29 E
Foule Pt. . .	22	17 S	49 E	Gascayne R. . .	37	25 S	115 E	Glorioso Is. . .	22	12 S	47 E
Foulwind, C. . .	40	42 S	171 E	Gashaka . . .	20	7 N	11 E	Gnace . . .	5	49 N	91 W
Fourie, R. . .	13	29 S	26 E	Gasi . . .	19	17 S	32 E	Goa . . .	25	15 N	74 E
								Goalpara . . .	24	26 N	90 E
								Goalundo . . .	24	23 N	89 E



Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Gobindpur . . . . .	29	23 N	86 E	Green Bay . . . . .	7	49 N	55 W	Hachinohe . . . . .	35	40 N	142 E
Godda . . . . .	24	24 N	87 E	Green Is. . . . .	8	18 N	78 W	Hackney, Grahams-			
Godhra . . . . .	25	23 N	74 E	Greenbush. . . . .	4	53 N	102 W	town. . . . .	13	32 S	26 E
Gofe . . . . .	20	9 N	1 W	Green Pt. . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Hackney, Guiana . . . . .	9	7 N	58 W
Goghla . . . . .	25	20 N	70 E	Green's Pond . . . . .	7	49 N	53 W	Hadeijo . . . . .	20	12 N	10 E
Gogo . . . . .	25	21 N	72 E	Gregory R. . . . .	38	18 S	139 E	Hadendoa . . . . .	11	10 N	30 E
Gogra R. . . . .	28	28 N	81 E	Grenada Is. . . . .	8	12 N	62 W	Haenertsburg . . . . .	18	24 S	29 E
Gogunda . . . . .	25	25 N	74 E	Grenada, Nic. . . . .	8	12 N	86 W	Hagani R. . . . .	26	14 N	76 E
Gogwana . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Grenadines . . . . .	8	12 N	62 W	Haicheng . . . . .	34	41 N	122 E
Gohana . . . . .	28	28 N	76 E	Grenfell . . . . .	4	50 N	102 E	Haichow . . . . .	33	34 N	119 E
Gojo . . . . .	35	34 N	135 E	Grenna . . . . .	11	30 N	20 E	Haidarabad . . . . .	25	18 N	76 E
Gokak . . . . .	25	16 N	74 E	Grenville C. . . . .	38	12 S	143 E	Haifong . . . . .	33	21 N	107 E
Golaghat . . . . .	24	26 N	94 E	Grey R. . . . .	40	42 S	171 E	Haijianghsien . . . . .	34	36 N	121 E
Golconda . . . . .	26	17 N	78 E	Greymouth . . . . .	40	42 S	171 E	Hai-ju . . . . .	36	38 N	125 E
Golden . . . . .	6	51 N	117 W	Greytown, South				Hailai . . . . .	34	40 N	115 E
Golea . . . . .	11	30 N	0 E	Africa . . . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Hailakandi . . . . .	24	24 N	92 E
Gomba . . . . .	20	11 N	4 E	Greytown, N.Z. . . . .	40	46 S	170 E	Hai-nan. . . . .	76	19 N	110 E
Gona . . . . .	39	8 S	148 E	Greytown, Natal . . . . .	14	29 S	30 E	Haitan Is. . . . .	33	25 N	120 E
Gonda . . . . .	28	27 N	82 E	Grim C. . . . .	40	40 S	145 E	Hajo . . . . .	24	26 N	91 E
Gondal . . . . .	25	22 N	71 E	Grindstone Is. . . . .	3	47 N	62 W	Hakodate . . . . .	35	42 N	140 E
Gondar . . . . .	11	12 N	38 E	Griqua Town . . . . .	15	28 S	23 E	Hala . . . . .	28	25 N	67 E
Gondur R. . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Guacipati . . . . .	10	7 N	62 W	Halbrite . . . . .	4	49 N	103 W
Gongome . . . . .	20	7 N	11 E	Guadalcanar Is. . . . .	41	9 S	159 E	Halcro . . . . .	4	53 N	106 W
Gongula R. . . . .	20	11 N	11 E	Guadaloupe . . . . .	8	16 N	62 W	Halesowen . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E
Goodenough Is. & B. . . . .	39	9 S	150 E	Guaku . . . . .	19	20 S	25 E	Halfway Tree (Ja-			
Goodhope . . . . .	18	23 S	29 E	Guanda . . . . .	10	10 S	41 W	maica) . . . . .	8	18 N	76 W
Gooldville . . . . .	18	23 S	29 E	Guaso Nyifo . . . . .	21	2 S	36 E	Halifax Hr. . . . .	3	44 N	63 W
Goondiwindi . . . . .	38	28 S	150 E	Guatemala . . . . .	8	14 N	90 W	Halifax, N.S. . . . .	3	44 N	63 W
Goose L. . . . .	5	54 N	94 W	Guayanavieja . . . . .	10	8 N	62 W	Halifax, Queensland . . . . .	38	18 S	146 E
Goose L. . . . .	4	51 N	107 W	Guayaquil . . . . .	10	2 S	79 W	Hal-la-san . . . . .	36	33 N	126 E
Gooty . . . . .	26	15 N	77 E	Gubenxa . . . . .	13	31 S	28 E	Hamada . . . . .	79	35 N	132 E
Gopani . . . . .	18	25 S	25 E	Gubio . . . . .	20	12 N	12 E	Hamamatsu . . . . .	35	35 N	138 E
Gopeng . . . . .	32	4 N	101 E	Gudalur . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Hamans Kraal . . . . .	18	25 S	28 E
Gordon R. . . . .	40	42 S	145 E	Gudiyatam . . . . .	26	13 N	78 E	Hambantotte . . . . .	30	6 N	81 E
Gore . . . . .	40	46 S	169 E	Gudur . . . . .	26	14 N	79 E	Hamburg . . . . .	13	33 S	27 E
Gorce Is. & Port . . . . .	11	12 N	8 W	Guedlinburg . . . . .	18	22 S	29 E	Hamheung . . . . .	36	39 N	127 E
Goropu . . . . .	39	9 S	149 E	Guiana . . . . .	8	8 N	58 W	Hamiota . . . . .	5	50 N	101 W
Gosalla . . . . .	25	18 N	73 E	Guidarun R. . . . .	9	3 N	58 W	Hamirpur . . . . .	28	26 N	80 E
Goschen . . . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Guingua . . . . .	13	33 S	25 E	Hampden . . . . .	40	45 S	171 E
Goschen Straits . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Guirat . . . . .	28	32 N	74 E	Hampolo . . . . .	22	24 S	44 E
Goulburn . . . . .	37	34 S	149 E	Gujranwala . . . . .	28	32 N	74 E	Hampton . . . . .	3	45 N	65 W
Gouritz R. . . . .	12	34 S	21 E	Gulbarga . . . . .	26	17 N	76 E	Han, R. . . . .	36	37 N	127 E
Gouveia . . . . .	19	18 S	34 E	Gulf Is. . . . .	41	10 S	162 E	Han, R. . . . .	33	33 N	109 E
Gower Is. . . . .	41	8 S	160 E	Gummi . . . . .	20	12 N	5 E	Hanchung . . . . .	33	33 N	107 E
Goyaz . . . . .	10	16 S	50 E	Gumsuri . . . . .	20	11 N	12 E	Hange . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E
Grace Hr. . . . .	7	47 N	53 W	Gunderi . . . . .	25	14 N	76 E	Hankey . . . . .	13	33 S	24 E
Grafton . . . . .	37	28 S	150 E	Guneunhana . . . . .	18	24 S	34 E	Hankow . . . . .	33	31 N	115 E
Graham Is. . . . .	6	54 N	133 W	Gungululu . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Hanley . . . . .	4	51 N	106 W
Grahamstown . . . . .	13	33 S	26 E	Gunjong . . . . .	24	25 N	93 E	Hanoi . . . . .	33	21 N	105 E
Grahamstown, N.Z. . . . .	40	37 S	175 E	Guntakal . . . . .	26	15 N	77 E	Hanover . . . . .	13	31 S	24 E
Grand Manan . . . . .	3	45 N	66 W	Gunti . . . . .	29	23 N	85 E	Hanover Rd. . . . .	13	30 S	24 E
Grand Pond . . . . .	7	48 N	57 W	Guntur . . . . .	26	16 N	80 E	Hansi . . . . .	28	28 N	76 E
Grand Popo . . . . .	20	6 N	2 E	Gurara . . . . .	11	20 N	0 E	Hanyang . . . . .	33	30 N	113 E
Grand R're . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W	Gurdaspur . . . . .	28	32 N	75 E	Haputale . . . . .	30	7 N	81 E
Grandview . . . . .	5	51 N	101 W	Gure . . . . .	20	13 N	10 E	Harar . . . . .	11	9 N	41 E
Grange Is. . . . .	39	10 S	148 E	Gurgaon . . . . .	28	28 N	77 E	Harbour Buffer . . . . .	7	47 N	54 W
Granum . . . . .	6	49 N	114 W	Gurha . . . . .	25	25 N	72 E	Harding . . . . .	14	30 S	29 E
Granville Ebe. . . . .	39	9 S	147 E	Gurramkonda . . . . .	26	13 N	78 E	Hardisty . . . . .	4	52 N	111 W
Graspan . . . . .	13	29 S	26 E	Guruwe . . . . .	21	15 S	37 E	Hardwar . . . . .	28	30 N	78 E
Grass L. . . . .	5	54 N	99 W	Gnsau . . . . .	20	12 N	6 E	Hardy Pt. . . . .	39	9 S	149 E
Grave P. . . . .	7	47 N	53 W	Gnti . . . . .	20	5 N	9 E	Hare Bay . . . . .	7	51 N	55 W
Gravel . . . . .	5	48 N	87 W	Guysborough . . . . .	3	45 N	61 W	Harewood . . . . .	8	18 N	76 W
Great Abaco . . . . .	8	26 N	76 W	Guzco . . . . .	10	14 S	71 W	Hurgrave . . . . .	4	49 N	100 W
Great Bahama . . . . .	8	26 N	78 W	Gwada . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Harihar . . . . .	25	14 N	75 E
Great Canaria . . . . .	11	28 N	12 W	Gwai . . . . .	19	19 S	27 E	Harnai . . . . .	25	17 N	73 E
Great Fish R. . . . .	13	33 S	26 E	Gwalior . . . . .	28	26 N	77 E	Harpanahalli . . . . .	25	14 N	75 E
Great Gandak R. . . . .	24	26 N	84 E	Gwanda . . . . .	19	21 S	29 E	Harrismith . . . . .	15	28 S	29 E
Great Hartz R. . . . .	18	26 S	25 W	Gwani . . . . .	20	10 N	11 E	Hartebeest R. . . . .	12	30 S	21 E
Great Kei . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Gwatalala . . . . .	19	20 S	28 E	Hartingsburg . . . . .	18	24 S	28 E
Great Lake (Tas-				Gwazo . . . . .	21	15 S	35 E	Hartley . . . . .	19	18 S	30 E
mania) . . . . .	40	42 S	146 E	Gwelo . . . . .	19	19 S	29 E	Hartley Hill . . . . .	21	18 S	30 E
Great Rann Des . . . . .	25	24 N	70 E	Gxididi . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Hatia . . . . .	29	23 N	85 E
Great Riet . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E	Gxobani . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Hatong . . . . .	36	35 N	128 E
Great Salt R. . . . .	11	33 S	27 E	Gxojana . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Hauraki . . . . .	40	37 S	175 E
Great Sandy Is. . . . .	38	25 S	153 E	Gympie . . . . .	38	26 S	152 E	Hauraki, Gulf of . . . . .	40	36 S	175 E
Great Slave L. . . . .	6	61 N	115 W	Habe . . . . .	20	9 N	11 E	Havannah Harbour . . . . .	41	18 S	168 E
Great Stride . . . . .	6	52 N	125 W	Habiganj . . . . .	24	24 N	91 E	Hawke Bay . . . . .	40	39 S	177 E
Great Winterberg . . . . .	13	32 S	26 E					Hawkesbury . . . . .	3	45 N	61 W

# INDEX

113

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Hay	37	33 S	144 E	Hoihow	33	20 N	110 E	Huon R.	40	43 S	147 E
Hay River	6	59 N	118 W	Hoima	21	1 N	31 E	Huron	2	44 N	83 W
Haywood	5	49 N	98 W	Hokchiang	33	26 N	119 E	Hurunui R.	40	43 S	173 E
Hazaribagh	24	24 N	85 E	Hokenaap	12	31 S	18 E	Hussan	26	13 N	76 E
Hazaribagh Road	29	24 N	85 E	Hokien	33	37 N	116 E	Hwai R.	33	32 N	115 E
Hazelton	6	55 N	127 W	Hokitiki	40	43 S	171 E	Hwaian	33	33 N	119 E
Headingly	38	21 S	138 E	Hokkaido	35	43 N	143 E	Hwangchow	33	30 N	115 E
Heart's Content	7	47 N	53 W	Holat	13	32 S	27 E	Hwang-hai	33	30 N	124 E
Heazleton	40	41 S	147 E	Hol Fn.	18	24 S	27 E	Hwang-Ho	33	43 N	120 E
Hebehehana	17	32 S	27 E	Holland	5	49 N	98 W	Hwang-hsien	34	37 N	120 E
Hebehebe	17	32 S	27 E	Holnicote B.	39	8 S	148 E	Hwang-Ju	36	38 N	126 E
Hebel	38	29 S	147 E	Holy Trinity	17	30 S	29 E	Hwochow	33	37 N	111 E
Hebran	15	28 S	24 E	Homweni	18	23 S	34 E	Hwuichaw	33	29 N	118 E
Heidelberg, Cape Colony	12	34 S	20 E	Honan	33	34 N	113 E	Hyde Park	9	6 N	58 W
Heidelberg, Transvaal	18	26 S	28 E	Honavar	25	14 N	74 E	Hyderabad, Deccan	26	17 N	78 E
Heilbron	15	27 S	28 E	Hondeblats R.	13	30 S	24 E	Hyderabad (Lahore)	28	25 N	67 E
Hekitiho Pah	40	41 S	176 E	Honduras	8	15 N	88 W	Hyogo	35	34 N	135 E
Helvetia	13	29 S	26 E	Honduras, Gulf of	8	16 N	87 W	Ibadan	20	7 N	4 E
Hembo	5	48 N	86 W	Honeynestkloof	13	29 S	24 E	Ibada	21	4 S	32 E
Hemlock	18	25 S	30 E	Hong, R.	33	24 N	106 E	Ibeka	17	32 S	28 E
Hench	33	27 N	112 E	Hongi	25	17 N	76 E	Ibi	20	8 N	9 E
Hengchow	33	23 N	109 E	Hong-ju	36	36 N	126 E	Ichagar	29	23 N	86 E
Hengrijar	24	27 N	94 E	Hong-Kong	33	22 N	114 E	Ichag	29	24 N	85 E
Henning	13	31 S	26 E	Hongtse, L.	33	33 N	118 E	Ichaura	9	5 N	59 W
Henzada	31	17 N	95 E	Hood Pt.	39	10 S	147 E	Ichowfu	34	35 N	118 E
Heongshan	33	22 N	113 E	Hoogly	24	23 N	88 E	Idah	20	7 N	7 E
Herald Pt.	21	17 S	35 E	Hoogly, R.	24	22 N	88 E	Idaiyangudi	26	8 N	77 E
Herb L.	5	54 N	100 W	Hoopstad	15	27 S	26 E	Idaiyankulam	62	8 N	77 E
Herbert	4	50 N	107 W	Hopefield	12	33 S	18 E	Ideles	11	22 N	5 E
Herberton	38	17 S	145 E	Hopetown	13	29 S	24 E	Idunda	21	8 S	34 E
Herberts Dale	12	34 S	21 E	Hopetown B.G.	9	6 N	58 W	Idutywa	17	32 S	28 E
Herman	13	29 S	27 E	Ho-ping	33	24 N	115 E	Idyangudi	27	8 N	77 E
Hermitage	22	20 S	57 E	Hora	21	11 S	33 E	Ifafa R.	14	30 S	30 E
Hermitage Bay	7	47 N	56 W	Horleng	36	42 N	130 E	Igan	30	2 N	112 E
Heron Bay	5	48 N	86 W	Horn, C.	10	56 S	67 W	Iganga	21	1 N	33 E
Herring Neck	7	49 N	54 W	Hornr	5	49 N	95 W	Igatpuri	25	19 N	73 E
Herschel	13	30 S	27 E	Hornby Range	39	9 S	149 E	Igonda	21	5 S	32 E
Hertzog	13	32 S	26 E	Horo	16	25 S	31 E	Iguazu Falls	10	24 S	55 W
Hervey B.	38	25 S	152 E	Horobetsu	35	42 N	141 E	Ijan	20	7 N	5 E
Herz Jesu	21	7 S	33 E	Hosdruga	25	13 N	76 E	Ijebu Ode	20	6 N	4 E
Hex R.	18	25 S	27 E	Hoshiarpur	28	31 N	76 W	Ikawa	21	9 S	32 E
Hibango	20	9 N	12 E	Hoshio	21	16 S	38 E	Ikom	20	5 N	8 E
Hibbs Point (Tasmania)	40	42 S	145 E	Hospet	25	15 N	76 E	Ikombe	21	9 S	32 E
High River	4	50 N	113 W	Hota (Kaffraria)	17	31 S	27 E	Ikombe	21	9 S	34 E
Higher Briton	7	47 N	56 W	Houta	17	32 S	27 E	Ikoppa R.	22	17 S	47 E
Highflats	14	30 S	30 E	Hout Bay	12	34 S	18 E	Ikorodu	20	6 N	3 E
Highlands, Grahams-town	13	33 S	26 E	Houtkraal	13	30 S	24 E	Ikula	21	7 S	36 E
Highlands, Natal	14	29 S	29 E	Houw Hock	12	34 S	19 E	Ilesha	20	7 N	4 E
Hill R.	5	56 N	94 W	Howe, C.	37	35 S	117 E	Ilfracombe	38	23 S	144 E
Hillcrest	14	29 S	30 E	Howick	14	29 S	30 E	Illele	20	14 N	5 E
Hillsbrough Bay	3	46 N	63 E	Howrah	24	22 N	88 E	Ilo	20	11 N	4 E
Hillside	18	25 S	29 E	Hsiao-Hsin-Chuang	34	38 N	115 E	Illorin	20	8 N	4 E
Hilton Road	14	29 S	30 E	Hsing-min-ting	33	42 N	121 E	Illovo R.	14	30 S	30 E
Hinchinbrook Is.	38	18 S	146 E	Hsino-Hsin	33	37 N	115 E	Imaichi	35	35 N	132 E
Hindi	56	27 N	85 E	Hsintai	33	35 N	117 E	Imbazane R.	14	27 S	29 E
Hinganfu	33	32 N	109 E	Hsint-ai	34	36 N	118 E	Imbewula	13	32 S	28 E
Hingwa	33	25 N	120 E	Hsipaw	31	22 N	97 E	Imboban	18	22 S	34 E
Hinzouan	22	12 S	44 E	Huamachuco	10	7 S	77 W	Iminimira	39	10 S	150 E
Hioge	39	10 S	150 E	Huaraz	10	9 S	76 W	Imoshagh	11	22 N	5 E
Hiranpur	24	24 N	88 E	Hubli	25	15 N	75 E	Imoti	9	7 N	59 W
Hirosaki	35	40 N	140 E	Huchang	36	41 N	126 E	Impanda	19	20 S	32 E
Hiroshima	35	34 N	132 E	Hudseo, Port & R.	10	28 S	71 W	Impendhla	14	29 S	29 E
Hissar	28	28 N	75 E	Hudson Bay	2	60 N	85 W	Imphal	24	24 N	94 E
Hiwasa	35	33 N	134 E	Hudson Bay Jc.	4	53 N	102 W	Imvusi Swamp	16	26 S	32 E
Ilamankulu	18	25 S	32 E	Hughenden	38	20 S	144 E	Imyani	13	32 S	26 E
Ilangomoya	18	26 S	33 E	Hula	39	10 S	147 E	Inagua	8	21 N	73 W
Ilatikulu	14	29 S	29 E	Hulafa	20	10 N	3 W	Incomati	18	25 S	32 E
Ilobe	17	32 S	28 E	Humansdorp	13	34 S	24 E	Indawana	17	29 S	29 E
Ho	33	36 N	103 E	Humbe	19	18 S	33 E	Independencia	10	6 S	35 W
Hobart	37	42 S	148 E	Humboldt	4	52 N	105 W	Indi	25	17 N	76 E
Hodge	5	49 N	93 W	Humulus	19	22 S	31 E	Indore	23	22 N	76 E
Hoefjyes B.	12	33 S	17 E	Hunan	33	27 N	112 E	Indus R.	28	32 N	79 E
Hoffnungshoh	21	7 S	38 E	Hungerford	38	29 S	144 E	Indwana	17	31 S	27 E
Hohenfriedeberg	21	4 S	38 E	Hungund	25	16 N	76 E	Indwe	13	31 S	27 E
				Hunyuan	19	17 S	30 E	Indwe R.	17	31 S	27 E
				Huokleng	33	39 N	114 E	Indwedwe	14	29 S	30 E
					33	27 N	120 E				

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Infelberg . . .	13	31 S	25 E	Jack Fish . . .	5	48 N	86 W	Josana . . .	16	26 S	31 E
Ingagane . . .	14	27 S	30 E	Jack Fish . . .	4	53 N	108 W	Josanne's . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Ingagane R. . .	14	28 S	29 E	Jack River . . .	5	54 N	97 W	José . . .	10	29 S	65 W
Ingallate R. . .	18	22 S	29 E	Jafarabad . . .	25	20 N	71 E	Joubert's Kroon . . .	18	23 S	30 E
Ing Chung . . .	33	25 N	118 E	Jaffna . . .	30	10 N	80 E	Jowai . . .	24	25 N	92 E
Ingele Mts. . .	14	30 S	29 E	Jagavirapuram . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Jpapua . . .	21	6 S	36 E
Inglewood . . .	38	28 S	151 E	Jagersfontein . . .	15	29 S	25 E	Juan de Fuca Straits . . .	6	48 N	124 W
Ingogo . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Jagersfontein Rd. Stn. . .	13	30 S	25 E	Juani Is. . .	21	8 S	40 E
Ingram . . .	38	18 S	146 E	Jaggayyapeta . . .	26	17 N	80 E	Juarez . . .	10	37 S	58 W
Inguana . . .	18	23 S	34 E	Jaigarh . . .	25	17 N	73 E	Juba R. . .	11	0 N	40 E
Ingwangwane R. . .	14	30 S	29 E	Jaipur . . .	28	26 N	76 E	Jubboogana . . .	25	21 N	73 E
Ingwavuma R. . .	16	27 S	32 E	Jaitpur . . .	28	25 N	79 E	Jujuy . . .	10	24 S	65 W
Inhabimi . . .	19	20 S	34 E	Jalalpur . . .	25	21 N	73 E	Julgaun . . .	25	20 N	71 E
Inhabane . . .	18	25 S	35 E	Jalarpet . . .	26	12 N	78 E	Jumna R. . .	28	26 N	80 E
Inhapallata . . .	18	24 S	35 E	Jalaun . . .	28	26 N	79 E	Junagarh . . .	25	21 N	70 E
Inharime . . .	18	24 S	35 E	Jalgaon . . .	25	21 N	75 E	Junction Ferry . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Inhlasye . . .	15	27 S	31 E	Jalingo . . .	20	9 N	11 E	Jundan . . .	38	24 S	142 E
Inhlwati . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Jallor . . .	28	25 N	73 E	Junin . . .	10	34 S	59 W
Inkoka I. . .	18	26 S	33 E	Jalna . . .	25	19 N	76 E	Junkseylon . . .	32	7 N	98 E
Inkoman Simba . . .	18	22 S	32 E	Jalpaiguri . . .	24	26 N	88 E	Juvong . . .	32	1 N	103 E
Inland Sea . . .	35	34 N	132 E	Jalrapatan . . .	28	24 N	76 E				
Innisfail . . .	15	52 N	115 W	Jamaari . . .	20	11 N	10 E	Kaal Plaats . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Inould . . .	19	21 S	35 E	Jamaica . . .	8	17 N	77 W	Kaal Spuit . . .	13	29 S	26 E
In Salah . . .	11	26 N	2 E	Jamalpur . . .	24	24 N	90 E	Kaapmuiden . . .	18	25 S	31 E
Insein . . .	31	17 N	96 E	Jamestown . . .	13	31 S	26 E	Kabbir . . .	20	9 N	9 E
Insukameni . . .	19	19 S	29 E	Jamkhendi . . .	58	15 N	75 E	Kabe . . .	20	10 N	4 E
Insusi R. . .	16	28 S	31 E	Jamkhed . . .	25	18 N	75 E	Kabulwebulwe . . .	19	15 S	26 E
Invahibe . . .	22	15 S	50 E	Jammalamadugu . . .	26	14 N	78 E	Kacha . . .	20	8 N	6 E
Invercargill . . .	40	46 S	168 E	Jammu . . .	28	32 N	75 E	Kachabari . . .	29	23 N	85 E
Inxu . . .	13	31 S	28 E	Jamnagar . . .	25	22 N	70 E	Kachia . . .	20	9 N	7 E
Inyamandis . . .	19	19 S	32 E	Jandiala . . .	28	31 N	75 E	Kachins . . .	31	24 N	94 E
Inyanga . . .	19	18 S	33 E	Jangipur . . .	24	24 N	88 E	Kadachapuram . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Inyantshishi . . .	18	22 S	33 E	Janjira . . .	25	18 N	72 E	Kadaiyanadai . . .	27	8 N	78 E
Inyati . . .	19	19 S	28 E	Jauchow . . .	33	29 N	117 E	Kadaiui . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Inyatsutsu . . .	19	16 S	32 E	Jappen . . .	39	2 S	136 E	Kadambur . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Iphoh . . .	32	4 N	101 E	Jargo . . .	29	23 N	86 E	Kadi . . .	25	23 N	72 E
Ipolela . . .	14	29 S	29 E	Jarod . . .	25	22 N	73 E	Kaduna R. . .	20	10 N	7 E
Ipolela R. . .	14	29 S	29 E	Jashpur . . .	29	22 N	84 E	Kaffa . . .	11	0 N	30 E
Ipswich . . .	38	27 S	152 E	Jath . . .	25	16 N	75 E	Kafir R. . .	13	29 S	25 E
Ipwani . . .	21	4 S	35 W	Jatoba . . .	10	9 S	38 W	Kafimbi . . .	21	9 S	30 E
Iquique . . .	10	20 S	70 W	Jaunpur . . .	28	25 N	82 E	Kagera . . .	11	0 S	30 E
Iquitos . . .	10	2 S	72 W	Jaypur . . .	29	22 N	85 E	Kagberko . . .	20	9 N	7 E
Irachi . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Jazeiro . . .	10	9 S	41 W	Kagoshima . . .	79	31 N	130 E
Irene . . .	18	25 S	28 E	Jebba . . .	20	9 N	4 E	Kagunga . . .	21	4 S	30 E
Iringa . . .	21	7 S	33 E	Jedcherla . . .	26	16 N	78 E	Kaha . . .	40	37 S	178 E
Irrawadi . . .	31	20 N	95 E	Jedore . . .	3	45 N	62 W	Kahal . . .	28	33 N	72 E
Irvine . . .	4	49 N	110 W	Jebebu . . .	32	2 N	102 E	Kaiapoi . . .	40	43 S	173 E
Isaacs R. . .	38	22 S	148 E	Jenas . . .	19	22 S	32 E	Kaichow Chi . . .	34	35 N	115 E
Isaha . . .	22	14 S	50 E	Jenca . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Kaictur Fall . . .	9	4 N	59 W
Isandhlwana . . .	16	28 S	30 E	Jenkiu . . .	34	38 N	116 E	Kaifung . . .	33	35 N	114 E
Isbindi R. . .	14	28 S	30 E	Jericho . . .	38	23 S	146 E	Kaikohe . . .	40	35 S	174 E
Ise . . .	21	0 S	35 E	Jesselton . . .	32	5 N	116 E	Kaikoura . . .	40	42 S	173 E
Ishur . . .	34	35 N	118 E	Jessore . . .	24	23 N	89 E	Kaikoura Mts. . .	40	42 S	173 E
Isigidimi . . .	13	30 S	26 E	Jeur . . .	25	18 N	75 E	Kaikwa . . .	33	23 N	105 E
Isipingo . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Jeysulmere . . .	28	26 N	71 E	Kailasapuram . . .	27	8 N	78 E
Isisele . . .	17	30 S	30 E	Jhabua . . .	25	23 N	75 E	Kailashahr . . .	24	24 N	92 E
Isisford . . .	38	24 S	144 E	Jhang-Bar . . .	28	31 N	72 E	Kaile . . .	39	9 S	147 E
Isita Mosheh's . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Jhansi . . .	33	25 N	78 E	Kailpatti . . .	27	9 N	77 W
Islamabad . . .	33	33 N	75 E	Jhelam . . .	28	32 N	73 E	Kailung . . .	28	32 N	76 E
Islamkote . . .	25	24 N	70 E	Jhenida . . .	24	23 N	89 E	Kaipinghsien . . .	34	40 N	122 E
Islands, Bay of . . .	7	49 N	58 W	Jherria . . .	29	23 N	86 E	Kaira . . .	25	22 N	72 E
Islands, Bay of . . .	40	35 S	174 E	Jichaohsien . . .	34	35 N	119 E	Kaiserin Auguste . . .			
Island L. . .	5	53 N	94 W	Jilore . . .	21	3 S	40 E	R. . .	39	4 S	142 E
Islay . . .	4	53 N	110 W	Jimbo . . .	21	3 S	39 E	Kaitaia . . .	40	35 S	173 E
Isle Madame . . .	3	45 N	60 W	Jind . . .	28	29 N	76 E	Kaithal . . .	28	29 N	76 E
Isle Royal . . .	5	48 N	88 W	Jintur . . .	25	19 N	76 E	Kaiyama . . .	20	5 N	6 E
Itabira . . .	10	19 S	42 W	Jobat . . .	25	22 N	75 E	Kaiyuhgu . . .	19	15 S	26 E
Ittebbu . . .	20	6 N	4 E	Jodhpur . . .	28	26 N	73 E	Kajan R. . .	32	3 N	116 E
Itki . . .	29	23 N	85 E	Johanna . . .	22	12 S	44 E	Kajang . . .	32	3 N	101 E
Itobe . . .	20	7 N	6 E	Johannesburg . . .	18	26 S	28 E	Kajuna . . .	21	0 S	31 E
Itumba . . .	21	6 S	36 E	Johore . . .	32	2 N	103 E	Kala . . .	21	8 S	31 E
Ituri R. . .	11	1 N	28 E	Jojweni . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Kalabagh . . .	28	32 N	71 E
Ituribisce . . .	9	7 N	58 W	Jokea . . .	39	8 S	146 E	Kalabas . . .	13	29 S	24 E
Ivohibe . . .	22	23 S	44 E	Joliba R. . .	11	10 N	19 W	Kalaigolo . . .	39	9 S	147 E
Ixopo . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Jondaryan . . .	38	27 S	151 E	Kalakad . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Izintwald . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Jonker . . .	12	30 S	20 E	Kalasapad . . .	26	15 N	79 E
				Jorhat . . .	24	26 N	94 E	Kalgan . . .	33	40 N	115 E



# INDEX

115

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Kalgoorlie . . .	37	30 S	121 E	Karativo . . .	30	7 N	82 E	Kenhardt . . .	12	29 S	21 E
Kalka . . .	28	31 N	77 E	Karces Kroon . . .	13	32 S	25 E	Kenia Mt. . .	21	0 S	37 E
Kalk B. . .	12	34 S	18 E	Kareclaagte . . .	13	29 S	26 E	Kenmore . . .	4	49 N	101 W
Kalk Butt . . .	13	30 S	24 E	Karegoa . . .	25	18 N	74 E	Kennedy Is. . .	41	8 S	168 E
Kalkfontein . . .	13	30 S	25 E	Kareiga . . .	13	33 S	25 E	Kenogami R. . .	5	50 N	85 W
Kalkudah . . .	30	8 N	82 E	Karens . . .	31	19 N	97 E	Kenora . . .	5	49 N	94 W
Kallattikinaru . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Kariba Gorge . . .	19	16 S	29 E	Kensington . . .	3	46 N	63 W
Kallikkudi . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Karikal . . .	26	10 N	79 E	Kentani . . .	13	32 S	28 E
Kallowely . . .	26	8 N	81 E	Karimama . . .	20	12 N	3 E	Kentville . . .	3	45 N	64 E
Kallur Kot . . .	28	32 N	71 E	Karimganj . . .	24	24 N	92 E	Kenura R. . .	17	30 S	29 E
Kalmunai . . .	30	8 N	82 E	Karisalpatti . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Keppel . . .	10	51 S	60 W
Kalna . . .	24	23 N	88 E	Karmata . . .	25	18 N	75 E	Keppel B. . .	38	23 S	150 E
Kalof . . .	25	22 N	73 E	Karnal . . .	28	29 N	77 E	Kerepuna . . .	39	10 S	147 E
Kalol . . .	25	23 N	72 E	Karnali R. . .	28	28 N	81 E	Keroli . . .	28	26 N	76 E
Kalomo . . .	19	17 S	26 E	Karo . . .	39	10 S	147 E	Kesariya . . .	24	26 N	85 E
Kalpitiya . . .	30	8 N	80 E	Karonga . . .	21	10 S	34 E	Keti . . .	17	32 S	28 E
Kalu, R. . .	30	7 N	80 E	Karumba . . .	38	17 S	141 E	Keum-kang-san . . .	36	38 N	128 E
Kalutara . . .	30	6 N	80 E	Karunkulam . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Keum-san . . .	36	39 N	126 E
Kama, Algoma . . .	5	49 N	87 W	Karur . . .	26	11 N	77 E	Khairpur . . .	28	27 N	69 E
Kama, Burma . . .	31	19 N	95 E	Karwar . . .	25	14 N	74 E	Khammamett . . .	26	17 N	80 E
Kama Kama . . .	19	20 S	25 E	Karwi . . .	28	25 N	81 E	Khanapur . . .	25	17 N	74 E
Kamastone . . .	13	32 S	26 E	Kasama . . .	21	10 S	30 E	Khanapur . . .	25	15 N	74 E
Kambam . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Kasamba . . .	21	13 S	34 E	Khandesh . . .	25	21 N	75 E
Kambane . . .	18	24 S	33 E	Kasanya . . .	19	16 S	36 E	Khandwa . . .	25	21 N	76 E
Kamban's . . .	18	24 S	33 E	Kasenga's . . .	21	10 S	31 E	Khanpur . . .	28	28 N	70 E
Kambe . . .	16	28 S	30 E	Kasimbo . . .	21	14 S	32 E	Khari R. . .	25	25 N	75 E
Kambula . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Kassala . . .	11	10 N	30 E	Kharroh . . .	28	27 N	70 E
Kamerun . . .	11	0 N	10 E	Kasungu . . .	21	12 S	33 E	Khartum . . .	11	10 N	30 E
Kami R. . .	19	19 S	27 E	Kasungu . . .	21	13 S	33 E	Khatu . . .	15	27 S	23 E
Kaminisikwia . . .	5	48 N	89 W	Kitagum . . .	20	10 N	9 E	Khed . . .	25	19 N	74 E
Kamlekeni . . .	21	3 S	40 E	Kataguni . . .	20	12 N	10 E	Kheri . . .	28	27 N	81 E
Kamloops . . .	6	51 N	120 W	Katerere . . .	19	17 S	32 E	Kherwala . . .	25	24 N	73 E
Kampi Ka Kobi . . .	21	0 N	35 E	Katha . . .	31	24 N	96 E	Kherwara . . .	28	23 N	73 E
Kampot . . .	32	10 N	103 E	Kathi . . .	25	22 N	74 E	Khipra . . .	28	26 N	69 E
Kamsack . . .	4	51 N	102 W	Katkop . . .	12	30 S	20 E	Khokarpar . . .	25	26 N	70 E
Kamdi . . .	27	9 N	73 E	Katpur . . .	25	21 N	72 E	Khotsong . . .	17	30 S	28 E
Kamuli . . .	21	1 N	33 E	Katras . . .	29	23 N	86 E	Khulna . . .	24	22 N	89 E
Kana . . .	20	7 N	2 E	Katsena Allah . . .	20	6 N	9 E	Khutria . . .	29	23 N	83 E
Kanazawa . . .	35	36 N	137 E	Katsina . . .	20	12 N	7 E	Kiakng . . .	33	24 N	116 E
Kanbulu . . .	31	23 N	95 E	Kattregam . . .	30	6 N	81 E	Kiang R. . .	33	32 N	106 E
Kandes . . .	18	22 N	32 E	Katusi . . .	19	14 S	32 E	Kianghung . . .	33	22 N	101 E
Kandi . . .	24	23 N	88 E	Kaura . . .	20	12 N	6 E	Kiaochow . . .	34	36 N	119 E
Kandi . . .	20	11 N	3 E	Kavali . . .	26	15 N	80 E	Kiaochow B. . .	34	36 N	120 E
Kandy . . .	30	7 N	81 E	Kavigondo . . .	21	5 S	30 E	Kibonze . . .	11	0 S	20 E
Kanem . . .	11	10 N	10 E	Kavitondo . . .	21	0 S	34 E	Kichelwe . . .	21	7 S	39 E
Kangandi . . .	19	20 S	32 E	Kawa . . .	20	12 N	13 E	Kichownan . . .	34	37 N	115 E
Kanghwa . . .	36	37 N	126 E	Kawa-Kawa . . .	40	37 S	178 E	Kichowpei . . .	34	40 N	117 E
Kang-Kyei . . .	36	41 N	126 E	Kawai . . .	21	13 S	32 E	Kicking Horse Pass . . .	6	51 N	117 W
Kang-neung . . .	36	37 N	129 E	Kawar . . .	11	10 N	10 E	Kienchang . . .	34	41 N	119 E
Kango . . .	21	12 S	35 E	Kawataria Is. . .	39	8 S	151 E	Kienchang . . .	33	27 N	116 E
Kangombe . . .	19	15 S	32 E	Kawembe . . .	21	9 S	31 E	Kienchang . . .	33	41 N	121 E
Kangra . . .	28	32 N	76 E	Kawhia Hr. . .	40	38 S	175 E	Kienchow . . .	33	34 N	110 E
Kanhar R. . .	29	23 N	83 E	Kaw Samuie . . .	32	9 N	100 E	Kieng-ju . . .	36	36 N	129 E
Kaningow . . .	32	6 N	116 E	Kaw Yai . . .	32	7 N	100 E	Kiengseng . . .	36	41 N	129 E
Kanis . . .	19	22 S	26 E	Kazaura . . .	20	12 N	8 E	Kienning . . .	33	27 N	118 E
Kankanchari . . .	20	12 N	1 E	Kazemba . . .	11	10 S	29 E	Kienyang . . .	33	27 N	118 E
Kankunga . . .	20	9 N	0 W	Keakaro B. . .	39	10 S	148 E	Kifmangao . . .	21	7 S	39 E
Kano . . .	20	11 N	8 E	Kebabo . . .	11	20 N	20 E	Kihngan . . .	33	27 N	115 E
Kanowit . . .	32	2 N	112 E	Kedah . . .	32	6 N	100 E	Ki-Ju . . .	36	41 N	129 E
Kanowna . . .	37	30 S	122 E	Keego . . .	5	48 N	91 W	Kikate . . .	21	0 S	41 E
Kanoya . . .	35	31 N	130 E	Keerweer . . .	38	14 S	141 E	Kikise . . .	21	0 S	31 E
Kant Mts. . .	39	6 S	146 E	Keewatin . . .	2	60 N	95 W	Kikwama . . .	21	5 S	37 E
Kanyenda . . .	21	11 S	37 E	Keewatin . . .	5	49 N	94 W	Kilakarai . . .	62	9 N	78 E
Kanzalo . . .	19	17 S	28 E	Keffi . . .	20	8 N	7 E	Kilanjuni . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Kaoko Land . . .	11	10 S	10 E	Kegalle . . .	30	7 N	80 E	Kilenba . . .	11	0 S	20 E
Kaomi . . .	34	36 N	119 E	Kei or Evar Is. . .	39	5 S	135 W	Kililioni . . .	21	2 S	35 E
Kao-Yü . . .	34	36 N	116 E	Kei R. . .	13	32 S	28 E	Kiliman . . .	21	4 S	31 E
Kapako . . .	19	15 S	34 E	Keiskama Hoek . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Kiliwa . . .	21	6 S	31 E
Kapenda . . .	21	11 S	31 E	Kelantan . . .	32	5 N	102 E	Kilkivan . . .	38	26 S	152 E
Kapit . . .	32	2 N	114 E	Kelany R. . .	30	7 N	80 E	Killarney . . .	5	49 N	99 W
Kapityns . . .	12	30 S	19 E	Kelliber . . .	4	51 N	103 W	Killarney . . .	38	28 S	152 E
Kapsan . . .	36	41 N	128 E	Kelowna . . .	6	49 N	119 W	Killerton, C. . .	39	8 S	148 E
Kaputhala . . .	28	31 N	74 E	Kemendine . . .	31	16 N	96 E	Kilwa . . .	11	0 S	40 E
Kara Nor . . .	33	37 N	98 E	Kemp Welch R. . .	39	9 S	147 E	Kilwa . . .	11	0 S	40 E
Karachi . . .	28	24 N	66 E	Kenaimapu . . .	9	5 N	58 W	Kilwa-Kisiwani . . .	21	9 S	39 E
Karaikkeni . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Kenelm . . .	13	31 S	28 E	Kilwa-Kivinji . . .	21	8 S	39 E
Karamanayar R. . .	27	8 N	78 E	Keng Tung . . .	31	21 N	101 E	Kimberley . . .	15	28 S	24 E



Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Kimberley Goldfield	37	19 S	125 E	Kokohu .	40	35 S	173 E	Koyang .	36	37 N	127 E
Kimene .	21	4 S	30 E	Koko Nor L.	33	37 N	100 E	Kpate .	20	7 N	6 E
Kinkumbi .	21	7 S	38 E	Koksfontein .	13	30 S	25 E	Kpiana .	21	9 S	34 E
Kinchow .	34	39 N	121 E	Kokstad .	17	30 S	29 E	Kraalfontein .	13	30 S	25 E
Kincora .	13	29 S	26 E	Kollar .	26	13 N	78 E	Kraankui .	13	29 S	24 E
Kindersley .	4	51 N	108 W	Kolberg .	13	29 S	24 E	Krach .	20	7 N	0 E
King Is. .	40	40 S	145 E	Kolhapur .	25	16 N	74 E	Krantzkop .	14	28 S	30 E
King's Cove .	7	48 N	53 W	Kollappatti .	27	9 N	77 E	Kreuzburg .	18	23 S	29 E
Kingston .	8	17 N	76 W	Kollasim .	21	6 S	39 E	Kribi .	20	3 N	10 E
King William's Town	13	32 S	27 E	Kollur .	25	13 N	74 E	Krishnagar .	24	23 N	88 E
Kingyang .	33	36 N	107 E	Kolu R. .	30	6 N	80 E	Krishnagarh .	28	27 N	75 E
Kin-hwa .	33	29 N	120 E	Kolukombi .	19	22 S	26 E	Krishnagiri .	26	12 N	78 E
Kinistino .	4	52 N	105 W	Kolweni .	16	27 S	31 E	Kroonstad .	15	27 S	27 E
Kinosota .	5	50 N	98 W	Komarno .	5	50 N	97 W	Krugersdorp .	18	26 S	27 E
Kinsha Ho. .	33	28 N	99 E	Komati Poort .	18	25 S	32 E	Kruis Fontein .	13	34 S	24 E
Kintampo .	20	8 N	2 W	Komati R. .	16	25 S	31 E	Kuala Kangsu .	32	4 N	100 E
Kionga .	21	10 S	40 E	Kombole .	21	8 S	30 E	Kuala Kubu .	32	3 N	101 E
Kipopotwe .	21	1 S	38 E	Komgha .	13	32 S	27 E	Kuala Lumpur .	32	3 N	101 E
Kirkee .	25	18 N	73 E	Kompa .	20	12 N	3 E	Kuala Lypis .	32	4 N	102 E
Kirkella .	4	50 N	101 W	Kona .	20	8 N	13 E	Kuande .	20	10 N	2 E
Kirkuyu .	21	1 S	37 E	Koncha .	20	7 N	12 E	Kuandi Kuandi .	20	12 N	2 E
Kirtachi .	20	12 N	2 E	Kondoa .	21	4 S	35 E	Kubli .	20	10 N	4 E
Kirui Is. .	21	11 S	29 E	Kongararyakurichi	27	8 N	77 E	Kucheng .	33	27 N	120 E
Kiruve .	21	0 S	29 E	Kong-ju .	36	36 N	127 E	Kuching .	32	1 N	110 E
Kisaki .	21	7 S	37 E	Kongwa .	21	6 S	36 E	Kudal .	25	16 N	73 E
Kishanganj .	24	26 N	88 E	Konkobiri .	20	11 N	2 E	Kudankulam .	27	8 N	77 E
Kishorganj .	24	24 N	90 E	Kontagora .	20	10 N	5 E	Kudar .	32	7 N	116 E
Kishungarh .	25	27 N	75 E	Koonatucall .	27	8 N	77 E	Kudchi .	25	16 N	74 E
Kisi Is. .	21	11 S	29 E	Kootenay, L. .	6	49 N	117 W	Kudur .	26	13 N	76 E
Kislawar .	28	33 N	76 E	Kopah .	32	9 N	98 E	Kuebung .	17	30 S	28 E
Kismayu .	11	0 N	43 E	Kopargaom .	25	19 N	74 E	Kufra .	11	20 N	10 E
Kistna .	26	16 N	77 E	Koppal .	25	15 N	76 E	Kujam .	12	29 S	19 E
Kistna R. .	26	16 N	79 E	Koppig Enkel .	18	27 S	25 E	Kuka .	11	10 N	10 E
Kisukonse .	21	7 S	35 E	Kordofan .	11	10 N	20 E	Kukawa .	20	12 N	13 E
Kiswere .	21	9 S	39 E	Koree R. .	25	23 N	68 E	Kulasegaranallur	27	8 N	78 W
Kitombo .	22	22 S	43 E	Korjal .	25	18 N	75 E	Kulattur .	27	9 N	78 E
Kitsum Kalum	6	54 N	128 W	Kornet .	13	30 S	27 E	Kum R. .	36	36 N	126 E
Kiukiang .	33	29 N	115 E	Korogo .	20	10 N	0 W	Kumaka .	9	5 N	57 W
Kiung-chau-fu	33	20 N	110 E	Kororiky B. .	22	17 S	43 E	Kumamoto .	35	32 N	130 E
Kivo, L. .	21	2 S	29 E	Kororurika .	40	35 S	174 E	Kumbukum R. .	30	6 N	81 E
Klaarstroom .	12	33 S	22 E	Korosko .	11	20 N	30 E	Kumera .	24	22 N	91 E
Klang .	32	3 N	101 E	Kosai R. .	11	0 S	10 E	Kumgoui .	21	6 S	39 E
Klein Umzemivubu	17	30 S	29 E	Kosaka .	21	0 N	32 E	Kunusi R. .	39	8 S	148 E
Klein Vry Staat	16	26 S	30 E	Kosal R. .	29	22 N	87 E	Kunashiri .	35	44 N	145 E
Klerksdorp .	18	26 S	26 E	Kosciusko, Mt.	37	35 S	149 E	Kundgol .	25	15 N	75 E
Klip R. .	14	28 S	29 E	Koshe .	18	23 S	35 E	Kundla .	25	21 N	71 E
Klipdam .	18	23 S	29 E	Kosi .	21	1 S	40 E	Kungchang .	33	34 N	105 E
Klippen Pt. .	13	34 S	24 E	Kosi, L. .	16	27 S	32 E	Kungnung .	24	23 N	93 E
Klondike .	5	49 N	92 W	Kosi R. .	16	26 S	32 E	Kunlong .	33	23 N	99 E
Klondyke .	2	64 N	139 W	Koster .	18	25 S	26 E	Kunnankulam .	26	10 N	76 E
Knapdaar .	13	30 S	26 E	Kota Bharu .	32	6 N	102 E	Kunnur .	27	9 N	77 E
Knee, L. .	5	55 N	95 W	Kotah .	28	25 N	76 E	Kunsan .	36	36 N	126 E
Knutstoru Mt.	39	9 S	147 E	Kota-Kota .	21	13 S	34 E	Kuntaga .	20	12 N	13 E
Knysna .	12	34 S	23 E	Kotana .	17	32 S	28 E	Kuntum .	20	9 N	0 E
Koba .	19	17 S	27 E	Kotar .	27	8 N	77 W	Kunuku Mts. .	9	3 N	58 W
Kobe .	35	34 N	135 E	Kotarare .	21	17 S	33 E	Kunwana .	18	26 S	25 E
Kobong .	32	1 N	111 E	Kotchandpur .	24	23 N	89 E	Kuobun .	20	7 N	2 W
Kobongaba R.	17	32 S	28 E	Kote .	25	26 N	68 E	Kupela .	20	12 N	0 W
Kobrar .	39	6 S	134 E	Kotgurh .	28	31 N	77 E	Kupeni .	20	9 N	3 W
Kochow .	33	22 N	111 E	Kot Kapura .	28	30 N	75 E	Kurana .	30	7 N	80 E
Kochs .	17	31 S	27 E	Kotonga .	21	12 S	30 E	Kurnool .	26	15 N	77 E
Kod .	26	14 N	75 E	Kotonkarifi .	20	8 N	6 E	Kuru .	21	1 S	40 E
Kodankulam .	27	8 N	77 E	Kotonu .	20	6 N	2 E	Kurukkalpatti	27	9 N	77 E
Kodarma .	29	24 N	85 E	Kotra .	25	24 N	73 E	Kuruman .	15	27 S	23 E
Kodinar .	25	20 N	70 E	Kotri .	28	25 N	67 E	Kurunegala .	30	7 N	80 E
Koel R. North	29	24 N	83 E	Kottaipatti .	27	9 N	77 E	Kuruvikulam .	27	9 N	77 E
Koel R. South	29	22 N	84 E	Kottali .	27	8 N	77 E	Kushiro .	35	43 N	144 E
Koffiekul .	13	29 S	24 E	Kottayam .	26	9 N	76 E	Kushtagi .	25	15 N	76 E
Koffyfontein .	15	29 S	25 E	Kotturu .	25	14 N	76 E	Kushtia .	24	23 N	89 E
Kohat .	28	33 N	71 E	Koudie Kraal	13	30 S	26 E	Kusi .	33	31 N	110 E
Kohima .	24	25 N	94 E	Kouroulene .	18	23 S	30 E	Kutambangra	41	8 S	157 E
Koilkonda .	26	17 N	77 E	Kou-Tou .	34	36 N	117 E	Kutawa .	4	51 N	104 W
Koilkuntla .	26	15 N	78 E	Kovilutta .	27	8 N	77 E	Kutei R. .	32	1 N	117 E
Koisan .	36	36 N	128 E	Kowara .	20	14 N	4 E	Kuthing R. .	13	30 S	23 E
Koje .	36	35 N	128 E	Kowlong .	31	23 N	98 E	Kutsing .	33	26 N	104 E
Kokelay R. .	30	9 N	81 E	Kowrah .	25	23 N	70 E	Kuttalum .	27	8 N	77 E

# INDEX

117

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Kuzc . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Langenburg . . . . .	21	9 S	34 E	Lindi . . . . .	21	10 S	39 E
Kwa R. . . . .	11	0 S	10 E	Langevin . . . . .	4	50 N	111 W	Linebank . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E
Kwa Hindi . . . . .	21	1 S	34 E	Langson . . . . .	33	22 N	106 E	Ling Cha . . . . .	31	35 N	118 E
Kwa Kirunda . . . . .	21	6 S	35 E	Lanigan . . . . .	4	51 N	105 W	Lingsugur . . . . .	25	16 N	76 E
Kwa Murgusia . . . . .	21	5 S	36 E	Lao Kay . . . . .	33	22 N	105 E	Linja . . . . .	32	1 N	111 E
Kwaaiman . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	La Paz . . . . .	10	16 S	67 W	Linko . . . . .	5	49 N	90 W
Kwakwa R. . . . .	21	18 S	37 E	Lapoa . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Linstead . . . . .	8	18 N	77 W
Kwalla . . . . .	18	22 S	31 E	La Poele . . . . .	7	47 N	58 W	Lintsingchow . . . . .	34	37 N	116 E
Kwamagwaza . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Larkhana . . . . .	28	27 N	67 E	Lion's Head . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E
Kwancheng . . . . .	34	40 N	118 E	Las Animas . . . . .	10	28 S	71 W	Liping . . . . .	33	26 N	109 E
Kwando . . . . .	20	7 N	0 E	Lashburn . . . . .	4	53 N	109 W	Litang . . . . .	33	30 N	100 E
Kwando R. . . . .	11	10 S	20 E	Lashio . . . . .	31	22 N	97 E	Little Andaman . . . . .	31	11 N	92 E
Kwangming . . . . .	33	42 N	120 E	Lathi . . . . .	25	21 N	71 E	Little Hr. Deep . . . . .	7	50 N	56 W
Kwangning . . . . .	34	41 N	121 E	Laton . . . . .	32	8 N	100 E	Little Ingwang- wane R. . . . .	14	30 S	29 E
Kwango R. . . . .	11	0 S	10 E	Lau . . . . .	20	9 N	11 E	Little Island . . . . .	8	22 N	73 W
Kwangsi . . . . .	33	25 N	110 E	Lauderdale . . . . .	21	16 S	35 E	Little Tugela R. . . . .	14	29 S	29 E
Kwangsinfu . . . . .	33	28 N	118 E	Laura . . . . .	38	15 S	144 E	Liu-Kou . . . . .	34	36 N	116 E
Kwanju . . . . .	36	35 N	126 E	Launceston . . . . .	40	41 S	147 E	Liverpool, N.S. . . . .	3	44 N	64 W
Kwanping . . . . .	33	36 N	114 E	Laüling . . . . .	33	37 N	117 E	Livingstone, Canada . . . . .	4	52 N	102 W
Kwato . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Lava, Mt. . . . .	22	17 S	46 E	Livingstone, Rho- desia . . . . .	19	18 S	26 E
Kwebulanas . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Laverton . . . . .	37	28 S	123 E	Livingstone Falls . . . . .	11	0 S	10 E
Kweihwating . . . . .	33	41 N	112 E	Lavora . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Livingstonia . . . . .	21	10 S	34 E
Kweilin . . . . .	33	25 N	110 E	Lawas . . . . .	32	5 N	115 E	Liwondi . . . . .	21	15 S	35 E
Kweite . . . . .	33	24 N	107 E	Lawding . . . . .	9	5 N	59 W	Lloyd Bay . . . . .	38	12 S	143 E
Kweiyang . . . . .	33	27 N	106 E	Lawlers . . . . .	37	28 S	120 E	Lloydminster . . . . .	4	53 N	110 E
Kwisungu Is. . . . .	21	17 S	38 E	Leaba . . . . .	20	9 N	4 E	Loango . . . . .	11	0 S	10 E
Kyaiklat . . . . .	31	16 N	95 E	Lebenya . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Loanh sien . . . . .	34	37 N	118 E
Kyakto . . . . .	31	17 N	97 E	Le Bihan Falls . . . . .	13	29 S	28 E	Lobethal . . . . .	18	24 S	29 E
Kyane Rock . . . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Lebombo . . . . .	19	22 S	32 E	Lobstick . . . . .	6	53 N	115 W
Kyankin . . . . .	31	19 N	94 E	Lebu . . . . .	10	37 S	74 W	Lockeport . . . . .	3	44 N	64 W
Kyauk Pyu . . . . .	31	19 N	93 E	Leduc . . . . .	4	53 N	113 W	Loeries Fontein . . . . .	12	31 S	19 E
Kyebi . . . . .	20	6 N	0 W	Leeuw Nek . . . . .	16	27 S	31 E	Logh . . . . .	11	0 N	40 E
Kynuna . . . . .	38	21 S	142 E	Leguan Is. . . . .	9	7 N	58 W	Lohardaga . . . . .	29	23 N	84 E
Kyo-ha . . . . .	36	37 N	126 E	Leichhardt R. . . . .	38	19 S	140 E	Loikaw . . . . .	31	19 N	98 E
Kyonpyaw . . . . .	31	17 N	94 E	Lemana . . . . .	18	23 S	29 E	Loko . . . . .	20	8 N	8 E
Kyoto . . . . .	35	35 N	135 E	Lenore . . . . .	5	50 N	101 W	Lokoja . . . . .	20	7 N	6 E
Kyotong . . . . .	36	37 N	126 E	Leo . . . . .	20	11 N	2 W	Loktak, L. . . . .	24	24 N	93 E
				Leopold II., L. . . . .	11	0 S	10 E	Lolodorf . . . . .	20	3 N	10 E
				Leopoldville . . . . .	11	0 S	10 E	Lo Magondis . . . . .	19	17 S	29 E
Labisia . . . . .	21	13 S	30 E	Leper's Is. . . . .	41	15 S	168 E	Lomami R. . . . .	11	0 S	20 E
Labrador . . . . .	2	55 N	65 W	Lepreaux . . . . .	3	45 N	66 W	Lomond Mt. . . . .	40	42 S	147 E
Labuan . . . . .	32	5 N	115 E	Leribe . . . . .	15	28 S	28 E	Lonauli . . . . .	25	18 N	73 E
Labuk . . . . .	32	6 N	117 E	Leslie . . . . .	18	26 S	29 E	Londa . . . . .	25	15 N	74 E
Lac du Bonnet . . . . .	5	50 N	96 W	Lesseyton . . . . .	13	31 S	26 E	Londonderry, N.S. . . . .	3	45 N	63 W
Lacombe . . . . .	4	52 N	113 W	Letaba R. . . . .	18	23 S	30 E	Longhope . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E
Lac Seul . . . . .	5	50 N	92 W	Lethbridge . . . . .	4	49 N	112 W	Long I. . . . .	8	23 N	74 W
Lado . . . . .	11	0 N	30 E	Letpadan . . . . .	31	18 N	95 E	Long Is. . . . .	39	5 S	147 E
Ladybrand . . . . .	15	29 S	28 E	Levern . . . . .	4	50 N	108 W	Long Is. (New- foundland) . . . . .	3	44 N	66 W
Lady Frere . . . . .	13	31 S	27 E	Lewisport . . . . .	7	49 N	55 W	Long Pt. . . . .	5	52 N	99 W
Lady Grey . . . . .	13	30 S	27 E	Leydsdorp . . . . .	18	24 S	30 E	Longkwe R. . . . .	19	18 S	27 E
Ladysmith . . . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Lialui . . . . .	11	10 S	20 E	Long Reach . . . . .	38	23 S	144 E
Lagos . . . . .	20	6 N	3 E	Liangchow . . . . .	33	38 N	102 E	Loon, Algoma . . . . .	5	48 N	88 W
Lagenburg . . . . .	4	51 N	101 W	Liangsiang . . . . .	34	39 N	116 E	Lopez G. . . . .	11	0 S	0 E
La Haue . . . . .	3	44 N	64 W	Liao Ho . . . . .	33	41 N	122 E	Lord Howe's Island . . . . .	41	32 S	159 E
Lahore . . . . .	28	31 N	74 E	Liaotung Gulf . . . . .	33	40 N	121 E	Lord Howe's Isles . . . . .	41	5 S	160 E
Laichow . . . . .	33	37 N	120 E	Liaoyang . . . . .	34	41 N	122 E	Los Cacos . . . . .	10	30 S	66 W
Laijang . . . . .	34	37 N	120 E	Liard R. . . . .	6	59 N	128 W	Los I. . . . .	11	0 N	10 W
Lains Nek . . . . .	16	27 S	29 E	Liberia . . . . .	11	0 N	0 W	Lotingsien . . . . .	34	39 N	119 E
Laiwu . . . . .	34	36 N	117 E	Libode . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Louisburg . . . . .	3	46 N	60 W
Lakhimpur . . . . .	24	27 N	94 E	Libo R. . . . .	11	10 S	20 E	Louisfontein . . . . .	12	31 S	18 E
Lakhsat . . . . .	25	24 N	69 E	Lichtenburg . . . . .	18	26 S	26 E	Louis Trichardt . . . . .	18	23 S	29 E
Laksham . . . . .	24	23 N	91 E	Liengkong . . . . .	33	25 N	119 E	Louisville Archi- pelago . . . . .	41	12 S	152 E
Lalganj . . . . .	24	25 N	85 E	Lifu . . . . .	41	21 S	167 E	Lourenço Marques . . . . .	18	25 S	32 E
Lallatpur . . . . .	28	24 N	78 E	Ligua . . . . .	10	35 S	72 W	Lovedale . . . . .	13	32 S	26 E
Lamba . . . . .	25	26 N	74 E	Likiang . . . . .	33	27 N	100 E	Lower Tugela . . . . .	14	29 S	31 E
Lambayeque . . . . .	10	6 S	80 W	Likomo I. . . . .	21	12 S	34 E	Lower Umkomaas . . . . .	14	30 S	30 E
Lamberts Bay . . . . .	12	32 S	18 E	Lima . . . . .	10	12 S	77 W	Lower Umzimkulu . . . . .	14	30 S	30 E
Lamu . . . . .	11	0 S	40 E	Limbang R. . . . .	32	5 N	115 E	Lowther . . . . .	40	45 S	168 E
Lanatenje . . . . .	19	17 S	34 E	Limhua . . . . .	20	12 N	12 E	Loyalty Islands . . . . .	41	22 S	168 E
Lancava . . . . .	32	6 N	99 E	Limchow . . . . .	33	22 N	109 E	Luan . . . . .	33	36 N	113 E
Lanchow . . . . .	33	39 N	101 E	Limkhera . . . . .	25	23 N	74 E	Luang Prahong . . . . .	33	19 N	102 E
Lanchow . . . . .	74	36 N	104 E	Limon . . . . .	8	10 N	83 W	Luanza . . . . .	19	16 S	36 E
Landman's Drift . . . . .	16	28 S	30 E	Limpopo R. . . . .	18	23 S	32 E				
Laniera . . . . .	20	12 N	3 W	Linan . . . . .	33	23 N	103 E				
Lange . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Linchow . . . . .	33	24 N	112 E				
Langebaan . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Linder . . . . .	11	20 N	0 E				

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Lubengoyo . . .	21	1 S	29 E	Madha . . .	25	18 N	75 E	Makenko . . .	21	14 S	31 E
Lucea . . .	8	18 N	78 W	Madhipura . . .	24	25 N	86 E	Maketu . . .	40	37 S	176 E
Lucinda Pt. . .	38	18 S	146 E	Madhubani . . .	24	26 N	86 E	Makinak . . .	5	50 N	99 W
Lucknow . . .	28	27 N	81 E	Madhupur . . .	24	24 N	86 E	Makini . . .	39	3 S	137 E
Luckow . . .	33	29 N	106 E	Madodo . . .	21	11 S	39 E	Maklutsi . . .	19	22 S	28 E
Ludhiana . . .	28	31 N	76 E	Madpura . . .	25	26 N	71 E	Makombes . . .	19	17 S	33 E
Ludlow . . .	13	31 S	24 E	Madras . . .	26	13 N	80 E	Makondo . . .	21	9 S	34 E
Ludlow (New Bruns.)	3	46 N	66 W	Madura . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Makonga . . .	21	15 S	33 E
Lucbo . . .	11	0 S	20 E	Maefeking, Canada	4	52 N	101 W	Makosini . . .	16	27 S	31 E
Lugengeni . . .	21	8 S	37 E	Maefeteng . . .	15	29 S	29 E	Makowe . . .	16	27 S	32 E
Luia R. . .	19	16 S	31 E	Mafia Is. . .	21	7 S	39 E	Makua . . .	21	16 S	38 E
Luichow . . .	33	21 N	110 E	Mafube . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Makuse R. . .	21	17 S	37 E
Lujenda R. . .	11	10 S	30 E	Magala . . .	21	3 S	29 E	Makwababa . . .	17	31 S	27 E
Lukuledi . . .	21	10 S	38 E	Magalalaqueen R. . .	18	23 S	28 E	Malabwi . . .	21	14 S	34 E
Luli . . .	21	13 S	40 E	Maganges . . .	18	24 S	31 E	Malacca . . .	32	2 N	102 E
Lulu R. . .	11	0 S	20 E	Magani . . .	19	18 S	32 E	Malacca Str. . .	32	4 N	100 E
Lumbo . . .	21	12 S	40 E	Magavara . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Malahisi . . .	18	24 S	35 E
Lumding . . .	24	25 N	93 E	Magdala . . .	11	10 N	30 E	Malai . . .	32	5 N	118 E
Lumesule . . .	21	10 S	37 E	Magdalen Is. . .	3	47 N	61 W	Malaimbandi . . .	22	21 S	45 E
Lumsden . . .	4	50 N	105 W	Magellan Strs. . .	10	52 S	69 W	Malaka . . .	21	13 S	36 E
Lumut . . .	32	4 N	100 E	Magersfontein . . .	15	28 S	25 E	Malali . . .	9	5 N	58 W
Lunda . . .	11	10 S	20 E	Maghiana . . .	28	31 N	72 E	Malandas . . .	19	19 S	33 E
Lundi . . .	19	20 S	30 E	Magila . . .	21	5 S	38 E	Malattar, R. . .	27	9 N	78 E
Lundi R. . .	19	21 S	32 E	Magomere Mis. Stn. . .	21	15 S	35 E	Malayta Is. . .	41	9 S	161 E
Lundu . . .	32	1 N	110 E	Magori . . .	25	23 N	73 E	Malcolm . . .	37	29 S	121 E
Lunenburg . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Magula Is. . .	39	10 S	150 E	Malegaom . . .	25	20 N	74 E
Lunenburg . . .	3	44 N	64 W	Magumeld . . .	18	24 S	33 E	Malepa . . .	18	24 S	30 E
Lungchow . . .	33	23 N	109 E	Magumeri . . .	20	12 N	12 E	Malindi . . .	21	14 S	35 E
Lung Huatien . . .	33	38 N	116 E	Mahaica . . .	9	6 N	58 W	Malindi . . .	21	2 S	40 E
Lunggan . . .	33	32 N	104 E	Mahaica R. . .	9	6 N	57 W	Malitzi . . .	19	23 S	29 E
Luni . . .	28	26 N	73 E	Mahaka . . .	40	39 S	177 E	Malkapur . . .	25	20 N	76 E
Luni R. . .	28	25 N	72 E	Mahamba . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Mallankannar . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Lunsefwa R. . .	19	15 S	29 E	Mahambehala . . .	17	10 S	29 E	Mallicollo . . .	41	16 S	167 E
Lurio Bay . . .	21	13 S	40 E	Mahanoro . . .	22	20 S	49 E	Malmesbury . . .	12	33 S	18 E
Lusefa . . .	21	13 S	35 E	Maharpi . . .	19	23 S	27 E	Malopa . . .	19	16 S	36 E
Lusik siki . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Mahavilli R. . .	30	7 N	81 E	Malpeque . . .	3	46 N	63 W
Luxeni . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Mahebourg . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Malsobane . . .	18	24 S	32 E
Luzizi . . .	13	32 S	28 E	Mahela . . .	22	21 S	48 E	Maluba Lubc . . .	17	30 S	28 E
Lwan-ho . . .	34	41 N	117 E	Maheshwar . . .	25	22 N	75 E	Malundo . . .	21	16 S	24 E
Lwapchow . . .	34	39 N	119 E	Mahin . . .	20	6 N	4 E	Malvan . . .	25	16 N	73 E
Lydenburg . . .	18	25 S	30 E	Mahlubini . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Mamba, R. . .	39	8 S	148 E
Lyttelton . . .	40	43 S	173 E	Mahlungulu . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Mamboia . . .	21	6 S	37 E
Lytton . . .	6	50 N	123 W	Mahom . . .	11	0 N	20 E	Mambwe . . .	21	9 S	32 E
Mabola . . .	13	29 S	27 E	Mahone B. . .	3	44 N	64 W	Mameni . . .	18	26 S	33 E
McAdam Junc. . .	3	45 N	67 W	Mahonti . . .	18	22 S	32 E	Mampas . . .	18	23 S	27 E
Mac Gregor . . .	5	49 N	98 W	Mahonzes . . .	19	22 S	31 E	Mampuri . . .	28	27 N	78 E
Machabel Grove . . .	19	19 S	29 E	Mahoo R. . .	9	3 N	59 W	Mamusa . . .	18	27 S	25 E
Machadodorp . . .	18	25 S	30 E	Mahrani . . .	32	2 N	103 E	Manaar Is. & T. . .	30	9 N	80 E
Machacha . . .	13	29 S	28 E	Mahrani . . .	28	24 N	78 E	Manakora . . .	22	16 S	47 E
Machako . . .	11	0 S	30 E	Mahurangi . . .	40	36 S	174 E	Manambattoo . . .	22	24 S	47 E
Macheke . . .	19	18 S	32 E	Maibana . . .	19	22 S	27 E	Manambove . . .	22	25 S	46 E
Machenisa . . .	18	22 S	35 E	Maibi . . .	39	10 S	149 E	Mananjary . . .	22	22 S	48 E
Machi . . .	20	12 N	8 E	Maidstone . . .	4	53 N	109 W	Manaos . . .	10	3 S	60 W
Machinna . . .	20	13 N	10 E	Maidugari . . .	20	11 N	13 E	Manapadu . . .	27	8 N	78 E
Mackay . . .	38	21 S	149 E	Maidzuru . . .	35	35 N	135 E	Manarkadu . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Mackenzie, Algoma	5	48 N	88 W	Maifoni . . .	20	11 N	13 E	Manbazar . . .	29	23 N	86 E
Mackenzie River . . .	2	65 N	110 W	Maikonkeli . . .	20	9 N	6 E	Mandala . . .	21	15 S	35 E
McKinlay . . .	38	21 S	141 E	Main . . .	19	22 S	30 E	Mandalay . . .	31	22 N	96 E
Mac Laren Harbour	39	9 S	149 E	Main . . .	13	31 S	28 E	Mandera . . .	21	6 S	38 E
Maclean . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Main Drift . . .	18	22 S	29 E	Mandeville . . .	8	18 N	77 W
Maclear . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Maintirano . . .	22	18 S	43 E	Mandigo . . .	19	19 S	33 E
Maclear, C. . .	21	14 S	35 E	Maipu . . .	10	37 S	57 W	Mandilen . . .	17	30 S	28 E
Macleod . . .	6	49 N	114 W	Maitland . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Mandingoes . . .	11	0 N	0 W
MacMillan . . .	5	49 N	94 W	Maitland, N.S. . .	3	45 N	63 W	Mandozaka . . .	22	22 S	47 E
Macquaries Hr. . .	40	42 S	145 E	Majambo R. . .	22	15 S	46 E	Mandurda . . .	25	21 N	70 E
Macubene . . .	13	31 S	27 E	Majaruka . . .	21	8 S	36 E	Mandvi . . .	25	21 N	73 E
Madagascar . . .	11	20 S	45 E	Majili R. . .	19	17 S	35 E	Mandvi . . .	25	23 N	69 E
Madagiri, R. . .	27	8 N	78 E	Majuda . . .	18	25 S	32 E	Mancao . . .	39	9 S	149 E
Madaripur . . .	24	23 N	90 E	Makaia . . .	19	19 S	34 E	Manearing . . .	15	27 S	24 E
Madathupatti . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Makaloi . . .	21	12 S	40 E	Manfora . . .	22	23 S	45 E
Madaya . . .	31	22 N	96 E	Makandi . . .	19	13 S	36 E	Mangaldai . . .	24	26 N	92 E
Maddur . . .	26	12 N	77 E	Makanga . . .	19	15 S	33 E	Mangalore . . .	26	12 N	75 E
Madebing . . .	15	26 N	23 E	Makanuanyi . . .	21	0 N	33 E	Mangele . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Madeira Is. . .	11	30 N	10 W	Makanyera . . .	19	15 S	36 E	Mangoche Pt. . .	21	14 S	35 E
Madela . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Makapaanaspoort . . .	18	24 S	29 E	Mangoky R. . .	22	22 S	44 E
Madenya . . .	21	7 S	34 E	Makarrela . . .	18	23 S	32 E	Mangora R. . .	22	19 S	48 E
				Makel . . .	19	21 S	35 E	Mangrol . . .	25	21 N	70 E



# INDEX

119

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Mangwendi . . .	21	18 S	32 E	Marranquene . . .	18	25 S	32 E	Maxixi . . .	18	23 S	35 E
Mangwi . . .	19	20 S	27 E	Marromeo . . .	19	18 S	36 E	May Pen . . .	8	17 N	77 W
Manica . . .	18	24 S	34 E	Marshall . . .	4	53 N	109 W	Maya . . .	35	34 N	134 E
Manifold, C. . .	38	22 S	150 E	Martin . . .	5	49 N	91 W	Mayatta Is. . .	22	13 S	45 E
Manikarchar . . .	24	25 N	90 E	Martinique . . .	8	14 N	61 W	Maymont . . .	4	52 N	107 W
Manikcheri . . .	24	22 N	61 E	Marurani . . .	21	3 S	31 E	Maymyo . . .	31	22 N	97 E
Manikgan . . .	24	23 N	90 E	Marwar Jn. . .	25	25 N	73 E	Mayou I. . .	41	9 S	152 E
Maning . . .	13	31 S	28 E	Mary R. . .	38	26 S	152 E	Maytown . . .	38	16 S	144 E
Manipori L. . .	40	45 S	167 E	Maryborough . . .	38	25 S	152 E	Mazaruni R. . .	9	6 N	58 W
Manipur . . .	24	25 N	93 E	Masa . . .	21	1 S	40 E	Mazepa B. . .	17	32 S	28 E
Manito L. . .	4	53 N	109 W	Masablano . . .	19	24 S	32 E	Mazibi . . .	19	23 S	34 E
Manitoba L. . .	5	51 N	99 W	Masakaa's . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Mazimbagupao . . .	21	17 S	30 E
Manitou . . .	5	49 N	98 W	Masampo . . .	36	35 N	128 E	Mazoe . . .	19	17 S	31 E
Maniyachi . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Masardu . . .	11	0 N	0 W	Mazoe R. . .	19	16 S	33 E
Manjakaze . . .	18	24 S	33 E	Masasi . . .	21	10 S	38 E	Mbabame . . .	16	26 S	31 E
Manje . . .	19	15 S	33 E	Masea . . .	21	16 S	34 E	Mbako, Upper . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Mankulam . . .	27	10 N	78 E	Maseru . . .	15	29 S	29 E	Mbale . . .	21	3 S	38 E
Manmad . . .	25	20 N	74 E	Mashed . . .	19	18 S	36 E	Mbalis . . .	17	32 S	27 E
Manmelgudi . . .	26	10 N	79 E	Mashonaland . . .	11	20 S	30 E	Mbange . . .	17	31 S	27 E
Manarkota . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Masibi . . .	19	22 S	29 E	Mbarara . . .	21	0 S	30 E
Manning Pt. . .	17	30 S	28 E	Masindi . . .	21	1 N	31 E	Mbarra . . .	20	10 N	10 E
Mano . . .	19	14 S	32 E	Masinga . . .	18	23 S	35 E	Mbekeni's . . .	17	31 S	27 E
Manomby R. . .	22	16 S	45 E	Masitisi . . .	13	30 S	27 E	Mbidlana . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Mansinam . . .	39	1 S	134 E	Masouam R. . .	9	5 N	60 W	Mbinja . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Manso . . .	20	5 N	1 W	Massansani B. . .	21	19 S	34 E	Mbizana . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Mantanga . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Massaruni . . .	9	6 N	58 W	Mblanblani . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Mantotte . . .	30	9 N	80 E	Massenga . . .	11	10 N	10 E	Mbokotwana . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Manubie . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Masset . . .	6	54 N	131 W	Mbulu . . .	17	32 S	27 E
Manunda's . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Massikessi . . .	21	18 S	33 E	Mbulukweza . . .	17	32 S	27 E
Manville . . .	4	53 N	111 W	Massina . . .	11	10 N	0 W	Mbumbulwana . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Manyani . . .	19	20 S	27 E	Massourak . . .	11	10 N	30 E	Mbuna . . .	21	12 S	34 E
Manyema . . .	11	0 S	20 E	Masuda . . .	35	34 N	131 E	Mbunga . . .	21	3 S	39 E
Manzana . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Masulipatam . . .	26	16 N	81 E	Mbutudi . . .	20	10 N	13 E
Manzana R. . .	18	24 S	32 E	Mataala, Mt. . .	22	13 S	49 E	Mbweni . . .	21	6 S	39 E
Manzanilla . . .	8	20 N	77 W	Matakong . . .	18	23 S	28 E	Mceula . . .	17	31 S	27 E
Manzimdaga . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Matala . . .	18	23 S	29 E	Mccucu . . .	17	32 S	28 E
Manzimdaka . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Matale . . .	30	7 N	80 E	Mdakana . . .	17	32 S	27 E
Mapanda . . .	19	19 S	34 E	Matanana . . .	41	10 S	165 E	Mecha . . .	11	0 N	30 E
Mapela . . .	18	24 S	28 E	Matara . . .	30	6 N	80 E	Mechenga . . .	19	19 S	31 E
Maple Creek . . .	4	50 N	109 W	Matate . . .	18	24 S	32 E	Medan . . .	32	3 N	98 E
Mapochan . . .	18	26 S	32 E	Matate . . .	21	12 S	34 E	Medicine Hat . . .	4	50 N	110 W
Mapumulo . . .	14	29 S	31 E	Matatiela . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Medine . . .	11	10 N	10 W
Maputa R. . .	18	26 S	32 E	Matatle's Vley. . .	19	21 S	2 E	Medingen . . .	18	23 S	30 E
Marabastad . . .	18	24 S	29 E	Matebi . . .	18	22 S	34 E	Meean-Meer . . .	28	31 N	74 E
Maracabe . . .	8	10 N	71 W	Matelane . . .	18	25 S	31 E	Meerut . . .	28	29 N	77 E
Maradi . . .	20	13 N	7 E	Matella . . .	18	25 S	32 E	Meherpur . . .	24	23 N	88 E
Maradu . . .	20	12 N	6 E	Mathatha . . .	13	29 S	28 E	Mehsana . . .	25	23 N	72 E
Maragoli . . .	21	0 N	34 E	Mathe . . .	21	2 S	38 E	Mehur . . .	28	27 N	67 E
Marajo . . .	10	0 S	49 W	Matheran . . .	25	19 N	73 E	Meihshien . . .	33	34 N	108 E
Marais . . .	18	24 S	29 E	Matheureux . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Meikula . . .	31	21 N	95 E
Maraisburg . . .	13	31 S	25 E	Matia . . .	19	16 S	35 E	Mekkaw . . .	20	7 N	3 E
Maraisburg . . .	18	26 S	27 E	Matibi . . .	19	21 S	30 E	Mekong R. . .	33	20 N	102 E
Marakas . . .	21	1 N	35 E	Matibi . . .	19	21 S	30 E	Melanesia . . .	41	15 S	165 E
Marakuta . . .	21	9 S	31 E	Matiti . . .	19	21 S	32 E	Melaseitheldi . . .	27	8 N	78 E
Maramba . . .	19	16 S	32 E	Matope . . .	21	15 S	35 E	Melbourne . . .	37	35 S	144 E
Marambitsy B. . .	22	15 S	45 E	Matopis . . .	19	17 S	31 E	Melfort . . .	4	52 N	104 W
Marandava . . .	22	21 S	44 E	Matoppo Terminus . . .	19	20 S	28 E	Melilo . . .	21	14 S	30 E
Marandellas . . .	19	18 S	31 E	Mator . . .	15	27 S	23 E	Melita . . .	4	49 N	101 W
Maranghadda . . .	29	23 N	86 E	Matrieng . . .	13	29 S	27 E	Melkava . . .	26	10 N	76 E
Marau . . .	41	10 S	160 E	Matserak . . .	22	21 S	44 E	Melmoth . . .	16	28 S	31 E
Marchand . . .	5	49 N	96 W	Matstatra R. . .	22	22 S	47 E	Melsetter . . .	19	20 S	32 E
Mar del Plata . . .	10	38 S	58 W	Matsue . . .	35	35 N	133 E	Melur . . .	27	10 N	78 E
Mare . . .	41	21 S	168 E	Matsuyama . . .	35	40 N	141 E	Melville . . .	4	50 N	102 W
Mareeba . . .	38	16 S	145 E	Matswanakaba . . .	13	30 S	28 E	Melville C. . .	38	14 S	144 E
Margaree Hr. . .	3	46 N	61 W	Matthew I. . .	41	22 S	172 E	Melville Is. . .	37	11 S	130 E
Margas . . .	25	15 N	74 E	Matto Grosso . . .	10	14 S	57 W	Memba B. . .	21	14 S	40 E
Margherita . . .	24	27 N	95 E	Matu . . .	32	2 N	111 E	Mempakol . . .	32	5 N	115 E
Maria Hilf . . .	21	3 S	32 E	Matua . . .	19	17 S	28 E	Memphis B. . .	11	20 N	30 E
Maria Is. . .	40	42 S	148 E	Matumbi . . .	21	8 S	39 E	Me Nam . . .	31	17 N	100 E
Mariamne Stn. . .	39	8 S	139 E	Matya . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Menapi . . .	39	9 S	149 E
Mariawa R. . .	9	3 N	60 W	Maubin . . .	31	16 N	96 E	Mendoza . . .	10	32 S	69 W
Marie Gafante . . .	8	16 N	60 W	Mauritius . . .	22	20 S	57 W	Mengnanapuram . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Mariguana . . .	8	22 N	72 W	Maurnaud . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Mengtsz . . .	33	23 N	104 E
Markapur . . .	26	15 N	79 E	Mavlikara . . .	26	9 N	76 E	Menoo . . .	21	0 N	32 E
Marlow . . .	13	32 S	25 E	Mavona . . .	21	0 S	50 E	Mequinez . . .	11	30 N	0 W
Marola . . .	18	25 S	30 E	Mavuji . . .	21	9 S	38 E	Mercara . . .	26	12 N	75 E
Marovoaya . . .	22	16 S	46 E	Maware . . .	39	4 S	136 E	Mercedes . . .	10	34 S	65 W



Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Mercury Pt. . . . .	40	36 S	176 E	Miquelon . . . . .	7	46 N	56 W	Mombetsu . . . . .	35	45 N	143 E
Merdang . . . . .	32	1 N	110 E	Mira B. . . . .	3	46 N	59 W	Mombo . . . . .	21	4 S	38 E
Mergui . . . . .	31	12 N	99 E	Miraj . . . . .	25	16 N	74 E	Mona R. . . . .	16	28 S	31 E
Mergui Arch. . . . .	31	12 N	98 E	Mirani . . . . .	38	21 S	148 E	Monarch Reef . . . . .	19	21 S	27 E
Merida . . . . .	8	21 N	89 W	Miri . . . . .	25	19 N	75 E	Moncton . . . . .	3	46 N	64 W
Merta Rd . . . . .	28	27 N	74 E	Miri (Sarawak) . . . . .	32	4 N	114 E	Monda . . . . .	21	6 S	37 E
Mervin . . . . .	4	53 N	108 W	Mirzapur . . . . .	28	25 N	81 E	Moneague . . . . .	8	18 N	77 W
Meshra er Beh . . . . .	11	0 N	20 E	Misahole . . . . .	20	6 N	0 E	Monganui . . . . .	40	34 S	173 E
Mettumalai . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Miscat . . . . .	39	2 S	130 E	Monghyr . . . . .	24	25 N	86 E
Mezada . . . . .	11	30 N	10 E	Miscon Is. . . . .	3	48 N	64 W	Mongonu . . . . .	20	12 N	11 E
Mfengchen . . . . .	36	41 N	129 E	Misikaba . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Mong-sin . . . . .	31	21 N	101 E
Mfini . . . . .	11	0 S	10 E	Misoowe . . . . .	21	5 S	38 E	Monia R. . . . .	22	21 S	46 E
Mfula . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Mistatim . . . . .	4	53 N	103 W	Monow . . . . .	21	9 S	33 E
Mgakama . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Mitchell . . . . .	38	26 S	148 E	Montagu . . . . .	12	33 S	20 E
Mganduli . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Mitchell R. . . . .	38	15 S	142 E	Montana . . . . .	2	45 N	110 W
Mgano . . . . .	17	29 S	29 E	Mitchell R. Mis. . . . .	38	15 S	141 E	Montego Bay . . . . .	8	18 N	78 W
Mgekesweni . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Mito . . . . .	35	36 N	140 E	Monte Video . . . . .	10	34 S	55 W
Mgomanzi . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Mitsana . . . . .	21	0 N	32 E	Montgomery . . . . .	28	31 N	73 E
Mgud . . . . .	21	10 S	40 E	Mivigam . . . . .	25	22 N	73 E	Montizambert . . . . .	5	48 N	85 W
Mgungco . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Miyazaki . . . . .	35	32 N	131 E	Montreal . . . . .	2	45 N	75 W
Mgupos . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Miyün . . . . .	34	40 N	116 E	Montserrat . . . . .	8	18 N	65 W
Mgxabozweni . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Mkewe . . . . .	21	10 S	32 E	Monywa . . . . .	31	22 N	95 E
Mhlabisa . . . . .	18	26 S	32 E	Mkoma . . . . .	21	14 S	33 E	Monze . . . . .	19	16 S	27 E
Mhlakalo . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Mkusi R. . . . .	16	27 S	31 E	Mooi River . . . . .	17	31 S	26 E
Mhlambve . . . . .	13	32 S	28 E	Mkuzi . . . . .	21	5 S	38 E	Moovlei . . . . .	18	26 S	29 E
Mhoba . . . . .	25	22 N	73 E	Mkwere . . . . .	21	5 S	35 E	Moore Town . . . . .	8	18 N	76 W
Mhowa . . . . .	25	21 N	71 E	Mkwinti . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Moose Fort . . . . .	2	52 N	82 W
Miani . . . . .	28	32 N	73 E	Mleba . . . . .	19	17 S	31 E	Moose Jaw . . . . .	4	50 N	105 W
Mjanwali . . . . .	28	32 N	71 E	Mluluka . . . . .	21	13 S	35 E	Moose L. . . . .	5	53 N	100 W
Miao-Chia-Hai-Tzu . . . . .	34	36 N	116 E	Mlundus . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Moosomin . . . . .	4	50 N	101 W
Michigan . . . . .	2	45 N	85 W	Mnewasa . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Moosonce . . . . .	5	52 N	85 W
Middelburg . . . . .	18	25 S	29 E	Mngemnyc . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Mopani . . . . .	19	22 S	27 E
Middelburg . . . . .	13	31 S	24 E	Moa Is. . . . .	38	10 S	142 E	Mopeia . . . . .	19	17 S	35 E
Middel Post . . . . .	12	31 S	20 E	Moamba (E. C. Africa) . . . . .	21	10 S	31 E	Mopou . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E
Middle Drift . . . . .	18	22 S	29 E	Moamba, Zululand . . . . .	18	25 S	32 E	Moquequa . . . . .	10	17 S	71 W
Middleton . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E	Moassu . . . . .	21	16 S	36 E	Mora . . . . .	20	11 N	13 E
Middleton, Algoma . . . . .	5	48 N	86 W	Moche . . . . .	21	14 S	30 E	Moradabad . . . . .	28	28 N	78 E
Middleton, Nova Scotia . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W	Mo-Chuang . . . . .	34	35 N	118 E	Morant Bay . . . . .	8	17 N	76 W
Midillovo . . . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Mocomoco Pt. . . . .	9	8 N	59 W	Morant Pt. . . . .	8	17 N	76 W
Midnapore . . . . .	24	22 N	87 E	Modasa . . . . .	25	23 N	73 E	Morantsetra . . . . .	22	15 S	49 E
Midnapur . . . . .	29	22 N	87 E	Modawa . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Moratuwa . . . . .	30	6 N	80 E
Miencheo (Mienchow) . . . . .	33	32 N	104 E	Modder Fontein . . . . .	12	32 S	18 E	Morawhanna . . . . .	9	8 N	58 W
Mienchuhsien . . . . .	33	31 N	104 E	Modderpoort . . . . .	15	28 S	27 E	Morden . . . . .	5	49 N	98 W
Mihamani . . . . .	21	3 S	34 E	Modder R. . . . .	15	28 S	26 E	Moresby Is. (B. Columbia) . . . . .	6	52 N	131 W
Mihintale . . . . .	30	8 N	80 E	Modslu . . . . .	21	2 S	37 E	Moresby Is. (Brit. New Guinea) . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E
Mihomba . . . . .	21	3 S	32 E	Moehao C. . . . .	40	35 S	175 E	Moreton B. . . . .	38	27 S	153 E
Mikolongo . . . . .	21	16 S	34 E	Moesi . . . . .	21	10 S	37 E	Morgan . . . . .	37	33 S	140 E
Milada . . . . .	20	11 S	33 E	Moffets . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Morgan C. . . . .	13	32 S	28 E
Milani . . . . .	28	25 N	67 E	Mogdisku . . . . .	11	0 N	40 E	Morija . . . . .	13	29 S	27 E
Milavittan . . . . .	27	8 N	78 E	Mogodor . . . . .	11	30 N	0 W	Morioka . . . . .	35	39 N	141 E
Miles . . . . .	38	26 S	150 E	Mogok . . . . .	31	23 N	97 E	Morne . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E
Milestone . . . . .	4	50 N	104 W	Mogra Hat . . . . .	24	22 N	88 E	Mornington Is . . . . .	38	16 S	139 E
Milk River . . . . .	8	17 N	77 W	Mohah . . . . .	22	16 S	46 E	Morope . . . . .	10	6 S	80 W
Milayam . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Mohales Hoeck . . . . .	15	30 S	27 E	Morricetown . . . . .	6	55 N	127 W
Miller Pt. . . . .	12	34 S	18 E	Mohangarh . . . . .	25	27 N	71 E	Morro de Megillones . . . . .	10	23 S	71 W
Millertown . . . . .	7	49 N	56 W	Mohasi L. . . . .	21	1 S	30 E	Morro Velho . . . . .	10	19 S	47 W
Millertown Jct. . . . .	7	48 N	56 W	Mohilla . . . . .	22	12 S	44 E	Mortimer . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E
Milne Bay . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Mojanga . . . . .	22	15 S	46 E	Morua, R. . . . .	9	7 N	58 W
Milton . . . . .	3	44 N	65 W	Moka . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Morven . . . . .	38	26 S	147 E
Milyang . . . . .	36	36 N	129 E	Mokambo B. . . . .	21	15 S	40 E	Morvi . . . . .	25	23 N	71 E
Mimbal . . . . .	25	17 N	75 E	Mokaria . . . . .	21	6 S	30 E	Mossamedes . . . . .	11	10 S	10 E
Mimminiska, L. . . . .	5	51 N	89 W	Mokatani . . . . .	19	22 S	27 E	Mossel B. . . . .	12	34 S	22 E
Min, R. . . . .	33	26 N	118 E	Mok-Chon . . . . .	36	36 N	127 E	Mossy Pt. . . . .	5	53 N	98 W
Minas Bayou . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W	Mokokchung . . . . .	24	26 N	94 E	Mota Is. . . . .	41	14 S	168 E
Minbu . . . . .	31	20 N	95 E	Mokpo . . . . .	36	35 N	126 E	Motetsi . . . . .	18	23 S	29 E
Mine Centre . . . . .	5	48 N	92 W	Mokuana . . . . .	13	30 S	28 E	Motihari . . . . .	24	26 N	85 E
Minenga . . . . .	19	16 S	27 E	Mokumbi . . . . .	18	24 S	34 E	Motitu . . . . .	15	27 S	23 E
Mingha . . . . .	18	23 S	31 E	Mokumbo . . . . .	18	24 S	34 E	Motokos . . . . .	19	17 S	32 E
Mininga . . . . .	21	4 S	32 E	Mokwa . . . . .	20	9 N	5 E	Motomono . . . . .	19	16 S	37 E
Miniota . . . . .	5	50 N	101 W	Moliros . . . . .	21	8 S	30 E	Motsilana . . . . .	18	26 S	25 E
Minitonas . . . . .	5	52 N	101 W	Molo . . . . .	21	0 S	35 E	Mouille Pt. . . . .	12	33 S	18 E
Minnaria Tank . . . . .	30	8 N	81 E	Moloko . . . . .	19	18 S	32 E	Mouken . . . . .	34	41 N	122 E
Minnedosa . . . . .	5	50 N	100 W	Molote . . . . .	18	26 S	26 E	Moulmein . . . . .	31	16 N	98 E
Minnesota . . . . .	2	46 N	94 W	Molotta's Kaal . . . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Mount Arthur . . . . .	13	31 S	27 E
Minow Is. . . . .	22	13 S	43 E	Molsen . . . . .	5	50 N	96 W	Mount Diablo . . . . .	8	18 N	77 W
Minyoka . . . . .	21	10 S	36 E	Molteno . . . . .	13	31 S	26 E	Mount du Bamboo . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E
Miola . . . . .	21	15 S	40 E	Mombasa . . . . .	21	4 S	39 E				

# INDEX

121

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Mount Elliot Min- ing Field . . . . .	38	21 S	141 E	Murray R. . . . .	3	46 N	62 W	Nam Yang . . . . .	36	37 N	126 E
Mount Magnet . . . . .	37	28 S	117 E	Murray R. . . . .	37	33 S	142 E	Nanahmo . . . . .	6	48 N	123 W
Mount Molloy . . . . .	38	16 S	145 E	Murice . . . . .	28	33 N	73 E	Nanango . . . . .	38	26 S	152 E
Mount Morgan . . . . .	38	23 S	150 E	Murshidabad. . . . .	24	24 N	88 E	Nanao . . . . .	35	37 N	137 E
Mount Stewart . . . . .	37	23 S	133 E	Murud . . . . .	25	18 N	72 E	Nanchang . . . . .	33	28 N	115 E
Mourilyan . . . . .	38	17 S	140 E	Murzuk . . . . .	11	20 N	10 E	Nandaon . . . . .	25	20 N	74 E
Mourilyon . . . . .	39	9 S	150 E	Musan . . . . .	36	42 N	129 E	Nandikotkur . . . . .	26	16 N	78 E
Mowbray . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Musa R. . . . .	39	9 S	148 E	Nando . . . . .	20	12 N	1 E
Moyena . . . . .	13	30 S	27 E	Mushe . . . . .	20	5 N	11 E	Nandod . . . . .	25	22 N	73 E
Mozambique . . . . .	21	15 S	40 E	Musiguboyas . . . . .	19	20 S	32 E	Nandurbar . . . . .	25	21 N	74 E
Mozobi . . . . .	18	23 S	34 E	Mussoree . . . . .	28	30 N	78 E	Nandyal . . . . .	26	15 N	78 E
Mpassu . . . . .	19	16 S	36 E	Musumba . . . . .	11	0 S	20 E	Nanguneri . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Mpasu . . . . .	19	16 S	35 E	Muttaburra . . . . .	38	22 S	144 E	Nanjangud . . . . .	26	12 N	76 E
Mpenba . . . . .	21	12 S	31 E	Mutum Biu . . . . .	20	8 N	11 E	Nankang . . . . .	33	29 N	115 E
Mpenda . . . . .	21	14 S	35 E	Mutupellah . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Nanking . . . . .	33	32 N	118 E
Mpharane . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Mutupet . . . . .	30	10 N	79 E	Nannine . . . . .	37	27 N	118 E
Mphome . . . . .	18	23 S	29 E	Mutyalapad . . . . .	26	15 N	79 E	Nanning . . . . .	33	24 N	109 E
Mpimbi . . . . .	21	15 S	35 E	Muweha . . . . .	21	13 S	38 E	Nanpihsien . . . . .	34	38 N	116 E
Mpimbu's . . . . .	21	6 S	31 E	Muzaffargarh . . . . .	28	30 N	71 E	Nanton . . . . .	6	50 N	114 W
Mpindweni . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Muzaffarnagar . . . . .	28	29 N	77 E	Nan-Wang-Chuang . . . . .	34	35 N	118 E
Mponda . . . . .	19	14 S	34 E	Muzaffarpur . . . . .	24	26 N	85 E	Nanzizi . . . . .	21	16 S	37 E
Mpota . . . . .	21	7 S	30 E	Mvenyani . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Naperi . . . . .	20	9 N	0 E
Mpoza . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Mvenyani R. . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Napier (Cape Town) . . . . .	12	34 S	0 E
Mpozolo . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Mvera, L. . . . .	11	0 S	20 E	Napier (New Zea- land) . . . . .	40	39 S	177 E
Mrogoro . . . . .	21	7 S	37 E	Mwanga . . . . .	21	2 S	32 E	Napinka . . . . .	5	49 N	100 W
Mronya Mt. . . . .	21	13 S	35 E	Mwembe . . . . .	21	13 S	36 E	Napu . . . . .	19	13 S	37 E
Mrowi . . . . .	21	10 S	34 E	Mwenza . . . . .	21	9 S	32 E	Naraiangaon . . . . .	25	19 N	74 E
Mruli . . . . .	11	0 N	30 E	Mwina . . . . .	22	2 S	40 E	Narayanganj . . . . .	24	23 N	90 E
Mrumbi . . . . .	21	7 S	30 E	Mwiniwano . . . . .	21	9 S	33 E	Narbada, R. . . . .	25	22 N	75 E
Msalata . . . . .	21	3 S	33 E	Mwiti . . . . .	21	10 S	38 E	Naregal . . . . .	25	15 N	75 E
Mshiri . . . . .	19	14 S	29 E	Myers . . . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Narisha . . . . .	24	23 N	90 E
Msoro . . . . .	21	13 S	31 E	Myittha . . . . .	31	21 N	96 E	Naro . . . . .	35	34 N	136 E
Msumba . . . . .	21	12 S	35 E	Mynfontein Siding . . . . .	13	30 S	23 E	Narowal . . . . .	28	32 N	74 E
Msungu . . . . .	21	5 S	37 E	Myolo, Lower . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Narreenda . . . . .	22	14 S	47 E
Msuva . . . . .	19	17 S	36 E	Myolo, Upper . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Narrendale . . . . .	13	33 S	27 E
Mtaka . . . . .	21	12 S	35 E	Myongora's . . . . .	21	6 S	34 E	Narukot . . . . .	25	22 N	74 E
Mtarika . . . . .	21	11 S	36 E	Mysore . . . . .	26	12 N	76 E	Narval . . . . .	24	23 N	89 E
Mtenguha . . . . .	21	12 S	35 E	Mzaza . . . . .	19	13 S	31 E	Nascby . . . . .	4	52 N	107 W
Mtom . . . . .	21	7 S	39 E	Naauiw Poort June. . . . .	13	31 S	24 E	Nasik . . . . .	25	20 N	74 E
Mtonga . . . . .	21	7 S	38 E	Nababcep . . . . .	12	29 S	17 E	Nasirabad . . . . .	25	26 N	75 E
Mtonja Mts . . . . .	19	13 S	35 E	Nabumale . . . . .	21	1 N	34 E	Nassa . . . . .	21	2 S	34 E
Mtonjeni . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Nadaiyaneri . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Nassarawa . . . . .	20	8 N	7 E
Mtoro . . . . .	21	5 S	35 E	Nadia . . . . .	24	23 N	88 E	Nassau . . . . .	8	25 N	75 W
Mtulemuhle . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Nadiad . . . . .	25	23 N	73 E	Natal (Diocese) . . . . .	11	30 S	30 E
Mtwaku . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Nadshahr . . . . .	28	26 N	67 E	Natal (Brazil) . . . . .	10	5 S	35 W
Muakerary . . . . .	21	9 S	33 E	Nafada . . . . .	20	11 N	11 E	Natal Spruit . . . . .	18	26 S	28 E
Mualia . . . . .	21	13 S	38 E	Nagalapuram . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Natanga . . . . .	20	12 N	2 E
Muani . . . . .	21	2 S	37 E	Nagano . . . . .	35	36 N	138 E	Natolas . . . . .	21	13 S	37 E
Mubargaon . . . . .	25	20 N	73 E	Nagar . . . . .	25	13 N	75 E	Naushahro . . . . .	25	27 N	68 E
Mubi . . . . .	20	10 N	13 E	Nagar . . . . .	26	13 N	75 E	Navanagar . . . . .	25	22 N	70 E
Mucania . . . . .	19	13 S	31 E	Nagasaki . . . . .	35	32 N	129 E	Navsari . . . . .	25	21 N	73 E
Muchena . . . . .	19	15 S	33 E	Nagatatolla . . . . .	19	19 S	25 E	Nawalshah . . . . .	25	26 N	68 E
Mudalur . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Nagercoil . . . . .	26	8 N	77 E	Nawada . . . . .	24	24 N	85 E
Mudge Is. . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Nagoya . . . . .	35	35 N	136 E	Nawadi . . . . .	24	24 N	86 E
Mudhol . . . . .	25	16 N	75 E	Nagpur . . . . .	23	25 N	75 E	Nawaruma . . . . .	21	15 S	37 E
Mudittanendal . . . . .	27	8 N	78 E	Nahndeed . . . . .	25	25 N	73 E	Nawibandar . . . . .	25	21 N	69 E
Mudsidsami . . . . .	19	21 S	28 E	Najit . . . . .	36	35 N	126 E	Nazareth . . . . .	26	8 N	77 E
Mudukuluttur . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Naka . . . . .	19	20 S	30 E	Nazira . . . . .	24	27 N	94 E
Muhamba's . . . . .	21	3 S	29 E	Nakawn . . . . .	32	8 N	100 E	Nbadua . . . . .	21	14 S	38 E
Muhammadpur . . . . .	24	23 N	89 E	Naktung R. . . . .	36	35 N	128 E	Neele . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Muizenberg . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E	Nakusp . . . . .	6	50 N	117 W	Ncolosi . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Mujangas . . . . .	21	10 S	39 E	Nalbari . . . . .	24	26 N	91 E	Nconcolora . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E
Muka . . . . .	32	3 N	112 E	Naldrug . . . . .	25	17 N	76 E	Ncora . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E
Mukawa . . . . .	39	9 S	149 E	Nalgonda . . . . .	26	16 N	79 E	Ncumibu . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Mukobo . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Nallamalpuram . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Ncuti . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Mulatitu . . . . .	30	9 N	81 E	Nalloor . . . . .	26	8 N	81 E	Ndarala . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Multan . . . . .	28	30 N	71 E	Nallur . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Ndejo . . . . .	21	0 N	32 E
Mumias . . . . .	21	0 N	34 E	Nalumavady . . . . .	27	8 N	78 E	Ndoro . . . . .	21	0 N	36 E
Mumpava . . . . .	32	0	109 E	Namahasha . . . . .	18	25 S	32 E	Ndoye . . . . .	21	11 S	36 E
Muncindi . . . . .	38	29 S	149 E	Namakia Mts. . . . .	22	17 S	48 E	Ndula . . . . .	21	1 S	38 E
Mundha . . . . .	25	27 N	71 E	Namama . . . . .	21	3 S	33 E	Ndwandwe . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E
Munguna . . . . .	38	17 S	144 E	Nambyar, R. . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Neepawa . . . . .	5	50 N	99 W
Muogolong . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Namkam . . . . .	31	23 N	97 E	Negapatam . . . . .	26	10 N	79 E
Murchison R. . . . .	37	28 S	115 E	Namma, R. . . . .	31	23 N	97 E	Negombo . . . . .	30	7 N	80 E
Murhu . . . . .	29	22 N	85 E	Namoue . . . . .	20	5 N	2 W	Negrais, C. . . . .	31	16 N	94 E
Muritaro . . . . .	9	5 N	58 W	Namoondeooly . . . . .	30	7 N	81 E	Negril . . . . .	8	18 N	78 W
Muroa . . . . .	19	17 S	34 E	Nam-won . . . . .	36	35 N	127 E	Negro R. . . . .	10	0 S	64 W

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Neikaza . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Ngonyama's . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Norway House . . . . .	11	54 N	98 W
Neis Poort . . . . .	12	32 S	23 E	Ngoronji . . . . .	21	13 S	38 E	Nosibe . . . . .	22	13 S	48 E
Nellore, Ceylon . . . . .	30	10 N	80 E	Nguruman . . . . .	21	2 S	35 E	Nosigangwana . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Nellore, Madras . . . . .	26	14 N	80 E	Ngutu . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Nosivalavo . . . . .	22	16 S	44 E
Nelspruit . . . . .	18	25 S	31 E	Ngqeleni . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Notre Dame Bay . . . . .	7	49 N	55 W
Nelson . . . . .	6	40 N	117 W	Ngwadhla . . . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Nottan . . . . .	39	2 S	132 E
Nelson . . . . .	40	41 S	173 E	Ngwemnyana . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Notupi . . . . .	39	3 S	152 E
Nelson C. . . . .	39	9 S	149 E	Ngwiliso's . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Nova Scotia . . . . .	2	45 N	55 W
Nemmeni . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Ngxaza, Lower . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Nowgong . . . . .	24	26 N	92 E
Nemuro . . . . .	35	43 N	145 E	Ngxutyana . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Nquaru . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E
Nepean I. . . . .	41	29 S	168 E	Niagara . . . . .	2	43 N	77 W	Nqudles . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E
Nerang . . . . .	38	28 S	153 E	Niah . . . . .	32	4 N	114 E	Nququ . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E
Nesizo . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Niamei . . . . .	20	13 N	2 E	Nqutyana . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E
Nespi . . . . .	25	16 N	74 E	Niamko'o . . . . .	21	8 S	31 E	Nqamagele . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E
Netrakona . . . . .	24	25 N	90 E	Niamniam . . . . .	11	0 N	20 E	Nsalla . . . . .	21	2 S	33 E
Neulu, Lower . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Nicaragua L. . . . .	8	11 N	86 W	Nshokolsa . . . . .	19	21 S	25 E
Neung-ju . . . . .	36	35 N	127 E	Nicholson . . . . .	19	21 S	29 E	Ntubane . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Nevis . . . . .	8	17 N	62 W	Nickeri . . . . .	9	5 N	56 W	Ntseshe . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E
Newchwang . . . . .	33	40 N	122 E	Nickerie, R. . . . .	9	5 N	56 W	Ntshigo . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Newato . . . . .	21	10 S	39 E	Nicola . . . . .	6	50 N	120 W	Nuanetzi . . . . .	19	21 S	30 E
New Amalti . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Niekerks . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Nuatsu . . . . .	18	24 S	32 E
New Amsterdam . . . . .	9	6 N	57 W	Nigel Mine . . . . .	18	26 S	28 E	Nubia . . . . .	11	10 N	20 E
New Antwerp . . . . .	11	0 N	10 E	Niger R. . . . .	20	12 N	3 E	Nugata . . . . .	35	38 N	139 E
New Britain . . . . .	41	5 S	150 E	Nikki . . . . .	20	9 N	3 E	Nukapu Is. . . . .	41	10 S	166 E
New Britain Is. . . . .	39	5 S	150 E	Nikko . . . . .	35	36 N	139 E	Nulambe R. . . . .	21	17 S	35 E
New Caledonia Is. . . . .	41	22 S	165 E	Nikoma . . . . .	21	0 N	31 E	Nullur . . . . .	26	9 N	77 E
Newcastle (Natal). . . . .	14	27 S	29 E	Nikungu . . . . .	21	12 S	39 E	Numan . . . . .	20	9 N	12 E
Newcastle (N. Bruns'k) . . . . .	3	47 N	65 W	Nimbhira . . . . .	28	24 N	74 E	Numazu . . . . .	35	35 N	138 E
Newcastle (New Zealand) . . . . .	40	45 S	169 E	Nimbi . . . . .	20	4 N	6 E	Nuso . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Newcastle (Australia) . . . . .	37	32 S	152 E	Nina . . . . .	41	19 S	169 E	Nuuni . . . . .	21	6 S	36 E
Newcastle (Grahamstown) . . . . .	13	33 S	27 E	Ninga . . . . .	5	49 N	99 W	Nuwara Elya . . . . .	35	7 N	81 E
Newdale . . . . .	5	50 N	100 W	Ningchow . . . . .	33	36 N	107 E	Nvenzaby B . . . . .	22	16 S	50 E
New Denver . . . . .	6	49 N	118 W	Ninghia . . . . .	33	38 N	106 E	Nxakalo . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Newdigate . . . . .	16	28 S	30 E	Ningkiang . . . . .	33	32 N	107 E	Nxanxadi . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Newfoundland . . . . .	2	50 N	55 W	Ningming . . . . .	33	22 N	107 E	Nxaxa . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E
New Germany . . . . .	3	44 N	64 W	Ningpo . . . . .	33	30 N	122 E	Nyakogwe . . . . .	18	23 S	35 E
New Glasgow . . . . .	3	45 N	62 W	Ningwu . . . . .	74	39 N	112 E	Nyakwasi . . . . .	21	16 S	34 E
New Guinea . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Ningyuan . . . . .	33	27 N	102 E	Nyamarranque . . . . .	18	24 S	34 E
New Halle . . . . .	18	25 S	28 E	Ningyüanchow . . . . .	34	40 N	120 E	Nyangala . . . . .	21	7 S	37 E
New Hanover, Is. . . . .	39	2 S	150 E	Nipani . . . . .	25	16 N	74 E	Nyangiwe . . . . .	11	0 S	20 E
New Hanover, Natal . . . . .	14	29 S	30 E	Nipigon . . . . .	5	49 N	88 W	Nyasa, Lake . . . . .	19	13 S	34 E
New Harbour . . . . .	7	47 N	54 W	Nipigon L. . . . .	5	50 N	88 W	Nyasaland . . . . .	11	15 S	35 E
New Ireland . . . . .	41	3 S	153 E	Niuma . . . . .	20	12 N	2 W	Nyasang . . . . .	20	6 N	13 E
Newlands . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Nizampatani . . . . .	26	15 N	80 E	Nyasoso . . . . .	20	4 N	9 E
New Norfolk . . . . .	40	42 S	147 E	Njuya Nkata . . . . .	21	11 S	34 E	Nyelgsa . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E
New Plymouth . . . . .	40	39 S	174 E	Njonbela . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Nyl-troom . . . . .	18	24 S	28 E
Newport . . . . .	3	45 N	65 W	Nkoranza . . . . .	20	7 N	1 W	Nyosini . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
New Rose . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W	Nkupulweni . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Nzungazi . . . . .	21	1 S	30 E
New Westminster . . . . .	6	49 N	123 W	Noagaon . . . . .	24	24 N	89 E				
New York . . . . .	2	41 N	75 W	Noaji . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Oakhurst . . . . .	12	34 S	22 E
Ngabaro R. . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Nobeoka . . . . .	35	32 N	131 E	Oaklake . . . . .	5	49 N	101 W
Ngabisana . . . . .	19	20 S	24 E	Nocundra . . . . .	38	27 S	142 E	Oamaru . . . . .	40	45 S	171 E
Ngadu . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Nogar Parkar . . . . .	25	24 N	71 E	Oat . . . . .	8	24 N	75 W
Ngalonkulus . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Nogongweni . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Oatland . . . . .	40	42 S	146 E
Ngalweni . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Nogoo R. . . . .	38	24 S	147 E	Obama . . . . .	35	35 N	135 E
Ngamakwe . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Nokomis . . . . .	4	51 N	105 W	Obihira . . . . .	35	43 N	143 E
Ngamba . . . . .	21	9 S	35 E	Nomadamba . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Obock . . . . .	11	10 N	40 E
Ngamba . . . . .	21	15 S	40 E	Nomatorre . . . . .	21	12 S	40 E	Obotsi . . . . .	20	6 N	7 E
Ngambe . . . . .	20	6 N	11 E	Nombala . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Obree Mt. . . . .	39	9 S	148 E
Ngami L. . . . .	11	20 S	20 E	Nomoheya . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Observatory . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E
Nganking . . . . .	33	31 N	117 E	Nongoma . . . . .	16	27 S	31 E	Obubra . . . . .	20	6 N	8 E
Ngao . . . . .	21	2 S	40 E	Noord Hock . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E	Obudu . . . . .	20	6 N	9 E
Ngaunderi . . . . .	11	0 N	10 E	Norfolk Is. . . . .	41	29 S	168 E	Obutu . . . . .	20	5 N	0 W
Ngcengane . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Norman, Cape . . . . .	7	51 N	55 W	Odaki . . . . .	35	35 N	140 E
Ngewangula . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Norman R. . . . .	38	19 S	141 E	Odate . . . . .	35	40 N	140 E
Ngedoa . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Normanby Is. . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Odawara . . . . .	35	35 N	139 E
Ngencu . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Normanby R. . . . .	38	14 S	144 E	Ode . . . . .	20	6 N	3 E
Ngunggu, Lower . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Normanton . . . . .	38	17 S	141 E	Od-ndaal . . . . .	13	30 S	26 E
Ngunggu, Upper . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	North Battleford . . . . .	4	52 N	108 W	Ogaki . . . . .	35	35 N	136 E
Nghai . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	North China . . . . .	33	35 N	110 E	Ogbomosho . . . . .	20	8 N	4 E
Nglewa . . . . .	20	12 N	13 E	North Point . . . . .	3	47 N	64 W	Ogoja . . . . .	20	6 N	8 E
Ngo . . . . .	20	4 N	9 E	North Queensland . . . . .	37	20 S	145 E	Ogowok . . . . .	11	0 S	10 E
Ngodiloe . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	North Saskatchewan . . . . .	4	53 N	109 W	Ogun R. . . . .	20	6 N	3 E
Ngodusweni . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	North Sydney . . . . .	3	46 N	60 W	Ohehonge . . . . .	40	41 S	176 E
Ngofi . . . . .	21	12 S	35 E	North Tokyo . . . . .	35	38 N	140 E	Ohrigstad . . . . .	18	24 S	30 E
Ngogwe . . . . .	21	0 N	33 E	Northumberland Str. . . . .	3	46 N	63 W	Oita . . . . .	35	33 N	131 E
Ngolose . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Norton . . . . .	3	45 N	65 W	Ojogbo . . . . .	20	6 N	5 E
				Norubi . . . . .	12	30 S	18 E	Okarito . . . . .	40	43 S	170 E
				Norvals Pont Sta. . . . .	13	30 S	25 E	Okaru . . . . .	40	36 S	174 E



# INDEX

123

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Okanagan L.	6	50 N	119 W	Oxford L.	5	54 N	96 W	Pang-chwang	34	37 N	116 E
Okayama	35	34 N	134 E	Oya	32	2 N	112 E	Pangona	21	10 S	34 E
Okein	39	9 S	149 E	Oyama	35	35 N	139 E	Panipat	28	29 N	77 E
Okigwa	20	5 N	7 E	Oyo	20	7 N	4 E	Panjnad R.	28	29 N	71 E
Okoba	20	5 N	9 E					Panki	21	14 S	35 E
Okita	20	9 N	3 E					Pankipi	19	14 S	34 E
Okwoga	20	6 N	7 E	Paama	41	16 S	168 E	Pankudzi	19	14 S	35 E
Old Harbour	8	17 N	77 W	Paardeburg	15	29 S	25 E	Pannaivilai	27	8 N	78 E
Olds	4	51 N	113 W	Paarl	12	33 S	18 E	Pannayoor	27	9 N	78 E
Old Wives Lakes	4	50 N	107 W	Paauw Pan	13	30 S	24 E	Pannikulam	27	9 N	77 E
O'Leary	3	46 N	64 W	Pabalong	13	30 S	28 E	Pantalakudi	27	9 N	78 E
O. ifant	18	24 S	29 E	Pabna	24	23 N	89 E	Panyam	20	9 N	8 E
Olifants R. (Cape Colony)	12	31 S	18 E	Pachambi	29	24 N	86 E	Paoning	33	31 N	106 E
Olifants R. (Transvaal)	18	24 S	31 E	Pachete	29	23 N	86 E	Paoting	33	39 N	115 E
Olive	13	30 S	25 E	Pachia	21	12 S	34 E	Paoting-fu	34	39 N	115 E
Oliveberg	13	31 S	25 E	Pachora	25	20 N	75 E	Papar	32	5 N	116 E
Olpad	25	21 N	73 E	Pachow Chi	34	39 N	116 E	Paparoa Ra.	40	42 S	171 E
Olympia	17	47 N	123 W	Pachpadra	28	26 N	72 E	Papawai	40	41 S	175 E
Omdurman	11	10 N	30 E	Pack Ox Nek	13	30 S	28 E	Pappankulam	27	9 N	78 E
Ondo	20	6 N	4 E	Packsham	31	11 N	99 E	Papua, G. of	39	8 S	145 E
Ongehluk's Nek	13	30 S	28 E	Padawai Tank	30	9 N	81 E	Para	10	1 S	48 W
Ongole	26	15 N	80 E	Padrone C.	13	33 S	26 E	Paragon's	10	40 S	62 W
Onibe R.	22	20 S	48 E	Pagadi	19	21 S	33 E	Paragua R.	10	20 S	57 W
Onin Mts.	39	3 S	133 E	Pahang	32	4 N	102 E	Parahiba	10	6 S	35 W
Union Lake	4	53 N	110 W	Paihia	40	35 S	174 E	Paraku	20	9 N	2 E
Onitsha	20	6 N	6 E	Paiho	34	41 N	116 E	Paramagudi	27	9 N	78 E
Ono	35	42 N	140 E	Paikchon	36	38 N	126 E	Parameta	39	10 S	150 E
Ontario, Lake	2	45 N	76 W	Paitan	25	19 N	75 E	Paranahyba	10	3 S	42 W
Oodnadatta	37	27 S	135 E	Paiwa	39	9 S	149 E	Parana R.	10	28 S	59 W
Ookiep	12	29 N	18 E	Pa-ju	36	37 N	127 E	Parantij	25	23 N	73 E
Oontoo	38	27 S	141 E	Paka	32	1 N	110 E	Parapadi	27	8 N	77 E
Ootacamund	26	11 N	76 E	Pakala	26	13 N	79 E	Parapato	21	16 S	40 E
Ope R.	39	8 S	148 E	Pakhoi	33	22 N	109 E	Parasnath	29	24 N	86 E
Opopo	20	4 N	7 E	Pakies	17	30 S	29 E	Paraz	10	7 S	77 W
Opotiki	40	38 S	177 E	Paklan	32	8 N	98 E	Parbati R.	28	25 N	76 E
Oran	10	23 S	64 W	Pak-nam	32	13 N	100 E	Parengarenga	40	35 S	173 E
Orange Grove	13	32 S	26 E	Pakshan	32	10 N	98 E	Paritala	19	15 S	33 E
Orange River	15	30 S	28 E	Palachwe	19	22 S	27 E	Parman	39	9 S	148 E
Orange River Station	13	29 S	24 E	Palala R.	18	23 S	28 E	Parrrsboro'	3	45 N	64 W
Orchha	28	25 N	78 E	Palamau	24	23 N	84 E	Parry	5	49 N	93 W
Orealla	9	5 N	57 W	Palamcottah	26	8 N	77 E	Parsa	24	25 N	85 E
Orinoco R.	9	8 N	60 W	Palana	25	27 N	73 E	Partabgarh	25	24 N	75 E
Oro	39	8 S	148 E	Palasbari	24	26 N	91 E	Partabgarh	28	26 N	81 E
Oruro	10	17 S	67 W	Palhanpur	25	24 N	72 E	Partabgarh	24	26 N	93 E
Orurua	40	35 S	173 E	Pali	28	26 N	73 E	Parys	15	27 S	27 E
Osaka	35	34 N	135 E	Palk Strait	30	10 N	79 E	Pascal	4	52 N	108 W
Osborne	17	30 S	29 E	Palkof	29	22 N	84 E	Pasco	10	11 S	76 W
O-hogbo	20	7 N	4 E	Palla	19	23 S	26 E	Pasqua	4	50 N	105 W
Osko	5	49 N	90 W	Palladam	26	11 N	77 E	Passandava	22	13 S	48 E
Osnaburgh Ho.	5	51 N	90 W	Pallai	30	10 N	80 E	Pasuvanthanai	27	9 N	77 E
Osorno	10	41 S	72 W	Pallam	26	9 N	76 E	Patan	25	24 N	72 E
Ostersund	5	49 N	94 W	Palma	11	20 N	10 W	Patani	20	5 N	6 E
Otaki	40	41 S	175 E	Palm rston	37	12 S	130 E	Pataspur	24	22 N	87 E
Otba C.	40	35 S	173 E	Palmerstone	40	40 S	175 E	Pataza R.	16	27 S	31 E
Otea Island	40	36 S	175 E	Palmerton	17	31 S	29 E	Pathri	25	19 N	76 E
Oti R.	20	9 N	0 E	Palmerville	38	16 S	144 E	Patiala	28	30 N	76 E
Otoe	35	43 N	140 E	Palmietti	13	30 S	27 E	Patiyu	32	10 N	99 E
Otsi	35	43 N	143 E	Palmyra Point	30	10 N	80 E	Patna	24	25 N	85 E
Otsu	35	34 N	136 E	Palmford	18	27 S	29 E	Patoni	32	6 N	101 E
Ottapidaram	27	8 N	78 E	Palo	32	2 N	111 E	Patri	25	23 N	71 E
Ottawa	2	43 N	75 W	Palverayen	26	9 N	80 E	Patriots Klip	13	30 S	26 E
Otyimbingue	11	20 S	10 E	Pama	20	11 N	1 E	Pattaeoffe	30	10 N	79 E
Oudtshoorn	12	33 S	22 E	Pamahoni	18	24 S	31 E	Pattakulam	27	9 N	77 E
Ouepe	10	39 S	73 W	Pamangkat	32	1 N	109 E	Patterson	13	33 S	26 E
Ouessant	39	10 S	150 E	Pambagora	21	7 S	34 E	Petteson P.	41	14 S	107 E
Quimet	5	48 N	88 W	Pampas	10	13 S	73 W	Patuakhali	24	22 N	90 E
Qure	39	8 S	143 E	Pamplemousses	22	20 S	57 E	Pausing	33	27 N	110 E
Quro Preto	10	20 S	47 W	Pan	18	25 S	29 E	Paul Pieters Dorp.	16	27 S	30 E
Outlook	4	51 N	107 W	Panadura	30	6 N	80 E	Paumben Passage	30	9 N	79 E
Ovaile	10	31 S	72 E	Panaivadali	27	9 N	77 E	Paupancolum	27	9 N	78 E
Ovambo	11	10 S	10 E	Panaiyadiatti	27	9 N	77 E	Pavanasam	27	8 N	77 E
Ovary	27	8 N	77 E	Panakudi	27	8 N	77 E	Pavur	27	8 N	77 E
Owen Stanley Range	39	8 S	148 E	Panama	8	8 N	79 W	Paysandu	10	32 S	57 W
Owerri	20	5 N	7 E	Panant	32	13 N	101 E	Peace R.	6	56 N	121 W
Owo	20	7 N	5 E	Pandharpur	25	17 N	74 E	Peace R.	38	13 S	142 E
Oxbow	4	49 N	101 W	Pandietti	39	10 S	151 E	Pearl	5	48 N	88 W
				Pangal	26	16 N	78 E	Pearston	13	32 S	25 E
				Pangani	11	0 S	30 E	Peddie	13	33 S	27 E

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Pedro Pt.	30	10 N	80 E	Pingtu . . .	34	36 N	120 E	Port Darwin . .	37	12 S	130 E
Pedrotalagala Mt.	30	7 N	81 E	Pingyang . . .	33	36 N	111 E	Port Davcy . . .	40	43 S	145 E
Pegu . . .	31	17 N	96 E	Pingyin . . .	33	36 N	116 E	Port Desire . . .	10	47 S	65 W
Pekan . . .	32	3 N	103 E	Pingyuanhsien	34	37 N	116 E	Port d'Esny . . .	22	20 S	57 E
Peking . . .	3	40 N	117 E	Pingyueh . . .	33	27 N	107 E	Port Dickson . .	32	2 N	101 E
Peldchiburee	32	12 N	99 E	Pinite . . .	13	29 S	27 E	Port Douglas . .	38	16 S	145 E
Pelican Falls .	5	52 N	100 W	Pinnacle . . .	38	21 S	148 E	Port Elizabeth . .	13	33 S	25 E
Pelican L. . .	4	50 N	106 W	Pioneer . . .	38	13 S	142 E	Port Essington .	6	54 N	130 W
Pella (Capc Colony)	12	29 S	19 E	Pipiriki . . .	40	39 S	175 E	Port Florence . .	21	0	35 E
Pella (Pretoria)	18	25 S	26 E	Piquetberg . .	12	32 S	18 E	Port Glasgow . .	39	10 S	149 E
Pemba B. . .	21	12 S	40 E	Piranhas . . .	10	9 S	37 W	Port Hamilton . .	36	34 N	127 E
Pemba Is. . .	21	5 S	39 E	Pirara . . .	9	3 N	59 W	Port Herall . . .	19	16 S	35 E
Pemoi . . .	20	8 N	0 W	Pirojpur . . .	24	22 N	90 E	Port Hibbs . . .	40	42 S	145 E
Pemteno . . .	21	10 S	38 E	Pitanguy . . .	10	19 S	45 W	Port Kissinga . .	21	12 S	40 E
Penang . . .	32	5 N	100 E	Pitao . . .	20	9 N	13 E	Port Lazaref . . .	36	39 N	127 E
Penguin Pt. .	21	11 S	40 E	Pitoria . . .	29	23 N	85 E	Port Louis . . .	22	20 S	57 E
Penhalonga .	19	18 S	32 E	Pitou Riv. Noire	22	20 S	57 E	Port Maria . . .	8	18 N	76 W
Penhold . . .	6	52 N	114 W	Pitsanuloke . .	31	17 N	100 E	Port Mollendo . .	10	15 S	74 W
Pense . . .	4	50 N	105 W	Pitsing . . .	17	30 S	28 E	Port Morant . . .	8	17 N	76 W
Pentecost . .	4	16 S	168 E	Pittsworth . . .	38	27 S	151 E	Port Moresby . .	39	9 S	147 E
Pentiction . .	6	49 N	119 W	Pitupa . . .	40	39 S	175 E	Port Morien . . .	3	46 N	59 W
Pentland . .	38	20 S	145 E	Piwandi . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Port Mulgrave . .	3	45 N	61 W
Penukonda . .	26	14 N	77 E	Placentia . . .	7	47 N	54 W	Port Newchwang .	34	41 N	122 E
Perankudi . .	27	8 N	77 E	Placentia B. . .	7	47 N	54 W	Port Nolloth . . .	12	29 S	17 E
Perie . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Placo . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Port of France . .	41	22 S	167 E
Perim Is. . .	11	10 N	40 E	Plaine Magnier	22	20 S	57 E	Port of Spain . .	8	10 N	61 W
Pernambuco .	10	8 S	35 W	Plaisance, Guiana	9	7 N	58 W	Port Pateson . . .	41	14 S	167 E
Perppulanukulam	27	8 N	77 E	Plaisance, Mauritius	22	20 S	57 E	Port Pegasus . .	40	47 S	168 E
Perry Mt. . .	38	25 S	151 E	Plassey . . .	24	23 N	88 E	Port Pirie . . .	37	32 S	138 E
Perth . . .	37	32 S	115 E	Platrand . . .	18	27 S	29 E	Port Roval . . .	8	17 N	76 W
Perumanal . .	27	8 N	77 E	Plava Pt. . .	9	8 N	59 W	Port Said . . .	11	30 N	30 E
Peshawar . .	28	33 N	71 E	Playford . . .	37	14 S	132 E	Port St. Johns . .	17	31 S	29 E
Petarbar . . .	29	23 N	85 E	Plumas . . .	5	0 N	99 W	Port Shepstone .	14	30 S	30 E
Pet Riviere . .	22	20 S	57 E	Plumstead Sta. .	12	34 S	18 E	Port Simpson . . .	6	54 N	130 W
Petrusville . .	13	30 S	24 E	Plumtree . . .	19	20 S	27 E	Port Swettenham .	32	2 N	101 E
Petty Harbour	7	47 N	53 W	Pnom Penh . . .	32	11 N	105 E	Port Waikato . . .	40	37 S	175 E
Phalton . . .	25	18 N	74 E	Point Riche . .	7	50 N	57 W	Port Weld . . .	32	4 N	100 E
Phatiyatola .	29	23 N	84 E	Pokharan . . .	25	27 N	72 E	Portage la Prairie	5	50 N	98 W
Philip I. . .	41	29 S	168 E	Pokhuria . . .	29	23 N	86 E	Porterville . . .	12	32 S	18 E
Philip R. . .	39	7 S	143 E	Pol . . .	25	24 N	73 E	Portland . . .	12	33 S	22 E
Philippolis . .	13	30 S	25 E	Polavaram . . .	26	17 N	81 E	Porto Alegre . . .	10	30 S	51 W
Philipstown .	13	30 S	24 E	Pollanaruwa . .	30	8 N	81 E	Porto Nova . . .	20	6 N	2 E
Phillips Hr. .	39	9 S	149 E	Polur . . .	26	12 N	79 E	Porto Rica . . .	8	18 N	67 W
Phokeng . . .	18	25 S	27 E	Polynesia . . .	41	15 S	180 E	Porto Seguro . .	20	6 N	1 E
Phokwani . .	15	27 S	24 E	Pomerozy . . .	14	28 S	30 E	Porus . . .	8	18 N	77 W
Pialba . . .	38	25 S	153 E	Pomerum R. . .	9	7 N	58 W	Posen . . .	5	50 N	97 W
Picton . . .	40	41 S	174 E	Pomerun B. . .	9	7 N	58 W	Poshan . . .	34	36 N	117 E
Piction, N.S. .	3	45 N	62 W	Pondicherry . .	26	12 N	79 E	Post . . .	19	21 S	27 E
Piecer Both .	22	20 S	57 E	Pondoland . . .	14	30 S	29 E	Post R. . .	22	20 S	57 E
Piechen . . .	34	37 N	118 E	Pongola R. (Trans- vaal)	18	23 S	27 E	Post Relief . . .	13	32 S	26 E
Pieimuns, R. .	40	41 S	145 E	Pongola R. (Zulu- land)	16	27 S	31 E	Pot R. . .	17	30 S	28 E
Pierson . . .	4	49 N	101 W	Ponmunna . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Potaro R. . .	9	4 N	59 W
Pietermaritzburg	14	29 S	30 E	Ponnaiyar R . .	26	12 N	78 E	Potchatsstroom .	11	20 S	20 E
Pietersburg .	18	23 S	29 E	Ponneri . . .	26	13 N	80 E	Potchetsstroom .	18	26 S	27 E
Piet Retief . .	16	27 S	30 E	Ponoka . . .	4	52 N	113 W	Potfontein . . .	13	30 S	24 E
Pigs Peak . .	16	25 S	31 E	Pontianak . . .	32	0	109 E	Potgietersrust . .	18	24 S	29 E
Pike L. . .	5	53 N	96 W	Poona . . .	25	18 N	74 E	Potoro . . .	9	5 N	59 W
Pilands Perg .	18	25 S	27 E	Poonamalee . .	26	13 N	80 E	Pottalpatti . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Pilcomayo R. .	10	22 S	61 W	Poothoo . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Potzdam . . .	13	32 S	27 E
Pile of Bones R.	4	50 N	104 W	Porbandar . . .	25	21 N	69 E	Pouch Cove . . .	7	47 N	53 W
Pilgrims Rest .	18	25 S	30 E	Poplar Pt. . .	5	0 N	98 W	Poudre d'Or . . .	22	20 S	57 E
Pilibbi . . .	28	28 N	79 E	Porahat . . .	29	22 N	85 E	Poyang L. . .	33	28 N	116 E
Pillar, Cape .	40	43 S	148 E	Port Adams . .	33	39 N	122 E	Prahsu . . .	20	5 N	1 W
Pilot Mound .	5	49 N	98 W	Port Alfred . .	13	33 S	26 E	Prairie . . .	38	20 S	144 E
Pinchards Is. .	7	49 N	53 W	Port Antonio . .	8	18 N	76 W	Prairie River . .	4	53 N	102 W
Pinchow Sh. .	33	35 N	108 E	Port Arthur . .	33	38 N	122 E	Prakasapuram . .	27	8 N	78 E
Pinchow Sung .	34	37 N	117 E	Port Arthur (Algoma)	5	48 N	89 W	Pratpram . . .	20	5 N	0 E
Pinda . . .	19	17 S	35 E	Port Augusta . .	37	31 S	138 E	Pratabgarh . . .	28	24 N	74 E
Pind-Dadan Khan	28	32 N	73 E	Port aux Basque	7	47 N	59 W	Pretoria . . .	18	25 S	28 E
Pine C. . .	7	46 N	53 W	Port Beaufort .	12	34 S	20 E	Prieka . . .	12	29 S	23 E
Pinehill . . .	38	23 S	147 E	Port Blair . . .	31	11 N	92 E	Prince Albert (Can- ada)	4	53 N	106 W
Pine Lake . .	6	52 N	113 W	Port Chalmers .	40	46 S	171 E	Prince Albert (S. Africa)	12	33 S	22 E
Pines, Is. of .	41	23 S	167 E	Port Curtis . .	38	24 S	151 E	Prince Alfred's Ham- let	12	33 S	19 E
Pinetown . .	14	29 S	30 E	Port Dalrymple .	40	41 S	147 E	Prince Rupert . .	6	54 N	130 W
Pingchuan . .	34	41 N	118 E					Prince's Is. . .	11	0 N	0 E
Pingkuksien .	34	40 N	117 E								
Pingliang . .	33	35 N	106 E								
Pinglo . . .	33	24 N	110 E								

# INDEX

125

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Princess Charlotte B.	38	14 S	144 E	Quilimane	21	17 S	37 E	Ravi R.	28	31 N	73 E
Princeton	6	49 N	121 W	Quilon	26	8 N	76 E	Rawal Pindi	28	33 N	73 E
Prince of Wales Is.				Quirpon Is.	7	51 N	55 W	Rawdon	3	45 N	63 W
(Brit. Columbia)	6	55 N	132 W	Quito	10	0 S	78 W	Rawson	10	43 S	65 W
Prince of Wales Is.				Quitta	20	5	0 E	Rayadrug	26	14 N	76 E
(Queensland)	38	10 S	142 E	Quixera Mobim	10	5 S	40 W	Ray, Cape	7	47 N	59 W
Priors	13	30 S	25 E	Qumbu	17	31 S	28 E	Rayner	13	31 S	26 E
Proddatur	26	14 N	78 E	Quop	32	1 N	110 E	Rayton	18	25 S	28 E
Prome	31	19 N	95 E	Qutb	28	28 N	77 E	Recife	10	7 S	35 W
Proserpine	38	20 S	148 E	Qutsa	17	32 S	27 E	Recife C.	13	34 S	25 E
Prospect	17	30 S	28 E	Qutsa, Lower	17	32 S	27 E	Red Cliff	9	2 N	57 W
Prospect Mt.	16	27 S	29 E	Qutubeni	17	31 S	27 E	Red Deer	6	52 N	114 W
Prot Hill	3	46 N	64 W					Red Deer R.	4	51 N	111 W
Providence C.	40	46 S	167 E					Red Deer R.	6	53 N	102 W
Provost	4	52 N	110 W	Rabai	21	3 S	39 E	Red House	13	33 S	25 E
Puchow	33	35 N	110 E	Raba's	17	29 S	29 E	Red Indian L.	7	48 N	56 W
Pudukkottai	26	10 N	78 E	Rabat	11	33 N	7 W	Red L.	5	51 N	94 W
Pudukotai	27	8 N	78 E	Rabu	20	9 N	5 E	Reddersburg	15	29 S	26 E
Pudur	27	9 N	78 E	Race, Cape	7	46 N	53 W	Reed L.	5	54 N	100 W
Puerto Barrios	8	16 N	89 W	Radhapuram	26	8 N	77 E	Regina	4	50 N	105 W
Pukchen	36	40 N	128 E	Radisson	4	52 N	107 W	Rehoboth	11	20 S	10 E
Pulicat	26	13 N	80 E	Raghanathpur	29	23 N	86 E	Rejang	32	2 N	111 E
Puliyanakudi	27	9 N	77 E	Raghavapuram	26	17 N	80 E	Rejang R.	32	2 N	114 E
Pullampet	26	14 N	79 E	Raha	24	26 N	92 E	Remine	40	42 S	145 E
Pungchen	36	38 N	124 E	Rahe	29	23 N	85 E	Remport Mt.	22	20 S	57 E
Pung Dok	36	37 N	126 E	Raheng	31	17 N	100 E	Remport R.	22	20 S	57 E
Pungwe	21	20 S	34 E	Rahuri	25	19 N	74 E	Rennell I.	41	11 S	160 E
Puno	10	15 S	70 W	Rai Bareli	28	26 N	81 E	Resolution Ft.	2	61 N	104 W
Puong Yang	36	39 N	126 E	Raichur	26	16 N	77 E	Ressano Garcia	18	25 S	32 E
Puquios	10	26 S	70 W	Raiganj	24	25 N	88 E	Reston	4	49 N	101 W
Purandhar	25	18 N	74 E	Rainy River	5	48 N	94 W	Resurrection	17	30 S	30 E
Purdy Is.	39	2 S	146 E	Rajahmundry	26	17 N	81 E	Retreat	12	34 S	18 E
Puri	19	21 S	28 E	Rajakari	27	9 N	77 E	Revelstoke	6	51 N	118 W
Purnea	24	25 N	87 E	Rajapalayam	26	9 N	77 E	Rew R.	9	2 N	57 W
Purngarh	25	16 N	73 E	Rajapur	25	16 N	73 E	Rewa R.	9	3 N	58 W
Purrakay	27	8 N	77 E	Rajgarh	28	24 N	76 E	Rewari	28	28 N	76 E
Purulia	24	23 N	86 E	Rajkot	25	22 N	71 E	Rhio	32	1 N	105 E
Pururu	21	6 S	34 E	Rajosingamangalam	27	9 N	78 E	Rhodes Drift	18	22 S	29 E
Purus R.	10	5 S	63 W	Rakal	21	0 S	31 E	Rhodesia	11	10 S	20 E
Putai	34	37 N	117 E	Raleigh	5	49 N	91 W	Ribe	21	3 S	39 E
Puthiamputhur	27	8 N	78 E	Rallavaram	26	13 N	80 E	Rice L.	5	53 N	95 W
Puttalam	30	8 N	80 E	Ramah	13	29 S	24 E	Richards B.	16	28 S	32 E
Pyapalli	26	15 N	78 E	Ramainandro	22	19 S	46 E	Richelieu	22	20 S	57 E
Pycktong	36	40 N	125 E	Ramallakota	26	15 N	78 E	Richibucto	3	46 N	64 W
Pyinmana	31	20 N	96 E	Rambukkana	30	7 N	80 E	Richmond, Cape Colony	13	31 S	24 E
Pyöng Taik	36	36 N	127 E	Ramdurg	25	16 N	75 E	Richmond, Natal	14	29 S	30 E
				Ramea Is.	7	47 N	57 W	Richmond, Queens-			
Qahazana	17	32 S	28 E	Ramee Is.	31	19 N	93 E	land	38	20 S	143 E
Qalambana	17	31 S	28 E	Rameswaram Is.	30	9 N	79 E	Riebeck	13	33 S	26 E
Qalha's Nek	13	30 S	27 E	Ramgarh	29	23 N	85 E	Rietfontein	13	31 S	23 E
Qangu	17	30 S	28 E	Ramnad	27	9 N	78 E	Rietfontein	13	30 S	24 E
Qingeni	17	31 S	29 E	Ramnagar	28	32 N	73 E	Riet Vley	12	33 S	18 E
Qora	17	32 S	28 E	Ramoutsa	18	24 S	25 E	Riga	4	50 N	101 W
Qora R.	17	32 S	28 E	Rampur	28	28 N	79 E	Rio Claro	10	21 S	49 W
Qota	17	31 S	28 E	Rampur Boalia	24	24 N	88 E	Rio Cuarto	10	33 S	64 W
Quamanaea	13	31 S	27 E	Rampur Hat	24	24 N	87 E	Rio de la Plata	10	35 S	56 W
Qu'Appelle	4	50 N	104 W	Ramtoliya	29	22 N	85 E	Rio del Rey	20	4 N	8 E
Qu'Appelle Ft.	4	50 N	103 W	Ranaghat	24	23 N	88 E	Rio de Oro	11	20 N	10 W
Qu'Appelle R.	4	50 N	102 W	Ranchi	24	23 N	85 E	Rio de Janeiro	10	23 S	44 W
Quartier Militaire	22	20 S	57 E	Randfontein	18	26 S	27 E	Rio Mouri	11	0 N	10 E
Quatre Bornes	22	20 S	57 E	Rangamati	24	22 N	92 E	Rio Pardo, V. do	10	30 S	53 W
Qudení Mts.	16	28 S	30 E	Rangitiki R.	40	40 S	175 E	Risang	32	2 N	103 E
Quebec	2	47 N	70 W	Rangitukia	40	38 S	178 E	Rivera	10	30 S	54 W
Queen Charlotte Is.	6	52 N	131 W	Rangoon	31	16 N	96 E	Riverdale	14	28 N	29 E
Queens Kraal	16	27 S	32 E	Rangpur	24	25 N	89 E	Riverina	37	32 S	145 E
Queensland N.	37	20 S	140 E	Raniganj	24	23 N	87 E	Riversdale	12	34 S	21 E
Queens Mercy	17	30 S	28 E	Ranneville	26	8 N	78 E	Riverside	17	30 S	29 E
Queenstown (Brit. Guiana)	9	6 N	58 W	Rano	20	11 N	8 E	Rivière Sèche	22	20 S	57 E
Queenstown (Grahamstown)	13	31 S	26 E	Ranpur	25	27 N	68 E	Robben I.	12	33 S	18 E
Queenstown (New Zealand)	40	45 S	169 E	Rapid City	5	50 N	100 W	Robert B.	7	47 N	53 W
Quelpart Is.	36	33 N	126 E	Rapri R.	28	27 N	82 E	Robertson	12	33 S	19 E
Quembetshe's	17	29 S	29 E	Rathwell	5	49 N	98 W	Rock I.	39	5 S	148 E
Que-Que	19	18 S	29 E	Ratlam	25	23 N	75 E	Rockhampton	38	23 S	150 E
Quesnel	6	53 N	122 W	Ratnagiri	25	17 N	73 E	Rockingham B.	38	18 S	146 E
Quesnel L.	6	52 N	121 W	Ratnapura	30	6 N	80 E	Rockstone	9	5 N	58 W
				Ravensfell	13	31 S	27 E	Rockvale	18	25 S	31 E
				Ravenswood	38	20 S	147 E	Rocky Pt.	40	43 S	145 E
				Ravenswood Junc.	38	19 S	146 E				



Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Rocky Pt. . . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Saigon . . . . .	32	10 N	105 E	St. Lucia L. . . . .	16	28 S	32 E
Rode . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	St. Aidai . . . . .	19	20 S	28 E	St. Lucia R. . . . .	16	28 S	32 E
Rogo . . . . .	20	11 N	7 E	St. Albans . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	St. Luiz . . . . .	10	3 S	44 W
Rohitak . . . . .	28	28 N	76 E	St. Ambrose . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	St. Luke's . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Rolabilis . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	St. Andrew, C. . . . .	22	16 S	44 E	St. Luke's Engabeni	14	30 S	30 E
Roland . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	St. Andrews (New-				St. Luzia . . . . .	10	19 S	44 W
Rol Fontein . . . . .	16	26 S	29 E	Brunswick . . . . .	3	45 N	67 W	St. Margaret B. . . . .	3	44 N	64 W
Roma . . . . .	13	29 S	27 E	St. Andrew (Zulu-	16	29 S	31 E	St. Mark's (Kaffraria)	17	30 S	28 E
Roma . . . . .	38	26 S	148 E	land) . . . . .				St. Mark's (Kaffraria)	17	32 S	27 E
Ron . . . . .	25	15 N	75 E	St. Andrews (Kaf-	17	32 S	27 E	St. Mark's (Kaffraria)	17	31 S	29 E
Rondavel . . . . .	13	31 S	27 E	fraria) . . . . .				St. Martin (West			
Rondebosch . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	St. Andrews (Kaf-	17	31 S	29 E	Indies) . . . . .	8	17 N	63 W
Roedfontein . . . . .	12	32 S	21 E	fraria) . . . . .				St. Martin L. . . . .	5	51 N	97 W
Roodekranz . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E	St. Andrews (Kaf-	17	30 S	29 E	St. Martin's (Kaf-			
Roodepoort . . . . .	18	26 S	27 E	fraria) . . . . .				fraria) . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Rooijantjesfontein . . . . .	18	26 S	26 E	St. Anne . . . . .	5	49 N	96 W	St. Martin's (N.B.)	3	45 N	65 W
Room . . . . .	39	3 S	135 E	St. Ann's . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	St. Mary B. (N. Scotia)	3	44 N	66 W
Roorkee . . . . .	28	29 N	78 E	St. Ann's Bay . . . . .	8	18 N	77 W	St. Mary C. . . . .	22	25 S	45 E
Roosenekal . . . . .	18	25 S	30 E	St. Augustine (Mash-	19	18 S	32 E	St. Mary Is. . . . .	22	17 S	50 E
Roper R. . . . .	37	14 S	135 E	onaland) . . . . .				St. Mary's . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Rorke's Drift . . . . .	16	28 S	30 E	St. Augustine	16	28 S	30 E	St. Mary's . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Rosario . . . . .	10	33 S	60 E	(Rorke's Drift) . . . . .				St. Mary's (Kaffraria)	17	32 S	27 E
Roschelle . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E	St. Augustine (Kaf-	17	30 S	28 E	St. Mary's (Kaf-			
Rosedale . . . . .	38	24 S	151 E	fraria) . . . . .				fraria) . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Rose Pt. . . . .	13	32 S	25 E	St. Augustine Bay	22	23 S	43 E	St. Mary's (Tasmania)	40	41 S	148 E
Rose Hill . . . . .	22	20 N	57 E	(Madagascar) . . . . .				St. Mary's B. (New-			
Rosenfeld . . . . .	5	49 N	97 W	St. Augustine's				foundland) . . . . .	7	47 N	54 W
Rosetta . . . . .	14	29 S	29 E	(Kaffraria) . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	St. Mary's Hill . . . . .	16	27 S	32 E
Ross . . . . .	18	25 S	31 E	St. Barnabas . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	St. Matthew's . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Rossel Is. . . . .	41	11 S	155 E	St. Barnabas . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	St. Michael . . . . .	21	3 S	32 E
Rossmore . . . . .	5	48 N	90 W	St. Bartholomew . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	St. Michael's . . . . .	13	29 S	27 E
Rosspoor . . . . .	5	48 N	87 W	St. Bartholomew . . . . .	8	17 N	62 W	St. Monica . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E
Rothsay . . . . .	3	45 N	65 W	St. Bede . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	St. Paul de Loanda	11	0 S	10 E
Rotorua L. . . . .	40	38 S	176 E	St. Bede's . . . . .	19	20 S	28 E	St. Paul (Nova Scotia)	3	45 N	62 W
Rouleau . . . . .	4	50 N	104 W	St. Columba's . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E	St. Paul's (Kaffraria)	17	30 S	30 E
Rouxville . . . . .	15	30 S	26 E	St. Cuthberts . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	St. Paul's (Kaffraria)	17	30 S	28 E
Rovuma R. . . . .	21	11 S	39 E	St. Cuthberts (Natal)	14	30 S	30 E	St. Paul's (Kaffraria)	17	30 S	28 E
Roza . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	St. Cyprians . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	St. Paul's (Zulu-			
Rubiana . . . . .	41	9 S	159 E	St. Davids . . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	land) . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E
Rudolf L. . . . .	11	0 N	30 E	St. Eduardo . . . . .	10	22 S	42 W	St. Peter . . . . .	3	46 N	62 W
Ruga Ruga . . . . .	21	7 S	33 E	St. Faith's . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	St. Peter (Grahams-			
Ruhanga . . . . .	21	0 S	30 E	St. Francis Bay . . . . .	13	34 S	25 E	town) . . . . .	13	31 S	27 E
Ruitji . . . . .	11	0 S	30 E	St. Francis C. . . . .	13	34 S	24 E	St. Peter B. . . . .	3	45 N	60 W
Rukwa L. . . . .	21	8 S	33 E	St. George (Queens-	38	28 S	148 E	St. Peter Is. (Lee-			
Rumanika's . . . . .	21	1 S	30 E	land) . . . . .				ward Is.) . . . . .	8	18 N	64 W
Rumaruma . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	St. George (New-	7	48 N	58 E	St. Peter's (Grahams-			
Rungwa . . . . .	21	7 S	31 E	foundland) . . . . .				town) . . . . .	13	32 S	27 E
Rungwa . . . . .	21	9 S	33 E	St. George (New				St. Peter's (Nova			
Rupert's Land . . . . .	2	53 N	100 W	Brunswick) . . . . .	3	45 N	66 W	Scotia) . . . . .	3	45 N	60 W
Rupununi R. . . . .	9	3 N	59 W	St. George, C. . . . .	7	48 N	59 W	St. Peter's (Kaffraria)	17	32 S	28 E
Rusapi . . . . .	19	18 S	31 E	St. George's Bay . . . . .	7	48 N	58 W	St. Peter's (Kaffraria)	17	31 S	29 E
Russell . . . . .	4	51 N	102 W	St. George's L. . . . .	7	48 N	57 W	St. Peter's (Kaffraria)	17	30 S	28 E
Rustenburg . . . . .	18	25 S	27 E	St. Helena . . . . .	11	10 S	0 W	St. Philip's (Kaffraria)	17	30 S	28 E
Rusthof . . . . .	18	27 S	29 E	St. Helena Bay . . . . .	11	30 S	10 E	St. Pierre . . . . .	7	46 N	57 W
Rutengani . . . . .	21	9 S	33 E	St. James . . . . .	5	49 N	97 W	St. Roque C. . . . .	10	5 S	35 W
Ruviko . . . . .	19	18 S	35 E	St. John (N.B.) . . . . .	3	45 N	66 W	St. Sebastian, C. . . . .	18	22 S	35 E
Ruzambo's . . . . .	19	16 S	32 E	St. John . . . . .	8	18 N	64 W	St. Stephen's (New			
Rye Bay . . . . .	21	12 S	34 E	St. John Bay . . . . .	7	50 N	57 W	Brunswick) . . . . .	3	45 N	67 W
				St. John River . . . . .	3	46 N	67 W	St. Stephen's . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E
				St. John's (Kaffraria)	17	32 S	27 E	St. Stephen's . . . . .	17	30 S	28 E
				St. John's (Newfound-				St. Swithen's . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E
				land) . . . . .				St. Thomas (West			
				St. John's River . . . . .	7	47 N	53 W	Indies) . . . . .	8	18 N	65 W
				St. José (Guatemala)	8	14 N	90 W	St. Thomas (Kaf-			
				St. José (Costa Rica)	8	9 N	84 W	fraria) . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E
				St. Joseph L. . . . .	5	51 N	90 W	St. Thomé C. . . . .	10	22 S	41 W
				St. Joseph's . . . . .	13	29 S	27 E	St. Vincent . . . . .	8	13 N	61 W
				St. Kitts . . . . .	8	17 N	62 W	St. Vincent (Zulu-			
				St. Lawrence . . . . .	38	22 S	149 E	land) . . . . .	16	28 S	30 E
				St. Lawrence Bay . . . . .	3	47 N	60 W	St. Vincent C. (Ma-			
				St. Lawrence R. . . . .	2	45 N	74 W	dagascar) . . . . .	22	22 S	43 E
				St. Leonard Grand				Saitsing . . . . .	34	37 N	116 E
				Falls . . . . .	3	47 N	67 W	Sakai . . . . .	35	36 N	136 E
				St. Louis . . . . .	11	10 N	10 W	Sakai . . . . .	35	34 N	135 E
				St. Luce Bay . . . . .	22	24 S	47 E	Sakata . . . . .	35	38 N	139 E
				St. Lucia . . . . .	8	14 N	60 W	Saketé . . . . .	20	6 N	2 E
				St. Lucia Bay . . . . .	16	28 S	32 E	Sakini . . . . .	21	1 S	37 E
				St. Lucia C. . . . .	16	28 S	32 E	Sakurai . . . . .	35	34 N	136 E
Sabanilla . . . . .	10	11 N	75 W								
Sabi R. . . . .	19	21 S	33 E								
Sible C. . . . .	3	43 N	65 W								
Sabure . . . . .	20	11 N	0 W								
Sachego R. . . . .	5	54 N	92 W								
Sackville . . . . .	3	46 N	64 W								
Sad ya . . . . .	24	27 N	95 E								
Sado . . . . .	35	38 N	138 E								
Sadra . . . . .	25	23 N	72 E								
Saffi . . . . .	11	30 N	0 W								
Saga . . . . .	35	33 N	130 E								
Sagaing . . . . .	31	22 N	96 E								
Sagalla . . . . .	21	3 S	38 E								
Sagar . . . . .	25	14 N	74 E								
Sagase . . . . .	21	5 S	37 E								
Saharanpur . . . . .	28	30 N	77 E								
Sahibganj . . . . .	24	24 N	85 E								
Sahwan . . . . .	25	26 N	68 E								
Saiem . . . . .	13	33 S	26 E								

# INDEX

127

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Salaga . . . . .	20	8 N	0 W	Saraki . . . . .	20	9 N	5 E	Sengara . . . . .	32	7 N	100 E
Salaya . . . . .	25	22 N	69 E	Sarawak . . . . .	32	2 N	112 E	Sengottai . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Saldanha B. . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Sargodha . . . . .	28	32 N	72 E	Sennar . . . . .	11	14 N	35 E
Sale . . . . .	37	37 S	147 E	Saribas . . . . .	32	1 N	111 E	Seoul . . . . .	36	37 N	127 E
Salem (Dutch Guiana) . . . . .	9	5 N	56 W	Sarmiento . . . . .	19	19 S	34 E	Seram . . . . .	26	17 N	77 E
Salem (Madras) . . . . .	26	11 N	77 E	Sarota R. . . . .	25	24 N	72 E	Serampore . . . . .	24	22 N	88 E
Salisbury . . . . .	19	17 S	31 E	Sasaram . . . . .	24	24 N	85 E	Serang . . . . .	39	4 N	130 E
Salmon Cove . . . . .	7	47 N	53 W	Saskatchewan . . . . .	2	55 N	105 W	Seratok . . . . .	32	1 N	111 E
Salt Lakes . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E	Saskatchewan R. . . . .	4	53 N	104 W	Sereikela . . . . .	29	22 N	86 E
Salt R. . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Saskatoon . . . . .	4	52 N	107 W	Seremban . . . . .	32	3 N	101 E
Salta . . . . .	10	24 S	65 W	Satana . . . . .	25	20 N	74 E	Serenje . . . . .	21	13 S	30 E
Saltcoats . . . . .	4	51 N	102 W	Satankulam . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Serghkulam . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Salto . . . . .	10	31 S	58 W	Satara . . . . .	25	17 N	74 E	Serikei . . . . .	32	1 N	111 E
Salt Pans . . . . .	11	20 S	20 E	Satchiyapuram . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Serpentine L. . . . .	3	47 N	66 W
Salt Vley . . . . .	12	34 S	1 E	Satlaj . . . . .	28	30 N	73 E	Servil . . . . .	26	15 N	78 E
Salungu . . . . .	19	21 S	31 E	Sattur . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Ses. ls. . . . .	21	0 S	32 E
Salvador . . . . .	8	14 N	89 W	Satum . . . . .	32	6 N	100 E	Sesheki . . . . .	19	17 S	25 E
Salvage . . . . .	7	48 N	53 W	Satyamangalam . . . . .	26	11 N	77 E	Setagara . . . . .	29	23 N	85 E
Salwin R. . . . .	31	20 N	98 E	Saul . . . . .	18	25 S	28 E	Setana . . . . .	35	43 N	140 E
Samaguting . . . . .	24	25 N	93 E	Saul's Poort . . . . .	18	25 S	27 E	Settler . . . . .	4	52 N	112 W
Samarai . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Saunshi . . . . .	25	15 N	75 E	Settur . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Samatan . . . . .	32	1 N	109 E	Savage Cove . . . . .	7	51 N	56 W	Seval . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Samatave . . . . .	19	18 S	34 E	Savakasi . . . . .	26	9 N	77 E	Sevalpatti . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Sambanas . . . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Savalu . . . . .	20	7 N	2 E	Seven Persons . . . . .	4	49 N	111 W
Sambava . . . . .	22	14 S	50 E	Savanna la Mar . . . . .	8	18 N	78 W	Severn Ft. . . . .	2	56 N	89 W
Sambhar, L. . . . .	28	27 N	75 E	Savanne . . . . .	5	49 N	90 W	Severn, L. . . . .	5	53 N	92 W
Samchek . . . . .	36	37 N	129 E	Savantyadi . . . . .	25	16 N	74 E	Severn R. . . . .	5	54 N	92 W
Samsu . . . . .	36	41 N	127 E	Savanur . . . . .	25	14 N	75 E	Seymour . . . . .	6	51 N	119 W
Samugaranapuram . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Savelugu . . . . .	20	9 N	1 W	Seymour (Grahams-town) . . . . .	13	32 S	26 E
Sanaga R. . . . .	20	3 N	11 E	Sawee Bay . . . . .	32	10 N	99 E	Shahalate . . . . .	18	22 S	32 E
San Christoval I. . . . .	41	10 S	162 E	Sawi . . . . .	20	6 N	2 E	Shahapur . . . . .	25	19 N	73 E
Sancha Ho. . . . .	33	27 N	107 E	Sawyerpuram . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Shahapur . . . . .	25	16 N	74 E
Sanchor. . . . .	25	25 N	72 E	Saxby . . . . .	38	19 S	141 E	Shahbandar . . . . .	28	24 N	67 E
Sandalwood . . . . .	37	10 S	119 E	Say . . . . .	20	13 N	2 E	Shahgarh . . . . .	28	27 N	69 E
Sandgate . . . . .	38	27 S	153 E	Sayalakudi . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Shahjahanpur . . . . .	28	27 N	29 E
Sandhills . . . . .	9	5 N	57 W	Schombie . . . . .	13	31 S	25 E	Shahpur . . . . .	23	32 N	72 E
Sandia . . . . .	21	14 S	32 E	Schoonberg . . . . .	12	33 S	21 E	Shahpura . . . . .	28	25 N	75 E
Sandoway . . . . .	31	18 N	94 E	Schouten Is. . . . .	39	3 S	143 E	Shaki . . . . .	20	8 N	3 E
Sand Spruit . . . . .	16	27 S	29 E	Schrieber . . . . .	5	48 N	86 W	Shakka . . . . .	11	10 N	20 E
Sandwich I. . . . .	41	18 S	168 E	Scott . . . . .	4	52 N	108 W	Shalawe . . . . .	21	15 S	38 E
Sandwich I. . . . .	39	2 S	151 E	Scottsburg . . . . .	39	6 S	147 E	Shamaduro . . . . .	19	20 S	34 E
Sandwich Point . . . . .	41	16 S	168 E	Scratchley Mt. . . . .	39	8 S	148 E	Shami . . . . .	25	23 N	71 E
Sandwip . . . . .	24	22 N	91 E	Sea Pt. . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Shamio . . . . .	19	17 S	35 E
Sandy C. . . . .	38	24 S	153 E	Sebanane . . . . .	19	19 S	26 E	Shangani R. . . . .	19	18 S	28 E
Sandy L. . . . .	5	53 N	94 W	Sebastian C. . . . .	22	12 S	49 E	Shanghai . . . . .	33	32 N	122 E
Sandya . . . . .	10	53 S	72 W	Sebattik . . . . .	32	4 N	118 E	Shanhaikwan . . . . .	34	40 N	119 E
Sangesa . . . . .	21	4 S	34 E	Sebayau . . . . .	32	1 N	111 E	Shanhshien . . . . .	34	35 N	116 E
Sang-ju . . . . .	36	36 N	128 E	Seccondee . . . . .	20	4 N	1 W	Shans . . . . .	31	21 N	93 E
Sangli . . . . .	25	17 N	74 E	Secunderabad . . . . .	26	17 N	78 E	Shantung . . . . .	33	35 N	118 E
Sangone B. . . . .	21	14 S	40 E	Secundra . . . . .	28	27 N	77 E	Shaohing . . . . .	33	30 N	120 E
Sang-pan . . . . .	33	33 N	104 E	Sedra Gulf . . . . .	11	32 N	18 E	Shari R. . . . .	11	0 N	10 E
Sanguru . . . . .	19	17 S	33 E	Seduan . . . . .	32	2 N	112 E	Shashi . . . . .	19	21 S	27 E
Sanguti R. . . . .	18	23 S	33 E	Sefton . . . . .	5	51 N	100 W	Shashi R. . . . .	19	21 S	28 E
Sani . . . . .	19	13 S	34 E	Segah R. . . . .	32	2 N	116 E	Shashis . . . . .	33	30 N	112 E
Sankaranaiynarkovil . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Segalang . . . . .	32	2 N	111 E	Shashun R. . . . .	20	11 N	10 E
Sankh, R. . . . .	29	22 N	84 E	Segu-Sikaro . . . . .	11	10 N	0 W	Shawbury . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Sankuru . . . . .	11	0 S	20 E	Sehwan . . . . .	28	26 N	67 E	Sheba . . . . .	5	49 N	91 W
Sanna . . . . .	29	23 N	83 E	Sekar . . . . .	39	3 S	132 E	Shebo . . . . .	4	51 N	103 W
San Salvador . . . . .	11	13 S	8 E	Seketwayo . . . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Shediao . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W
Sansane Mango . . . . .	20	10 N	0 E	Sekodumase . . . . .	20	7 N	1 W	Shelburne . . . . .	3	44 N	65 W
Sanse . . . . .	21	0 S	35 E	Sekwani . . . . .	18	24 S	26 E	Shellbrook . . . . .	4	53 N	107 W
Santa . . . . .	10	9 S	78 W	Selangor . . . . .	32	3 N	101 E	Shenabawie . . . . .	9	4 N	59 W
Santa Cruz . . . . .	10	17 S	62 W	Selang Pathar . . . . .	24	26 S	94 E	Shencottah . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Santa Cruz . . . . .	41	10 S	166 E	Selaru . . . . .	39	8 S	131 E	Shepherd . . . . .	6	51 N	113 W
Santa Fé . . . . .	10	31 S	62 W	Selepen . . . . .	19	21 S	27 E	Shepherd Is. . . . .	41	17 S	168 E
Santa Maria . . . . .	41	14 S	167 E	Selkirk . . . . .	2	65 N	135 W	Sherbrooke . . . . .	3	45 N	61 W
Sta. Maria . . . . .	10	30 S	55 W	Selkirk . . . . .	5	50 N	97 W	Sherghati . . . . .	29	24 N	84 E
Santhapuram . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Selkirk I. . . . .	5	53 N	99 W	Sherpur . . . . .	24	25 N	90 E
Santiago (Chili) . . . . .	10	33 S	71 W	Selukwe . . . . .	19	19 S	29 E	Shiamel . . . . .	19	21 S	34 E
Santiago da Cuba . . . . .	8	20 N	75 W	Selwyn . . . . .	38	21 S	140 E	Shibamba . . . . .	19	15 S	28 E
Santiago (Argentina) . . . . .	10	26 S	64 W	Semunjan . . . . .	32	1 N	111 E	Shibemba . . . . .	11	10 S	10 E
Santipur . . . . .	24	23 N	88 E	Sena . . . . .	19	17 S	34 E	Shibetcha . . . . .	35	43 N	141 E
Santos . . . . .	10	24 S	46 W	Sendai . . . . .	35	39 N	141 E	Shih-Kou-Shan . . . . .	34	36 N	116 E
Sanyati, R. . . . .	19	17 S	29 E	Sendridi . . . . .	20	8 N	10 E	Shihtao . . . . .	33	37 N	122 E
Sao Paulo . . . . .	10	23 S	46 E	Senegal R. . . . .	11	16 N	10 W	Shih-tsuen . . . . .	33	32 N	103 E
Sapele . . . . .	20	5 N	6 E	Senegambia . . . . .	11	15 N	10 W	Shikarpur . . . . .	25	14 N	75 E
Sapporo . . . . .	35	43 N	141 E	Seneka . . . . .	15	28 S	27 E				
Sara . . . . .	24	24 N	89 E	Sengappadei . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E				

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Shikarpur . . . . .	28	28 N	68 E	Simba . . . . .	19	22 S	33 E	Somerset (Rupert-			
Shikwela . . . . .	19	23 S	33 E	Simbang . . . . .	39	6 S	148 E	land) . . . . .	5	49 N	98 W
Shikoku . . . . .	35	33 N	133 E	Simla . . . . .	28	31 N	77 E	Somerset (Tasmania)	40	41 S	145 E
Shikwalla . . . . .	18	22 S	31 E	Simons Bay . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E	Somerset East . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E
Shikweld . . . . .	18	23 S	33 E	Simonstown . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E	Sonai . . . . .	25	19 N	75 E
Shilauvane . . . . .	18	24 S	30 E	Sinapa . . . . .	39	9 S	149 E	Sonepat . . . . .	28	29 N	77 E
Shilemba . . . . .	21	17 S	36 E	Sinchen . . . . .	36	38 N	124 E	Sonc R. . . . .	29	24 N	83 E
Shillman . . . . .	18	22 S	34 E	Sind R. . . . .	28	25 N	77 E	Song . . . . .	32	2 N	113 E
Shillong . . . . .	24	25 N	92 E	Sinder . . . . .	11	10 N	0 E	Song Do . . . . .	36	38 N	126 E
Shiloh, Grahamstown	13	32 S	26 E	Sindgi . . . . .	25	17 N	76 E	Songir . . . . .	25	21 N	74 E
Shiloh, Mashonaland	19	19 S	28 E	Sindhmur . . . . .	25	15 N	76 E	Soochow . . . . .	33	31 N	120 E
Shimba Mt. . . . .	21	4 S	39 E	Sindkheda . . . . .	25	21 S	74 E	Soping . . . . .	33	40 N	112 E
Shimbazo . . . . .	18	23 S	31 E	Sinfu . . . . .	33	31 N	104 E	Sorab . . . . .	25	14 N	74 E
Shimdwa . . . . .	19	17 S	34 E	Singa, ore . . . . .	32	1 N	103 E	Sorato Mts. . . . .	10	16 S	67 W
Shimogar . . . . .	25	13 N	75 E	Singket . . . . .	32	2 N	97 E	Sordwana B. . . . .	16	27 S	32 E
Shimonoseki . . . . .	35	34 N	130 E	Singpur . . . . .	28	24 N	82 E	Souillac . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E
Shinan . . . . .	33	30 N	105 E	Singyi . . . . .	33	25 N	105 E	Sounding L. . . . .	4	52 N	110 W
Shingovo R. . . . .	18	22 S	33 E	Sini . . . . .	29	22 N	86 E	Souris . . . . .	3	46 N	62 W
Shingweddi R. . . . .	18	24 S	32 E	Sining . . . . .	33	36 N	102 E	Souris . . . . .	5	49 N	100 W
Shinto . . . . .	21	11 S	31 E	Sinku R. . . . .	15	39 S	28 E	South C. . . . .	33	21 N	121 E
Shiipegan Is. . . . .	3	47 N	64 E	Sinning . . . . .	33	23 N	108 E	South C. . . . .	40	43 S	146 E
Shipurios . . . . .	19	16 S	30 E	Sintaisien . . . . .	34	35 N	117 E	South C. . . . .	39	10 S	150 E
Shire R. . . . .	11	10 S	30 E	Sintaluta . . . . .	4	5 N	103 W	Southampton Is. . . . .	2	63 N	85 W
Shirora . . . . .	19	20 S	34 E	Sipango's . . . . .	17	32 S	2 E	Southbarrow . . . . .	14	30 S	30 E
Shirwa L. . . . .	21	15 S	35 E	Sipila . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	South-East Is. . . . .	39	8 S	131 E
Shiuehow . . . . .	33	25 N	113 E	Sippiparai . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Southern Cross . . . . .	37	31 S	119 E
Shiulung . . . . .	33	22 N	112 E	Sipra . . . . .	28	25 N	77 E	Southesk . . . . .	4	50 N	112 W
Shizuoka . . . . .	35	35 N	138 E	Sira . . . . .	26	13 N	76 E	Southeyville . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E
Shoal L. Town . . . . .	5	50 N	101 W	Sirguja . . . . .	29	23 N	84 E	South Georgia Is. . . . .	10	54 S	36 W
Shoal R. Ho. . . . .	5	53 N	101 W	Sir James Hall Is. . . . .	36	37 N	124 E	South Natuna Is. . . . .	32	3 N	109 E
Shoalwater B. . . . .	38	22 S	150 E	Sirohi . . . . .	25	25 N	73 E	Southport . . . . .	38	28 S	153 E
Sholapur . . . . .	25	17 N	75 E	Sirsa . . . . .	24	22 N	86 E	South Tokyo. . . . .	79	36 N	138 E
Shorkot . . . . .	28	31 N	72 E	Sirsa . . . . .	28	20 N	75 E	Sova C. . . . .	35	45 N	142 E
Shortland . . . . .	40	37 S	175 E	Sirsi . . . . .	25	14 N	74 E	Spaldings . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Shoylagudy . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Sirtoko C. . . . .	35	45 N	145 E	Spaniard's B. . . . .	7	47 N	53 W
Shringonda . . . . .	25	18 N	74 E	Sirur . . . . .	25	18 N	74 E	Spanish Town . . . . .	8	18 N	76 W
Shua R. . . . .	19	20 S	26 E	Sitanda . . . . .	19	14 S	27 E	Spiloh . . . . .	13	29 S	27 E
Shui-Li-Pu . . . . .	34	36 N	116 E	Sitapur . . . . .	28	27 N	80 E	Spionkop (Cape			
Shunking . . . . .	33	31 N	106 E	Sitampur . . . . .	29	23 N	86 E	Colony) . . . . .	13	31 S	24 E
Shunning . . . . .	33	24 N	100 E	Sitonga . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Spion Kop (Natal)	14	28 S	29 E
Shunteh . . . . .	33	37 N	114 E	Sitoza's . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Spitskop . . . . .	13	29 S	25 E
Shunyi . . . . .	34	40 N	116 E	Sittampatti . . . . .	27	10 N	78 E	Spitz Kop . . . . .	18	25 S	31 E
Shuanga . . . . .	19	17 S	35 E	Sittang, R. . . . .	31	18 N	97 E	Springbok Fontein	12	29 S	17 E
Shuswap L. . . . .	6	51 N	119 W	Siugurugui . . . . .	19	21 S	33 E	Springbox . . . . .	11	25 S	10 E
Shwebo . . . . .	68	23 N	95 E	Siuyen . . . . .	34	40 N	122 E	Springfield . . . . .	3	44 N	64 W
Shwegyin . . . . .	31	18 N	97 E	Siwa . . . . .	11	30 N	25 E	Springfontein . . . . .	15	30 S	25 E
Siam Gulf . . . . .	32	11 N	101 E	Skeena, R. . . . .	6	55 N	128 W	Springhill . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W
Sian . . . . .	33	34 N	109 E	Skeldon . . . . .	9	5 N	57 W	Springs . . . . .	18	26 S	28 E
Siangyang . . . . .	33	32 N	112 E	Slang R. . . . .	17	31 S	27 E	Springsure . . . . .	38	24 S	148 E
Siar . . . . .	39	5 S	146 E	Sledmere . . . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Springvale . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Sibayi L. . . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Smaldeel . . . . .	15	28 S	26 E	Springvale, Natal . . . . .	14	30 S	30 E
Sibombo . . . . .	18	22 S	34 E	Smithfield . . . . .	15	30 S	26 E	Spring Vallei . . . . .	13	32 S	26 E
Silsagar . . . . .	24	27 N	94 E	Smith Sound . . . . .	7	48 N	53 W	Sprucewell . . . . .	18	26 S	29 E
Sibu . . . . .	32	2 N	111 E	Smitsdorp . . . . .	18	24 S	29 E	Sprucewood . . . . .	5	49 N	88 W
Sicueo . . . . .	19	21 S	34 E	Smoky R. Post . . . . .	6	56 N	117 W	Srinagar . . . . .	28	34 N	75 E
Sidbury . . . . .	13	33 S	26 E	Snowflake . . . . .	5	49 N	98 W	Srivilliputtur . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Sidli . . . . .	24	26 N	90 E	Snowshoe L. . . . .	5	51 N	95 W	Stabbert . . . . .	18	23 S	29 E
Sidney . . . . .	5	49 N	99 W	Soabala . . . . .	22	16 S	45 E	Stakwe . . . . .	17	31 S	27 E
Sdoi . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Soahany . . . . .	22	19 S	44 E	Stamford . . . . .	38	21 S	143 E
Sengehin . . . . .	36	40 N	129 E	Soharom . . . . .	29	23 N	85 E	Standerton . . . . .	18	26 S	29 E
Sieng-Tu . . . . .	33	25 N	119 E	Sobat . . . . .	11	0 N	30 E	Stanford . . . . .	12	34 S	19 E
Sierra Leone . . . . .	11	0 N	10 W	Sobat, R. . . . .	11	0 N	30 E	Stanger . . . . .	14	29 S	31 E
Sfuli . . . . .	18	22 S	35 E	Sochi . . . . .	21	15 S	33 E	Stanhope . . . . .	33	28 S	152 E
Sigau's Great Place	17	31 S	29 E	Socorro . . . . .	10	6 N	73 W	Stanley (Falkland Is.)	10	51 S	59 W
Signal Hill . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Soda Ch. . . . .	6	52 N	122 W	Stanley (Tasmania)	40	40 S	145 E
Sihlabeni . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Sofala . . . . .	19	20 S	34 E	Stanley Falls (Africa)	11	0 S	25 E
Sikanjane . . . . .	18	22 S	35 E	Sofia, R. . . . .	12	16 S	47 E	Stanley Pool . . . . .	11	0 S	15 E
Sikar . . . . .	25	28 N	75 E	Sohna . . . . .	28	27 N	76 E	Starbuck . . . . .	5	49 N	97 W
Sikassiko . . . . .	20	8 N	2 W	Sokna . . . . .	11	20 N	10 E	Star City . . . . .	4	52 N	104 W
Sikiang, R. . . . .	33	23 N	110 E	Sokoto . . . . .	20	13 N	5 E	Star Park . . . . .	41	14 S	168 E
Sikkim . . . . .	24	27 N	88 E	Sokoto, R. . . . .	20	13 N	4 E	Steel . . . . .	5	48 N	86 W
Silani . . . . .	32	5 N	118 E	Solabari . . . . .	24	26 N	92 E	Stefani L. . . . .	11	0 N	35 E
Silasua . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Solomon Is. . . . .	41	6 S	160 E	Stellarton . . . . .	3	45 N	62 W
Silchar . . . . .	24	24 N	92 E	Sombas . . . . .	32	1 N	109 E	Stellenbosch . . . . .	12	33 S	19 E
Siligury . . . . .	24	26 N	88 E	Somerset (Cape				Stephenville . . . . .	7	48 N	58 W
Silli . . . . .	29	23 N	85 E	Colony) . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E	Sterkspruit . . . . .	13	30 S	27 E
Silvalsamuthram . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Somerset (Carpen-				Sterkstroom . . . . .	13	31 S	26 E
Simaran . . . . .	21	2 S	35 E	taria) . . . . .	38	10 S	142 E	Stewart Is. . . . .	41	8 S	164 E



# INDEX

129

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Stewart Is. (N.Z.)	40	47 S	168 E	Taaiboschfn	13	30 S	24 E	Taniyuttu	30	9 N	80 E
Steynsburg	13	31 S	25 E	Tabankulu	17	30 S	29 E	Tanjambata	22	20 S	48 E
Stitkene R.	6	56 N	130 W	Tabara	11	0 S	30 E	Tanjore	26	10 N	79 E
Stonehenge	17	29 S	29 E	Tabase	17	31 S	28 E	Tank	28	32 N	70 E
Stonewall	5	50 N	97 W	Tabase, Upper	17	31 S	28 E	Tanna	20	12 N	2 E
Stormberg Junction	13	31 S	26 E	Tabataba	41	6 S	156 E	Tanna	41	19 S	169 E
Stormiel	38	23 S	150 E	Table Bay	12	33 S	18 E	Tanzo	22	16 S	49 E
Stoughton	4	49 N	102 W	Table Bay (Papua)	39	10 S	149 E	Tao	11	20 N	10 E
Strahan	40	42 S	145 E	Table Cape	40	39 S	178 E	Taochow	33	25 N	111 E
Strasburg	4	51 N	105 W	Table Mt.	12	33 S	18 E	Tapah	32	4 N	101 E
Strathcona	6	53 N	113 W	Tabora	21	4 S	32 E	Tapkara	29	22 N	85 E
Strickland R.	39	7 S	142 E	Tabor Mt.	16	28 S	32 E	Tappatti	27	9 N	78 E
Strome	4	52 N	112 W	Tachin	32	13 N	100 E	Tapti R.	23	20 N	70 E
Stroom	13	30 S	26 E	Tachin R.	32	14 N	100 E	Tapuselei	39	9 S	147 E
Stuarts Town	14	30 S	30 E	Tacna	10	17 S	70 W	Tarkastad	13	31 S	26 E
Student I.	41	11 S	153 E	Tadpatri	26	14 N	77 E	Tarn-Taran	28	31 N	75 E
Stumpnose	12	32 S	17 E	Tadwala	25	18 N	76 E	Taroom	38	25 S	149 E
Sturgeon Falls	5	48 N	92 W	Tafenk	17	32 S	27 E	Tarquah	20	5 N	2 W
Stutterheim	13	32 S	27 E	Tafileb	11	30 N	0 W	Taru	17	31 S	29 E
Suai R.	32	3 N	114 E	Taghelel	20	14 N	8 E	Tarudant	11	30 N	0 W
Suakim	11	10 N	30 E	Tahioku	33	25 N	122 E	Taruma	9	2 N	56 W
Suanhwa	33	40 N	115 E	Taian	33	35 N	117 E	Tasalima	20	8 N	2 W
Suanhwafu	31	40 N	115 E	Taichow	33	28 N	120 E	Tasmania	37	40 S	145 E
Suau	39	10 S	150 E	Taichu	33	23 N	121 E	Tasman Bay	40	41 S	173 E
Subarnarekha R.	29	22 N	87 E	Taidong R.	36	39 N	126 E	Tasman Penin.	40	43 S	148 E
Subarnarekhi	24	21 N	87 E	Tai-ho, L.	33	31 N	120 E	Tataparai Station	27	8 N	78 E
Suckling Mt.	39	9 S	149 E	Taiku	36	36 N	128 E	Tatau	32	3 N	113 E
Sucre	10	18 S	65 W	Tainan	33	22 N	121 E	Tati	19	19 S	33 E
Sud Est C.	39	8 S	148 E	Taindankarai	27	8 N	77 E	Tati	19	21 S	27 E
Suez	11	20 N	30 E	Tainton	13	32 S	28 E	Tating	33	29 N	104 E
Suffield	4	50 N	111 W	Taiping	33	23 N	107 E	Tatta	28	24 N	67 E
Suifu	33	28 N	104 E	Taiping, Malay States	32	5 N	100 E	Tatum	20	6 N	10 E
Suigam	25	24 N	71 E	Taiserbo	11	20 N	20 E	Tatung	33	40 N	113 E
Suitingfu	33	31 N	107 E	Taiyuan	33	37 N	112 E	Taungyi	21	20 N	97 E
Sukchen	36	39 N	126 E	Tajul	25	27 N	69 E	Taupiri	40	37 S	175 E
Sukkur	28	27 N	69 E	Takasaki	35	36 N	139 E	Taupo	40	39 S	176 E
Sullivan L.	4	53 N	111 W	Takata	35	37 N	138 E	Taupo, Lake	40	39 S	176 E
Sultanpur (Lucknow)	28	26 N	82 E	Takaungu	21	3 S	39 E	Taupota	39	10 S	150 E
Summerside	3	46 N	63 W	Takow	33	22 N	121 E	Tauranga	40	37 S	176 E
Sumrahu	25	26 N	70 E	Takra	29	23 N	85 E	Taveta	21	3 S	37 E
Sundarbans	24	22 N	89 E	Taku	33	39 N	117 E	Tavoy	31	14 N	98 E
Sunday Is.	39	9 S	150 E	Takuanchuang	33	35 N	115 E	Tavoy Is.	31	13 N	98 E
Sunday R.	14	28 S	30 E	Takutu R.	9	3 N	60 W	Tawao	32	4 N	117 E
Sundwana	17	31 S	28 E	Talaikkattapuram	27	9 N	78 E	Tawaree	11	20 N	0 E
Sung-Chia-Kuan-Chuang	34	36 N	117 E	Talaiyuttu	27	8 N	77 E	Taytao Peninsula	10	46 S	75 W
Sung-Kiang	33	31 N	121 E	Talap	24	27 N	95 E	Tchon-kour	33	32 N	98 E
Sunthow	33	24 N	111 E	Talapani	29	23 N	83 E	Teakworth	18	26 S	29 E
Supa	25	15 N	74 E	Talcahuana	10	36 S	74 W	Te Anau	40	45 S	168 E
Superior, L.	2	47 N	87 W	Talen	17	32 S	28 E	Te Aute	40	40 S	177 E
Surandai	27	8 N	77 E	Tali	33	25 N	100 E	Tebe	21	16 S	33 E
Surat (Bombay P.)	25	21 N	72 E	Taloda	25	21 N	74 E	Tegina	20	10 N	6 E
Surat (Brisbane)	38	27 S	149 E	Tamale	20	9 N	1 W	Tegucigalpa	8	14 N	87 W
Suri	24	23 N	87 E	Tamar	29	23 N	85 E	Tehchow	34	37 N	116 E
Surma	20	11 N	0 W	Tamar R.	40	41 S	147 E	Tekapo, L.	40	44 S	171 E
Suru	19	16 S	31 E	Tamarin B.	22	20 S	57 E	Tekari	24	25 N	85 E
Susa	11	30 N	10 E	Tamarin R.	22	20 S	57 E	Tekenika	10	55 S	69 W
Sussex	3	45 N	65 W	Tamaringa's	21	17 S	31 E	Tekwen	36	39 N	127 E
Sutherland	12	32 S	20 E	Tamata	39	8 S	147 E	Telegraph Creek	6	57 N	130 W
Suvisheshapuram	27	8 N	77 E	Tamatave	22	18 N	49 E	Tele Jaune Cache	6	53 N	119 W
Su-won	36	37 N	127 E	Tambo	38	25 S	146 E	Telford	5	49 N	95 W
Suyang	33	28 N	105 E	Tambraparni R.	27	8 N	77 E	Tellicherry	26	11 N	75 E
Swan L.	5	52 N	101 W	Tambura	11	0 N	20 E	Telok Anson	32	4 N	100 E
Swan R.	37	31 S	116 E	Tamingfu	34	36 N	115 E	Temaringa's	19	17 S	31 E
Swan River	4	52 N	101 W	Tamkala	20	12 N	3 E	Temple B.	38	12 S	143 E
Swatow	33	23 N	117 E	Tammu	24	24 N	94 E	Temuco	10	38 S	73 W
Swellendam	12	34 S	20 E	Tampin	32	2 N	103 E	Tenasserim	31	12 N	98 E
Swift Current	4	50 N	108 W	Tamsui	33	25 N	122 E	Tengchow-fu	33	37 N	120 E
Sydney (Cape Breton Is.)	3	46 N	61 W	Tana R.	11	0 S	40 E	Tenge	20	11 N	0 W
Sydney, N.S.W.	37	33 S	150 E	Tanah	39	2 S	140 E	Tengyuen	33	24 N	98 E
Sydney Mines	3	46 N	60 W	Tandala	21	9 S	34 E	Tenimber Is.	39	8 S	131 E
Sylhet	24	25 N	91 E	Tando	25	25 N	69 E	Tenkasi	27	8 N	77 E
Symbu	21	8 S	30 E	Tanesar	28	30 N	77 E	Tenke	11	10 S	20 E
Syriam	31	16 N	96 E	Tanga	21	5 S	39 E	Tenmalai	27	9 N	77 E
Szecheng	33	25 N	106 E	Tangail	24	24 N	90 E	Tennyson	13	31 S	26 E
Szenan	33	28 N	108 E	Tangalle	30	6 N	81 E	Tessawa	20	13 N	8 E
Szengen	33	24 N	107 E	Tangan	34	39 N	116 E	Testel Is.	39	10 S	150 E
Szmau Esmok	33	22 N	102 E	Tanganyika L.	21	6 S	30 E	Tete	11	10 S	30 E
				Tangasi	11	0 N	20 E	Tete, Mashonaland	19	16 S	33 E
				Tangier	11	30 N	0 W	Tetuan	11	30 N	0 W

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Tewara Head	40	36 S	175 E	Tocantino, R.	10	5 S	49 W	T'sfanihy	22	25 S	45 E
Tewatin	38	26 S	153 E	Tofield	6	53 N	112 W	T'shapile	17	31 S	28 E
Texas	38	29 S	151 E	Togombo	20	10 N	3 W	T'silitwa	17	30 S	28 E
Teyaterjaneng	13	29 S	27 E	Tokanga	40	38 S	175 E	T'simanampetsatsy,			
Tezpur	24	26 N	92 E	Tokushima	35	34 N	134 E	1.	22	24 S	43 E
Thaba Bosigo	15	29 S	27 E	Tokyo	35	36 N	139 E	Tsimanandrafozana	22	19 S	44 E
Thaba Morena	13	29 S	27 E	Toleni	17	32 S	27 E	Tsinan	33	37 N	117 F
Thaba'nehu	15	29 S	26 E	Tollygunge	24	22 N	89 E	T'sinchow	33	35 N	105 E
Thaba Patchoa	13	29 S	27 E	Tombeau Bay	22	20 S	57 E	T'singchowfu	34	36 N	118 E
Thana	25	19 N	73 E	Tomi	39	6 S	148 E	T'singhsien	34	38 N	117 E
Than Hoa	33	21 N	105 E	Tomioka	35	33 N	134 E	T'singohow	33	37 N	118 E
Thargomindah	38	28 S	143 E	Tonga	14	29 S	31 E	Tsingtao	33	36 N	121 E
Tharrawaddy	31	18 N	95 E	Tonga R.	14	29 S	31 E	T'sining	34	35 N	116 E
Thaton	31	17 N	97 E	Tongaland	16	27 S	32 E	Tsitsana	17	30 S	28 E
Thayetmyo	31	19 N	95 E	Tongario Vol.	40	39 S	176 E	Tsitsana, R.	17	30 S	28 E
Thazi	31	21 N	96 E	Tongchen	36	39 N	128 E	Tsitung	34	37 N	117 E
Thecumanagar	27	8 N	78 E	Tongkah	32	8 N	98 E	Tsojana	17	32 S	27 E
Thelesu R.	16	26 S	30 E	Tongo	20	11 N	11 E	Tsolo	17	31 S	28 E
Theopolis	13	33 S	26 E	Tongzin	36	37 N	126 E	Tsomo	17	31 S	27 E
Thlotse	15	28 S	28 E	Tonti	17	30 S	29 E	Tsomo	17	32 S	27 E
Thobal	24	24 N	94 E	Toovaula	27	8 N	77 E	Tsovo	21	3 S	38 E
Thompsons	13	33 S	27 E	Toowoomba	38	27 N	152 E	Tsu	35	34 N	136 E
Thompson's (Kaf- fraria)	17	31 S	27 E	Topchanchi	29	23 N	86 E	Tsugaru Strait	35	42 N	140 E
Thongwa	31	16 N	95 E	Topetora	30	10 N	80 E	Tsui-Chia-Chuang	34	36 N	117 E
Thorngrove	13	32 S	25 E	Topsail	7	47 N	52 W	Tsungming	33	32 N	121 E
Thornville	14	29 S	30 E	Topura	39	10 S	150 E	Tsunhwachow	34	40 N	118 E
Thumbura	21	17 S	33 E	Tor Bay	3	45 N	61 W	Tsunyi	33	28 N	104 E
Thunder, Cape	5	48 N	88 W	Torbay	3	45 N	61 W	Tsurugaoka	35	38 N	139 E
Thurayur	27	9 N	77 E	Torere	40	37 S	177 E	Tsushima Is.	36	34 N	129 E
Thursday Is.	38	10 S	142 E	Toro	21	0 N	30 E	Tuat	11	20 N	0 W
Tiamguri	21	0 S	37 E	Toro	13	31 S	28 E	Tubau	32	3 N	113 E
Tianfu	34	36 N	117 E	Toronto	2	45 N	70 W	Tubetube	39	10 S	151 E
Tibati	20	6 N	12 E	Torres Is.	41	13 S	166 W	Tucopia	41	12 S	169 E
Tibeti	11	20 N	19 E	Torres Strait	38	10 N	142 E	Tucuman	10	26 S	65 W
Tientsin	33	39 N	117 E	Torricelli, Mts.	39	3 S	141 E	Tugela R.	14	28 S	29 E
Tierra del Fuego	10	53 S	69 W	Tortola	8	18 N	64 W	Tugela R. (Little)	14	29 S	29 E
Tigré	11	15 N	39 E	Torusan	32	4 N	115 E	Tukoma	19	15 S	32 E
Tikriganj	24	25 N	87 E	Toto	10	37 S	73 W	Tulagh	12	33 S	19 E
Tilley	4	50 N	112 W	Touchwood Post	4	51 N	103 W	Tulear	22	23 S	43 E
Tina Lake	11	10 N	35 E	Toungoo	31	19 N	97 E	Tulin	29	23 N	86 E
Tiniakowa	39	5 S	139 E	Towns River	12	33 S	20 E	Tumatumari	9	5 N	59 W
Timaru	40	44 S	171 E	Townsville	38	19 S	146 E	Tumbura	19	17 S	33 E
Timbuktu	11	10 N	0 W	Trabonji	22	16 S	47 E	Tumen R.	36	42 N	129 E
Timijau, Mts.	9	2 N	60 W	Tracadie	3	47 N	65 W	Tumkur	26	13 N	77 E
Timor Is.	37	10 S	124 E	Trafalgar Mt.	39	9 S	148 E	Tummo	11	20 N	10 E
Timoraka	39	5 S	139 E	Trail	6	49 N	117 W	Tumuc			
Timor Laut	37	7 S	132 E	Traitor Bay	39	8 S	148 E	Mts.	10	2 N	55 W
Tina, R.	17	31 S	29 E	Tranquebar	26	10 N	79 E	Tundi	29	24 N	86 E
Tinano, Mt.	17	30 S	28 E	Traynor	4	52 N	108 W	Tunga	34	36 N	116 E
Tinda	13	30 S	28 E	Treasure Is.	41	7 S	155 E	Tungchangfu	34	39 N	116 E
Tindivanam	26	12 N	79 E	Tregannu	32	5 N	103 E	Tungchow	33	35 N	110 E
Tingabaly, R.	22	15 S	50 E	Trelew	10	43 S	65 E	Tungchow Chi	34	39 N	117 E
Ting Chai-Chuang	34	36 S	118 E	Tres Arroyos	10	38 S	60 W	Tungchwan Yan	33	26 N	103 E
Tingchow	34	38 N	115 E	Trichardts	18	26 S	29 E	Tunghi	21	10 S	40 E
Tingchow	33	26 N	115 E	Trichinopoly	26	10 N	78 E	Tungkwanghsien	34	37 N	116 E
Tingtas	34	35 N	115 E	Trichur	26	10 N	76 E	Tunhor	33	22 N	111 E
Tinjar R.	32	4 N	114 E	Trincomalee	30	8 N	81 E	Tungping	34	35 N	116 E
Tinnevely	27	8 N	77 E	Trinidad	8	10 N	60 W	Tungting L.	33	28 N	112 E
Tin-tin R.	36	38 N	127 E	Trinity	7	48 N	53 W	Tunis	11	30 N	10 E
Tinto	20	5 N	9 E	Trinity Bay	7	47 N	54 W	Tupacama R.	9	7 N	58 W
Tiruchendur	27	8 N	78 E	Trinity Bay (Queens- land)	38	16 S	146 E	Tura	24	25 N	90 E
Tirukkoyilur	26	12 N	79 E	Tripoli	11	30 N	10 E	Turaiyur	26	11 N	78 E
Tirukurunkudi	27	8 N	77 E	Trivandrum	26	8 N	76 E	Turanga	40	39 S	178 E
Tirumangalam	27	9 N	78 E	Trompsburg	13	29 S	25 E	Turks Is.	8	21 N	72 W
Tirupati	26	13 N	79 E	Trout L.	5	55 N	97 W	Turuku	21	1 S	36 E
Tirupuyanam	27	9 N	78 E	Trout L.	5	53 N	92 W	Tushihkow	34	41 N	116 E
Tirushuli	27	9 N	78 E	Trout L.	5	51 N	93 W	Tuticorin	27	8 N	78 E
Tiruttagal	27	9 N	77 E	Trout Lake Mission	5	53 N	91 W	Tuurbraak	12	34 S	20 E
Tiruvadur	27	10 N	78 E	Truro	3	45 N	63 W	Tweedale	13	31 S	24 E
Tiruvagiri	27	8 N	77 E	Truxillo	8	9 N	70 W	Tweefontein	13	31 S	25 E
Tiruwella	26	9 N	76 E	Tsakoma	18	23 S	30 E	Twelve Apostles	12	33 S	18 E
Tisinio	34	36 N	120 E	Tsangchow	34	38 N	116 E	Twillingate	7	49 N	54 W
Titabar	24	26 N	94 E	Tsangshing	34	23 N	113 E	Two Waters	13	33 S	24 E
Titaochow	33	35 N	104 E	Tsaochowfu	34	35 N	115 E	Tyira	17	31 S	28 E
Tittuviley	27	8 N	77 E	Tsaohsien	34	35 N	115 E	Tyira, Lower	17	31 S	28 E
Toay	10	36 S	65 W	Tsehchow	33	35 N	112 E	Tyira, Upper	17	31 S	28 E
Tobago Is.	8	11 N	60 W	Tsenan	18	22 S	34 E	Tylden	13	31 S	26 E
								Tyvan	4	50 N	103 W

# INDEX

131

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Uani . . . . .	20	5 N	3 W	Umvoti R. . . . .	14	29 S	31 E	Vatorata . . . . .	39	9 S	147 E
Uarakauta . . . . .	39	9 S	149 E	Umyalazi R. . . . .	16	28 S	30 E	Vavoniya . . . . .	30	9 N	80 E
Uba . . . . .	20	11 N	13 E	Umyugone R. . . . .	16	28 S	30 E	Vegreville . . . . .	4	53 N	111 W
Ubangi R. . . . .	11	0 N	20 E	Umzimklava R. . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Vellalanvilai . . . . .	27	8 N	78 E
Ubemiba . . . . .	21	9 S	32 E	Umzimkuku . . . . .	17	30 S	30 E	Vella Lavella . . . . .	41	8 S	157 E
Uberaba . . . . .	10	19 S	48 W	Umzimkulu, Lower . . . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Vellore . . . . .	26	13 N	79 E
Ubombo . . . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Umzimkulu R. . . . .	14	30 S	29 E	Vembakottai . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Ubombo Range . . . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Umzimpofu . . . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Vembar . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Uchungwe . . . . .	21	8 S	35 E	Umzimvubu . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Venezuela . . . . .	10	8 N	60 W
Udaipore . . . . .	28	24 N	73 E	Umzimvubu R. . . . .	17	30 S	29 E	Vengurla . . . . .	25	16 N	73 E
Udaipur . . . . .	24	23 N	91 E	Umzinto . . . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Ventenat C. . . . .	39	10 S	150 E
Udaipur . . . . .	25	24 N	74 E	Umzinto R. . . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Ventersburg . . . . .	15	28 S	27 E
Udayagiri . . . . .	26	14 N	79 E	Una Mt. . . . .	40	42 S	172 E	Ventersdorp . . . . .	18	26 S	26 E
Udeni . . . . .	20	7 N	8 E	Unao . . . . .	28	26 N	80 E	Venterskroon . . . . .	18	26 S	27 E
Udepur . . . . .	24	21 N	86 E	Unde . . . . .	21	11 S	35 E	Venterstad . . . . .	13	30 S	26 E
Uen . . . . .	41	20 S	166 E	Underberg . . . . .	14	29 S	29 E	Veraval . . . . .	25	21 S	70 E
Uganda . . . . .	11	0 N	30 E	Undi . . . . .	21	14 S	32 E	Vereeniging . . . . .	18	26 S	28 E
Ugbo . . . . .	20	6 N	5 E	Undup . . . . .	32	1 N	110 E	Vermaak . . . . .	16	27 S	31 E
Ugie . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Unfunjambili . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Vermeio R. . . . .	10	24 S	62 W
Uhaiya . . . . .	21	1 S	31 E	Ungava Bay . . . . .	2	60 N	67 W	Vermillion . . . . .	5	49 N	93 W
Uhimba . . . . .	21	2 S	30 E	Ungwali . . . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Vermillion . . . . .	4	53 N	110 W
Uhoi . . . . .	39	4 S	152 E	Uniondale . . . . .	12	33 S	22 E	Vernon . . . . .	6	50 N	119 W
Uhuna . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Unity . . . . .	4	52 N	108 W	Verzamel Bergen . . . . .	16	27 S	30 E
Uiaku . . . . .	39	9 S	149 E	Unkofski B. . . . .	36	36 N	129 E	Vet R. . . . .	15	28 S	26 E
Uitdraai . . . . .	13	29 S	25 E	Unsang, C. . . . .	32	5 N	119 E	Vetyu . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Uitenhage . . . . .	13	33 S	25 E	Unyamwezi . . . . .	11	0 S	36 E	Vicenti . . . . .	19	18 S	35 E
Ujiji . . . . .	21	4 S	30 E	Upper Tugela . . . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Vichumbi . . . . .	21	0 S	29 E
Ukara Isles . . . . .	21	1 S	33 E	Uppodai R. . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Victoria (Dis.) . . . . .	33	23 N	110 E
Ukkirankotei . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Upsalquitch R. . . . .	3	47 N	67 W	Victoria, B.C. . . . .	6	48 N	124 W
Ukweli . . . . .	21	13 S	37 E	Urambo . . . . .	21	4 S	32 E	Victoria, Cameroun . . . . .	20	3 N	9 E
Ulsan . . . . .	36	36 N	129 E	Urandangi . . . . .	38	21 S	138 E	Victoria Falls . . . . .	19	18 S	26 E
Ulundi . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Urguru . . . . .	21	5 S	33 E	Victoria, Labuan . . . . .	32	5 N	115 E
Umarkot . . . . .	28	25 N	69 E	Uria . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Victoria Lake . . . . .	7	48 S	56 W
Umba . . . . .	21	5 S	37 E	Urighi . . . . .	21	2 S	31 E	Victoria, Mashona-			
Umbaleki . . . . .	13	31 S	25 E	Uruguay R. . . . .	10	27 S	56 W	land . . . . .	19	20 S	30 E
Umbanambi . . . . .	16	28 S	32 E	Urungu . . . . .	21	2 S	34 E	Victoria Mt. . . . .	39	8 S	148 E
Umbanjini . . . . .	19	19 S	29 E	Usambara . . . . .	21	1 S	34 E	Victoria Nyanza . . . . .	21	1 S	33 E
Umbeges . . . . .	16	27 S	31 E	Usambiro . . . . .	21	3 S	32 E	Victoria West . . . . .	12	31 S	23 E
Umbelosi R. . . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Usenda . . . . .	21	4 S	31 E	Victory Mt. . . . .	39	9 S	149 E
Umbolisa . . . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Ushuaia . . . . .	10	54 S	68 W	Viedma . . . . .	10	40 S	62 W
Umchungu . . . . .	18	23 S	35 E	Usisiya . . . . .	21	11 S	34 E	Vierfontein . . . . .	15	27 S	26 E
Umduna R. . . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Usutu . . . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Vijapur . . . . .	25	23 N	72 E
Umfolosi R. . . . .	16	28 S	32 E	Usutu R. . . . .	18	26 S	32 E	Vijayadurg . . . . .	25	16 N	73 E
Umfolosi, Black, R. . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Utenga . . . . .	21	1 S	31 E	Vijayapati . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Umfolosi, White, R. . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Utengule . . . . .	21	9 S	33 E	Vilatikulam . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Umga, Lower . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Utonga . . . . .	21	12 S	35 E	Villa Concepcion . . . . .	10	23 S	57 W
Umgasi R. . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Utrecht . . . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Villa Rica . . . . .	10	26 S	56 W
Umgeni . . . . .	14	29 S	31 E	Uttamapalayam . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Villupuram . . . . .	26	11 N	79 E
Umhlali R. . . . .	14	29 S	31 E	Uttangara . . . . .	26	12 N	78 E	Vinjorai . . . . .	28	26 N	71 E
Umhlatusana . . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Uttumalai . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Vinukonda . . . . .	26	16 N	79 E
Umhlatusi R. . . . .	16	28 S	31 E	Uvulu . . . . .	19	21 S	28 E	Viramgam . . . . .	25	23 N	71 E
Umhloti R. . . . .	14	29 S	31 E	Uyeno . . . . .	35	34 N	136 E	Viravanallur . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E
Umjika . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E					Virdel . . . . .	25	21 N	74 E
Umjika, Lower . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Vaal Kranz . . . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Virden . . . . .	4	49 N	101 W
Umkomaas, Lower . . . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Vaal R. . . . .	15	28 S	25 E	Virgin Gorda . . . . .	8	18 N	64 W
Umkomanzi R. . . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Vacaos . . . . .	22	20 S	57 E	Virudupatti . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E
Umkusi R. . . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Vadakenkulam . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Visapur . . . . .	25	18 N	74 E
Umlalazi . . . . .	14	29 S	31 E	Vadakurai . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Viswem . . . . .	24	24 N	94 E
Umlata . . . . .	13	33 S	27 E	Vageikulam . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Vitjoen's Drift . . . . .	18	27 S	28 E
Umlazi . . . . .	14	29 S	30 E	Vajapur . . . . .	25	20 N	74 E	Vitu . . . . .	11	0 S	40 E
Umlazi R. . . . .	14	29 S	31 E	Vaippar . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Vogel C. . . . .	39	9 S	150 E
Umpamhinyoni R. . . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Vaippar R. . . . .	27	9 N	78 E	Vogelstruis Nek . . . . .	13	32 S	26 E
Umsasas . . . . .	19	16 S	30 E	Valachenai . . . . .	30	8 N	81 E	Vogel Vlei . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Umsikaba R. . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Valdezia . . . . .	18	23 S	30 E	Vohemare . . . . .	22	13 S	49 E
Umsinga . . . . .	14	28 S	30 E	Valdivia . . . . .	10	40 S	74 W	Vohimasina . . . . .	22	22 S	48 E
Umsuaze's . . . . .	19	20 S	27 E	Valencia . . . . .	8	10 N	67 W	Volksrust . . . . .	14	27 S	29 E
Umsunauzi R. . . . .	14	29 S	30 E	Valladolid . . . . .	8	20 N	87 W	Volta R. . . . .	20	10 N	1 W
Umsunduzi . . . . .	16	27 S	32 E	Valparaiso . . . . .	10	33 S	72 W	Vonda . . . . .	4	52 N	106 W
Umtali . . . . .	19	18 S	32 E	Valsch R. . . . .	15	27 S	26 E	Votomandry . . . . .	22	19 S	49 E
Umtamvuna R. . . . .	17	31 S	30 E	Vancouver I. . . . .	6	49 N	123 W	Vryheid . . . . .	16	27 S	30 E
Umtata . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Van Diemen G. . . . .	37	12 S	132 E	Vulkan I. . . . .	39	4 N	145 E
Umtata R. . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Vandina . . . . .	38	26 S	153 E	Vurawara . . . . .	39	10 S	149 E
Umtentu . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Vangaindrano . . . . .	22	22 S	47 E	Vurrasoor . . . . .	27	9 N	78 E
Umtentu R. . . . .	17	31 S	29 E	Vanikoro . . . . .	41	11 S	167 E				
Umtsindewa . . . . .	16	26 S	31 E	Van Reenen . . . . .	14	28 S	29 E	Wa . . . . .	20	10 N	2 W
Umtuli R. . . . .	16	26 S	30 E	Vanua Lava . . . . .	41	14 S	167 E	Wabamun . . . . .	6	53 N	114 W
Umtwalumi R. . . . .	14	30 S	30 E	Varshanid . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Wabigoon . . . . .	5	49 N	92 W
Umtyelekwanas . . . . .	16	26 S	32 E	Vasudevanallur . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Wabubu . . . . .	39	9 S	150 E



Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Wadai . . . . .	31	13 N	20 E	Warri . . . . .	20	5 N	5 E	Wildchutsberg . . . . .	13	31 S	26 E
Wadan . . . . .	11	20 N	11 W	Warwick . . . . .	38	28 S	152 E	Wildecbeeste R. . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Wadelai . . . . .	11	3 N	31 E	Wase . . . . .	20	9 N	9 E	Wildfontein . . . . .	13	31 S	24 E
Wadena . . . . .	4	52 N	104 W	Washa . . . . .	20	13 N	9 E	Wilgeriver . . . . .	18	25 S	26 E
Wadhwan . . . . .	25	23 N	71 E	Washbank Park . . . . .	13	31 S	27 E	Wilkie . . . . .	4	52 N	108 W
Wadi . . . . .	26	17 N	77 E	Washington . . . . .	2	46 N	118 W	Willoughby . . . . .	13	30 S	26 E
Wadi . . . . .	20	13 N	11 E	Washow R. . . . .	5	51 N	97 W	Willow . . . . .	18	27 S	30 E
Wady Halfa . . . . .	11	22 N	31 E	Wassulu . . . . .	11	10 N	5 W	Willow Bunch . . . . .	4	51 N	105 W
Wahabu . . . . .	20	11 N	2 W	Watadzu . . . . .	35	35 N	132 E	Willowdale . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E
Wahiguya . . . . .	20	13 N	2 W	Water Hen L. . . . .	5	52 N	99 W	Willowmore . . . . .	12	33 S	23 E
Wai . . . . .	25	17 N	74 E	Water Hen R. . . . .	5	52 N	99 W	Wilmot . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W
Waiapu . . . . .	40	38 S	178 E	Waterberg . . . . .	18	24 S	28 E	Winburg . . . . .	15	28 S	27 E
Waikari . . . . .	40	43 S	173 E	Waterloo . . . . .	9	5 N	56 W	Windessi . . . . .	39	2 S	134 E
Waikari Lake . . . . .	40	39 S	177 E	Waterval . . . . .	18	25 S	30 E	Windhoek . . . . .	11	23 S	18 E
Waimamaku . . . . .	40	35 S	173 E	Waterval . . . . .	16	27 S	31 E	Windhorah . . . . .	38	25 S	142 E
Waimate . . . . .	40	35 S	174 E	Watervau R. . . . .	9	2 N	60 W	Windsor . . . . .	13	32 S	26 E
Waini Pt. . . . .	9	8 N	59 W	Watlam . . . . .	33	22 N	109 E	Windsor . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W
Waini R. . . . .	9	7 N	59 W	Watling . . . . .	8	24 N	74 W	Windsor June . . . . .	3	45 N	63 W
Wainwright . . . . .	4	52 N	111 W	Watrous . . . . .	4	51 N	105 W	Windsor Pt. . . . .	40	46 S	167 E
Waipah . . . . .	9	5 N	60 W	Way . . . . .	20	6 N	1 E	Winnaba . . . . .	20	5 N	1 W
Waipawa . . . . .	40	40 S	177 E	Wedau . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Winnipeg . . . . .	5	49 N	97 W
Wairapa . . . . .	40	41 S	175 E	Weenen . . . . .	14	28 S	30 E	Winnipegosis . . . . .	5	52 N	100 W
Wairoa . . . . .	40	39 S	177 E	Weenisk, L. . . . .	5	53 N	88 W	Winton (Aust.) . . . . .	38	22 S	143 E
Waitara . . . . .	40	39 S	174 E	Weenisk, R. . . . .	5	54 N	88 W	Winton (N.Z.) . . . . .	40	46 S	168 E
Waitara R. . . . .	40	39 S	174 E	Wegdraai . . . . .	19	23 S	27 E	Winzona . . . . .	21	0 S	39 E
Waithha . . . . .	40	43 S	171 E	Weihaiwei . . . . .	33	37 N	122 E	Wisaru . . . . .	39	3 S	135 E
Wajanga Yoa . . . . .	40	19 N	21 E	Wei Ho . . . . .	33	34 N	106 E	Wisconsin . . . . .	2	43 N	99 W
Wakamatsu . . . . .	35	37 N	140 E	Wehsien . . . . .	33	37 N	119 E	Wismar . . . . .	9	6 N	58 W
Wakapoa . . . . .	9	7 N	59 W	Wehsien Chi . . . . .	34	37 N	115 E	Witbank June . . . . .	18	25 S	29 E
Wakara . . . . .	39	4 S	137 E	Weipa . . . . .	38	12 S	141 E	Withersfield . . . . .	38	23 S	147 E
Wakatipu, L. . . . .	40	45 S	169 E	Weir, R. . . . .	38	28 S	150 E	Wit Kop . . . . .	13	31 S	26 E
Wakayama . . . . .	35	34 N	135 E	Weligama . . . . .	30	6 N	80 E	Witteputs . . . . .	13	29 S	24 E
Wakefield . . . . .	18	25 S	29 E	Welkom . . . . .	13	30 S	26 E	Witte R. . . . .	13	30 S	27 E
Wakenaain . . . . .	9	7 N	59 W	Welle Island . . . . .	39	9 S	150 E	Wiverville . . . . .	5	49 N	97 W
Wakimachi . . . . .	35	34 N	134 E	Welle R. . . . .	11	5 N	20 E	Wi-won . . . . .	36	41 N	126 E
Wakkerstroom . . . . .	16	27 S	30 E	Wellesley Is. . . . .	38	16 S	139 E	Wokatumu . . . . .	40	39 S	175 E
Waku . . . . .	13	32 S	27 E	Welligammo Is. . . . .	26	9 N	80 E	Wokhi . . . . .	24	26 N	94 E
Walam . . . . .	20	14 N	2 E	Wellington, N.Z. . . . .	40	41 S	175 E	Wolf . . . . .	5	48 N	88 W
Waldeck . . . . .	4	50 N	108 W	Wellington (Cape Colony) . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Wolfville . . . . .	3	45 N	64 W
Walfish Bay . . . . .	11	20 S	10 E	Weme R. . . . .	20	7 N	2 E	Wolmarais Stad . . . . .	18	27 S	27 E
Walkara . . . . .	20	11 N	3 W	Wenchow . . . . .	33	27 N	120 E	Wolseley . . . . .	4	50 N	102 W
Walkers . . . . .	17	29 S	29 E	Wenteng . . . . .	34	37 N	122 E	Wonderfontein . . . . .	18	25 S	30 E
Wallace . . . . .	3	45 N	63 W	Weppener . . . . .	15	29 S	27 E	Wonju . . . . .	36	37 N	128 E
Wallangarra . . . . .	38	29 N	152 W	Werur . . . . .	39	2 S	134 E	Wonki . . . . .	20	7 N	2 W
Wallaston Is. . . . .	10	56 S	68 W	Wese . . . . .	20	8 N	2 E	Wonsan . . . . .	36	39 N	127 E
Wallmansthal . . . . .	18	25 S	28 E	Westbourne . . . . .	5	50 N	98 W	Woodbine . . . . .	18	25 S	26 E
Walpole Is. . . . .	41	23 S	169 E	Westbury . . . . .	40	41 S	147 E	Woodlands . . . . .	5	50 N	97 W
Walsh . . . . .	4	49 N	110 W	West Calder . . . . .	4	49 N	104 W	Woodlark Is. . . . .	39	9 S	152 E
Walumbale . . . . .	20	10 N	2 W	Western China . . . . .	33	3 N	105 E	Woodstock . . . . .	3	46 N	67 W
Walwale . . . . .	20	10 N	1 W	Western Eq. Africa . . . . .	11	10 N	10 E	Woodstock . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E
Wamba . . . . .	21	5 S	34 E	West Lubo . . . . .	21	19 S	36 E	Woolanmaroo . . . . .	38	17 S	146 E
Wamira . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	Weston . . . . .	14	29 S	30 E	Woolgar . . . . .	38	19 S	143 E
Wandamma . . . . .	39	2 S	134 E	Westport . . . . .	40	42 S	172 E	Woolridge . . . . .	13	33 S	27 E
Wandenge . . . . .	21	1 S	37 E	West Pt. . . . .	40	41 S	145 E	Woonga . . . . .	5	49 N	91 W
Wandiwash . . . . .	26	12 N	79 E	Westwood . . . . .	38	23 S	150 E	Wooroorooka . . . . .	38	29 S	145 E
Wanetzi R. . . . .	18	24 S	32 E	Wetaskiwin . . . . .	4	53 N	114 W	Wope . . . . .	20	7 N	0 E
Wanga . . . . .	21	4 S	39 E	Weti . . . . .	21	5 S	39 E	Worcester . . . . .	12	33 S	19 E
Wanga Bazar . . . . .	28	24 N	69 E	Weyburn . . . . .	4	49 N	103 W	Worgla . . . . .	11	1 N	7 E
Wangaeo R. . . . .	40	40 S	175 E	Weymouth . . . . .	3	44 N	65 W	Wreningham . . . . .	19	18 S	30 E
Wanganui R. . . . .	40	40 S	175 E	Whale Rk. . . . .	12	33 S	18 E	Wubio . . . . .	20	3 N	12 E
Wangaratta . . . . .	38	19 S	147 E	Whanganui . . . . .	40	40 S	175 E	Wuchang . . . . .	33	30 N	115 E
Wang-Chyang . . . . .	34	36 N	116 E	Whangarei . . . . .	40	36 S	174 E	Wuching . . . . .	34	39 N	116 E
Wangemansbwh . . . . .	21	9 S	34 E	Whangaroa . . . . .	40	35 S	174 E	Wuchou . . . . .	33	23 N	111 E
Wanigers . . . . .	39	9 S	149 E	Whareponga . . . . .	40	38 S	178 E	Wuhu . . . . .	33	31 N	118 E
Wankie Coal Fields . . . . .	19	18 S	26 E	Whitbourne . . . . .	7	47 N	53 W	Wukari . . . . .	20	7 N	9 E
Wansbeck . . . . .	17	29 S	29 E	White Bay . . . . .	7	50 N	53 W	Wuntho . . . . .	31	24 N	95 E
Wapela . . . . .	4	50 N	102 W	Whitehorse . . . . .	6	61 N	134 W	Wurnu . . . . .	20	13 N	5 E
War . . . . .	11	23 N	15 E	Whitemouth . . . . .	5	49 N	96 W	Wushek . . . . .	20	14 N	10 E
Waraka . . . . .	40	43 S	169 E	White River . . . . .	5	48 N	85 W	Wushishi . . . . .	20	9 N	6 E
Waramuri . . . . .	9	7 N	59 W	White Sand R. . . . .	4	52 N	102 W	Wuting . . . . .	33	37 N	117 E
Waraputa . . . . .	9	5 N	59 W	Whitewood . . . . .	4	50 N	102 W	Wyandra . . . . .	38	27 S	146 E
Ward Hunt Str. . . . .	39	9 S	150 E	Whitewood . . . . .	38	21 S	144 E	Wyldesdale . . . . .	16	25 S	31 E
Warialav . . . . .	39	5 S	134 E	Whittlesea . . . . .	13	32 S	26 E	Wynberg . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E
Warman . . . . .	4	52 N	106 W	Wickham, C. . . . .	40	40 S	145 E	Wynyard . . . . .	4	51 N	104 W
Warnbath . . . . .	18	24 S	28 E	Wida . . . . .	20	6 N	2 E	Xabane . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Warra . . . . .	20	10 N	4 E	Wide B. . . . .	38	25 S	153 E	Xabane, Upper . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Warra . . . . .	38	26 S	151 E	Wiju . . . . .	36	40 N	124 E	Xayimpi . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Warrenton . . . . .	15	28 S	24 E								

Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.	Place.	Map No.	Lat.	Long.
Xolobe . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Yenan . . . . .	33	37 N	109 E	Yungchow . . . . .	33	26 N	112 E
Xongoro, Upper . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Yenan . . . . .	36	37 N	126 E	Yunglung . . . . .	33	26 N	99 E
Xora R. . . . .	17	32 S	28 E	Yen Bay . . . . .	33	22 N	105 E	Yungning . . . . .	33	27 N	101 E
Xugswala . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Yen-how . . . . .	33	35 N	117 E	Yungpingfu . . . . .	34	39 N	118 E
Xume . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E	Yenchowfu . . . . .	34	35 N	117 E	Yunnanfu . . . . .	33	25 N	103 E
Xwili . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E	Yendi . . . . .	20	9 N	0 E	Yunyang . . . . .	33	33 N	111 E
Yadda R. . . . .	39	9 S	147 E	Yengpien . . . . .	36	40 N	126 E	Zagwitzl . . . . .	17	32 S	27 E
Vadgiri . . . . .	26	16 N	77 E	Yenheung . . . . .	36	39 N	127 E	Zak R. . . . .	12	31 S	21 E
Yako . . . . .	20	12 N	1 W	Yeni . . . . .	20	13 N	3 E	Zambezi R. . . . .	19	15 S	32 E
Yale . . . . .	6	49 N	121 W	Yenkingchow . . . . .	34	40 N	116 E	Zambot . . . . .	16	27 S	31 E
Yallapur . . . . .	26	14 N	75 E	Yenping . . . . .	33	26 N	117 E	Zand Dr. . . . .	13	30 S	26 E
Yalo . . . . .	11	0 N	10 E	Yeola . . . . .	25	20 N	74 E	Zand R. . . . .	15	28 S	27 E
Yalu R. . . . .	36	40 N	125 E	Yeral . . . . .	27	8 N	78 E	Zandspruit . . . . .	18	27 S	29 E
Yamato . . . . .	35	34 N	136 E	Yerkasse . . . . .	20	7 N	3 W	Zanzibar . . . . .	11	10 S	30 E
Yambassi . . . . .	20	4 N	10 E	Verraneel . . . . .	27	8 N	77 E	Zanzibar Is. . . . .	21	6 S	39 E
Yambuya . . . . .	11	0 N	25 E	Yeulba . . . . .	38	26 S	149 E	Zaria . . . . .	20	11 N	7 E
Yamchow . . . . .	33	22 N	108 E	Yih sien . . . . .	34	35 N	118 E	Zasfron . . . . .	13	30 S	27 E
Yamen . . . . .	33	42 N	120 E	Yingchow . . . . .	33	39 N	113 E	Zaurfontein . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E
Yamethin . . . . .	31*	20 N	96 E	Yingkow . . . . .	33	40 N	123 E	Zavalla . . . . .	18	24 S	34 E
Yamnia Yamma . . . . .	38	26 S	141 E	Yingkow . . . . .	34	41 N	122 E	Zazagawa . . . . .	20	12 N	4 E
Yanago . . . . .	35	35 N	133 E	Ying-shaw . . . . .	33	33 N	117 E	Zealandia . . . . .	4	51 N	107 W
Yangandi . . . . .	20	6 N	13 E	Yio . . . . .	10	17 S	71 E	Zebedela . . . . .	18	24 S	29 E
Yang-Chia-Ho . . . . .	34	36 N	116 E	Yo . . . . .	20	13 N	13 E	Zeckoe . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E
Yangchow . . . . .	33	33 N	119 E	Yoku . . . . .	36	37 N	127 E	Zeerust . . . . .	18	25 S	25 E
Yang-ju . . . . .	36	37 N	127 E	Yokohama . . . . .	35	35 N	139 E	Zeila . . . . .	11	10 N	40 E
Yangsin . . . . .	34	37 N	117 E	Yokote . . . . .	35	39 N	140 E	Zibadlo . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Yang tse kiang . . . . .	33	32 N	107 E	Yola . . . . .	20	9 N	12 E	Ziban . . . . .	20	14 N	1 E
Yang-yang . . . . .	36	38 N	128 E	Yollahs . . . . .	8	17 N	76 W	Zigon . . . . .	31	18 N	95 E
Yankee Doodle . . . . .	19	20 S	29 E	Yongampo . . . . .	36	40 N	124 E	Zillmanton . . . . .	38	17 S	144 E
Yannikonendal . . . . .	27	9 N	77 E	Yonghai . . . . .	36	37 N	129 E	Zimbane . . . . .	17	31 S	28 E
Yanping . . . . .	33	22 N	112 E	Yongin . . . . .	36	37 N	127 E	Zinder . . . . .	20	13 N	9 E
Yargura . . . . .	39	10 S	150 E	York . . . . .	14	29 S	30 E	Zitimibili . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E
Yarmouth . . . . .	3	44 N	66 W	York C. . . . .	38	10 S	142 E	Zitzik . . . . .	13	33 S	23 E
Yarrabah (Miss.) . . . . .	38	17 S	146 E	York Factory . . . . .	2	58 N	90 W	Zivani . . . . .	21	6 S	32 E
Yashikira . . . . .	20	9 N	3 E	York Pt. . . . .	7	52 N	56 W	Ziwundwana . . . . .	17	32 S	28 E
Yatiantota . . . . .	67	7 N	80 E	Yorkton . . . . .	4	51 N	102 W	Zombas . . . . .	21	14 S	33 E
Yatu I. . . . .	41	13 S	167 E	Ysabel Island . . . . .	41	8 S	159 E	Zonnebloem . . . . .	12	33 S	18 E
Yatua I. . . . .	41	13 S	167 E	Yuanchow Hun . . . . .	33	27 N	109 E	Zoutpan . . . . .	18	22 S	29 E
Yavigimbas . . . . .	21	3 S	30 E	Yuankiang . . . . .	33	20 N	100 E	Zululand . . . . .	11	20 S	30 E
Ychang . . . . .	33	30 N	111 E	Yuawauri R. . . . .	9	1 N	58 W	Zumbo . . . . .	21	15 S	30 E
Ye . . . . .	25	15 N	97 E	Yucatan . . . . .	8	20 N	90 W	Zungeru . . . . .	20	9 N	6 E
Yebba . . . . .	20	13 N	0 W	Yuenkiang . . . . .	33	22 N	104 E	Zurumi . . . . .	20	12 N	6 E
Yeji . . . . .	20	8 N	0 W	Yuen, R. . . . .	33	28 N	111 E	Zuurberg . . . . .	13	33 S	25 E
Yellapur . . . . .	58	15 N	74 E	Yuhshan . . . . .	33	28 N	118 E	Zuurfontein . . . . .	13	30 S	25 E
Yellowhead Pass . . . . .	6	53 N	118 W	Yukon . . . . .	2	60 N	130 W	Zwaartberg . . . . .	17	30 S	29 E
Yellow R. . . . .	33	36 N	117 E	Yule Mts. . . . .	39	8 S	147 E	Zwagees Hoek . . . . .	13	32 S	25 E
Yellow Sea . . . . .	33	30 N	124 E	Yulin . . . . .	33	38 N	109 E	Zwart Kop . . . . .	12	34 S	18 E
Yelua . . . . .	20	8 N	9 E	Yun . . . . .	33	24 N	100 E	Zwartkops . . . . .	13	33 S	25 E
Yelwa . . . . .	20	11 N	4 E	Yünchenghsien . . . . .	34	35 N	116 E	Zwartruggens . . . . .	18	25 S	26 E
Yelwa . . . . .	20	11 N	8 E	Yungchang . . . . .	33	24 N	99 E	Zweltendam Pt. . . . .	13	34 S	23 E
Yembe . . . . .	20	4 N	12 E	Yungching . . . . .	34	39 N	116 E				













